



*The history
of Lee County, Iowa*

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KEOKUK

THE
HISTORY
OF
LEE COUNTY,
IOWA,

CONTAINING

A History of the County, its Cities, Towns, &c.,

A Biographical Directory of Citizens, War Record of its Volunteers in the late Rebellion, General and Local Statistics, Portraits of Early Settlers and Prominent Men, History of the Northwest, History of Iowa, Map of Lee County, Constitution of the United States, Miscellaneous Matters, &c.



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P R E F A C E .

NEARLY sixty years have come and gone since Dr. SAMUEL C. MUIR built a house at Puck-e-she-tuck as a permanent home for his Indian wife and children, and almost half a century has been added to the pages of time since white men began to exercise dominion in the land of the Sacs and Foxes. These years were full of change and of history, and, had some of the vigorous minds and ready pens of the early settlers been directed to the keeping of a chronological journal of events, the record would be invaluable to the local historian of the present. With such help, it would be a comparatively easy task to write a reliable and correct history. Without such aid, the undertaking is a difficult one, and the difficulty is materially increased by reason of the absence of nearly all the pioneer fathers and mothers.

Of those who came here in pursuit of homes and fortunes between 1833 and 1840, but few are left to greet those who now come to write the local history of their county—a county second to none in the great State of Iowa in point of historic interest. The struggles, changes and vicissitudes that fifty years evoke are as trying to the minds as to the bodies of men. Physical and mental strength waste away together beneath accumulating years, and the memory of names, dates and important events becomes buried in the confusion brought by time and its restless, unceasing mutations. Circumstances that were fresh in memory ten and twenty years after their occurrence are almost, if not entirely, forgotten when fifty years have gone; or, if not entirely lost from the mind, are so nearly so that, when recalled by one seeking to preserve them in printed pages, their memory comes slowly back, more like the recollections of a midnight dream than an actual occurrence in which they were partial, if not active, participants and prominent actors. The footprint of time leaves its impressions and destroying agencies upon everything, and hence it would be unreasonable to suppose that the annals, incidents and happenings of almost half a century in a community like that whose history we have attempted to write, could be preserved intact and unbroken in memory alone.

In the absence of written records, recourse was had to the minds of such of the Pioneers and Old Settlers as have been spared to see the wilds of 1820 and 1833 emancipated from Indian hunting-grounds and camping-places and made the abode of thrift, wealth, intelligence, refinement, of schools, colleges, churches and cities, of the highest order. In seeking to supply missing links in the county's history by personal interviews, different individuals rendered different and conflicting, although honest and sincere, accounts of the same events and circumstances. To sift these statements and arrive at the most reasonable and tangible conclusions was a delicate task, but a task we sought to discharge with the single purpose of writing of incidents as they actually transpired. If, in such a multiplicity of names, dates, etc., some errors are not detected, it will be strange indeed. But, such as it is, our offering is completed, and it only

PREFACE.

remains for us to acknowledge our obligations to the gentlemen named below for the valuable information furnished by them, without which this history of Lee County would not be so nearly perfect as it is :

To ISAAC R. CAMPBELL and NATHAN SMITH, Esqs., of St. Francisville, Mo.; Capt. JAMES W. CAMPBELL, Hon. PHILIP VIELE, Judge JOHN WHITAKER, JONAS S. KNAPP, JOHN G. KENNEDY, OTWAY CUTLER, R. MCFARLAND, CHARLES J. HYDE, A. L. RICE, AARON JOHNSON, PETER MILLER, Sr., and others, of Fort Madison and vicinity; VALEN COURT VANAUSDOL, HENRY D. BARTLETT, Col. JAMES C. PARROTT, ISRAEL ANDERSON, Judge EDWARD JOHNSTONE, Hon. DANIEL F. MILLER, Sr., Col. WILLIAM PATTERSON, Col. JAMES MONROE REID and others, of Keokuk; ALEXANDER CRUICKSHANK, Esq., of Franklin Township; JOHN O. SMITH, Esq., of Denmark; WILLIAM SKINNER, Esq., of Jefferson Township; A. W. HARLAN, Esq., of Van Buren Township; R. W. PITMAN, of West Point, and D. C. RIDICK, Esq., of Montrose; L. B. FLEAK, Esq., editor of the Brighton (Iowa) *Sun*, and Col. J. B. PATTERSON, editor of the Oquawka (Ill.) *Spectator*, this paragraph of acknowledgment is, therefore, respectfully inscribed.

To the press of Fort Madison and Keokuk—Dr. A. C. ROBERTS, of the *Democrat*, and Messrs. TREMAINE & DAWLEY, of the *Plaindealer*, and R. V. ALBRIGHT, Esq., the founder of the *Courier*, and to Messrs. HOWELL & CLARK, of *Gate City*, and Messrs. SMITH, CLENDENIN & REES, of the *Constitution*, we are under obligations for the use of the well-preserved files of their respective papers, and other journalistic courtesies. Our thanks are also due to the county officers for free access to the books and records of their several offices; and to the city and various township authorities, as well as to the ministers and official representatives of the various churches, and the Principals and teachers of the schools of the county, for statistical and historical information, without which this volume would be incomplete. To the parties named above is due, in a great measure, whatever of merit may be ascribed to this undertaking.

To the people of the county in general, and the citizens of Fort Madison and Keokuk in particular, our most grateful considerations are due for their universal kindness and courtesy to our representatives and agents to whom was intrusted the labor of collecting and arranging the information herein preserved to that posterity that will come in the not far distant by-and-by to fill the places of the fathers and mothers, so many of whose names and honorable biographies are to be found in the pages of this book.

In conclusion, the publishers and writers can but express the hope that, before another fifty years will have passed, other and abler minds will have taken up and recorded the historical events that will follow after the close of this offering to the people of Lee County, that the annalistic literature of county may be fully preserved and maintained intact and unbroken from county to nation.

WESTERN HISTORICAL COMPANY.

APRIL, 1879.

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<u>Bower, R. F., Keokuk</u>		<u>Skinner, Wm., Jefferson Tp.</u>



HENRY B. W. COUNT B. W.

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MAP OF

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HAMILTON

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 13,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.



SOURCE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assistant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of

Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of inhabitants yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.



THE WILD PRAIRIE.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33° , where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course

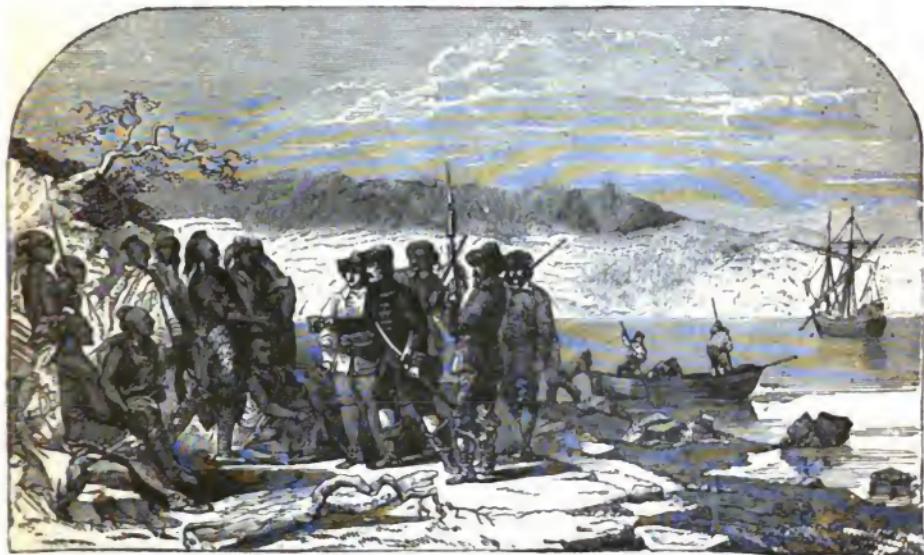
up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source, and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de La Salle and Louis Hennepin.

After La Salle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by following the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chev-

aler returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors,



LA SALLE LANDING ON THE SHORE OF GREEN BAY.

started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment

no inhabitants. The Seur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May, when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony.

in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen,



BUFFALO HUNT.

headed by one Seur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, he fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February, reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de LaSalle went to reconnoiter the shores of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the 8th we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

Louis Le Grand, Roi De France et de Navarre, regne ; Le neuvieme Avril, 1682.

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. LaSalle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois, thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing along the shore of the gulf. On his third voyage he was killed, through the

treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouchia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great



TRAPPING.

number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by

the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although LaSalle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculée Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chicasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages are, perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to

work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams."



HUNTING.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamis, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackanac or Massillimacanac, Fox River of Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country,

and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian

from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving



IROQUOIS CHIEF.

among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawnee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1774, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis de Gallioniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakolin, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-maneuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

"The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song ; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing ; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand ; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river ; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela."

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries ; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the "Meadows," where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns ; one against Fort DuQuesne ; one against Nova Scotia ; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimaacne. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly



PONTIAC, THE OTTAWA CHIEFTAIN.

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanees, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimaenae, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us! We are not your slaves! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainbleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecœur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset; even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsman, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoe," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoe," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American back-woodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts

and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 16th of April, 1781, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of Mary Heckewelder, daughter of the widely known Moravian missionary, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterwards cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruc-



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

tion. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was

proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they chose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the Cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

"Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being bought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Phila-

adelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel."

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of lands, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession. On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used. During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments. Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement thereon, and on the 14th of September Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it. By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states



A PRAIRIE STORM.

by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michiganania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Poly-potamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles

square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia. The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Illinois in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year. During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendence of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Yohiogany, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."



A PIONEER DWELLING.

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the newborn city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest,

under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way for the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had

been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stilts with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but



BREAKING PRAIRIE.

was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Ponchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the "Red-stone Paper Mill"—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

"In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada."

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

"That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory."

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

"That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory."

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.



TECUMSEH, THE SHAWANOE CHIEFTAIN.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present City of Piqua, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

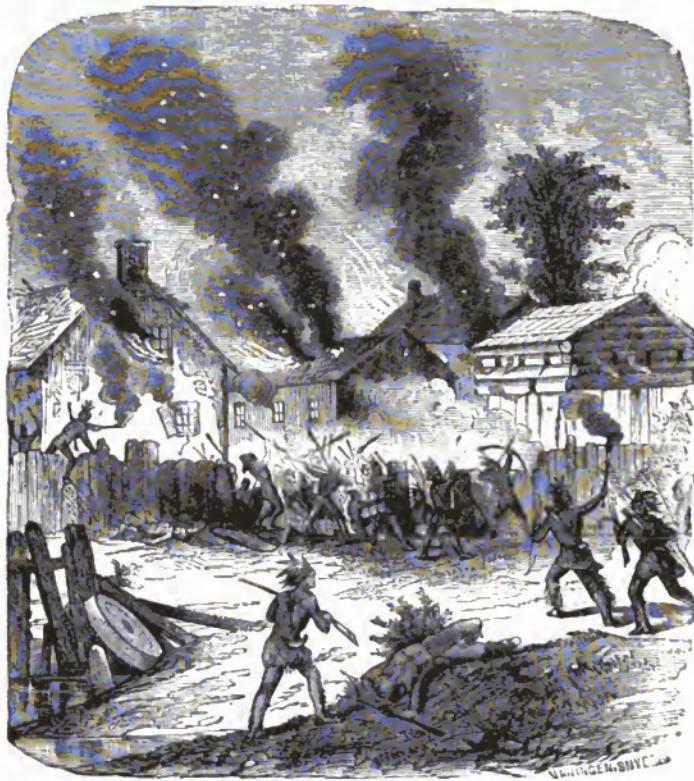
Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made.

In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

He remained under this Government, doing effective work for the Crown while engaged in the war of 1812 which now opened. He was, however, always humane in his treatment of the prisoners, never allowing his warriors to ruthlessly mutilate the bodies of those slain, or wantonly murder the captive.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

On the 2d of October, the Americans began their pursuit of Proctor, whom they overtook on the 5th, and the battle of the Thames followed. Early in the engagement, Tecumseh who was at the head of the column of Indians was slain, and they, no longer hearing the voice of their chieftain, fled. The victory was decisive, and practically closed the war in the Northwest.



INDIANS ATTACKING A STOCKADE.

Just who killed the great chief has been a matter of much dispute; but the weight of opinion awards the act to Col. Richard M. Johnson, who fired at him with a pistol, the shot proving fatal.

In 1805 occurred Burr's Insurrection. He took possession of a beautiful island in the Ohio, after the killing of Hamilton, and is charged by many with attempting to set up an independent government. His plans were frustrated by the general government, his property confiscated and he was compelled to flee the country for safety.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one



BLACK HAWK, THE SAC CHIEFTAIN.

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

NOTE.—The above is the generally accepted version of the cause of the Black Hawk War, but in our History of Jo Daviess County, Ill., we had occasion to go to the bottom of this matter, and have, we think, found the actual cause of the war, which will be found on page 157.

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birthplace, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

OTHER INDIAN TROUBLES.

Before leaving this part of the narrative, we will narrate briefly the Indian troubles in Minnesota and elsewhere by the Sioux Indians.

In August, 1862, the Sioux Indians living on the western borders of Minnesota fell upon the unsuspecting settlers, and in a few hours massacred ten or twelve hundred persons. A distressful panic was the immediate result, fully thirty thousand persons fleeing from their homes to districts supposed to be better protected. The military authorities at once took active measures to punish the savages, and a large number were killed and captured. About a year after, Little Crow, the chief, was killed by a Mr. Lampson near Scattered Lake. Of those captured, thirty were hung at Mankato, and the remainder, through fears of mob violence, were removed to Camp McClellan, on the outskirts of the City of Davenport. It was here that Big Eagle came into prominence and secured his release by the following order:



BIG EAGLE.

BOND-CHAROLZEA.

"Special Order, No. 430.

" WAR DEPARTMENT,

" ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1864.

" Big Eagle, an Indian now in confinement at Davenport, Iowa, will, upon the receipt of this order, be immediately released from confinement and set at liberty.

" By order of the President of the United States.

"Official : " E. D. TOWNSEND, *Ass't Adj't Gen.*

" CAPT. JAMES VANDERVENTER, *Com'y Sub. Vols.*

" Through Com'g Gen'l, Washington, D. C."

Another Indian who figures more prominently than Big Eagle, and who was more cowardly in his nature, with his band of Modoc Indians, is noted in the annals of the New Northwest: we refer to Captain Jack. This distinguished Indian, noted for his cowardly murder of Gen. Canby, was a chief of a Modoc tribe of Indians inhabiting the border lands between California and Oregon. This region of country comprises what is known as the "Lava Beds," a tract of land described as utterly impenetrable, save by those savages who had made it their home.

The Modocs are known as an exceedingly fierce and treacherous race. They had, according to their own traditions, resided here for many generations, and at one time were exceedingly numerous and powerful. A famine carried off nearly half their numbers, and disease, indolence and the vices of the white man have reduced them to a poor, weak and insignificant tribe.

Soon after the settlement of California and Oregon, complaints began to be heard of massacres of emigrant trains passing through the Modoc country. In 1847, an emigrant train, comprising eighteen souls, was entirely destroyed at a place since known as "Bloody Point." These occurrences caused the United States Government to appoint a peace commission, who, after repeated attempts, in 1864, made a treaty with the Modocs, Snakes and Klamaths, in which it was agreed on their part to remove to a reservation set apart for them in the southern part of Oregon.

With the exception of Captain Jack and a band of his followers, who remained at Clear Lake, about six miles from Klamath, all the Indians complied. The Modocs who went to the reservation were under chief Schonchin. Captain Jack remained at the lake without disturbance until 1869, when he was also induced to remove to the reservation. The Modocs and the Klamaths soon became involved in a quarrel, and Captain Jack and his band returned to the Lava Beds.

Several attempts were made by the Indian Commissioners to induce them to return to the reservation, and finally becoming involved in a

difficulty with the commissioner and his military escort, a fight ensued, in which the chief and his band were routed. They were greatly enraged, and on their retreat, before the day closed, killed eleven inoffensive whites.

The nation was aroused and immediate action demanded. A commission was at once appointed by the Government to see what could be done. It comprised the following persons: Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Rev. Dr. E. Thomas, a leading Methodist divine of California; Mr. A. B. Meacham, Judge Rosborough, of California, and a Mr. Dyer, of Oregon. After several interviews, in which the savages were always aggressive, often appearing with scalps in their belts, Bogus Charley came to the commission on the evening of April 10, 1873, and informed them that Capt. Jack and his band would have a "talk" to-morrow at a place near Clear Lake, about three miles distant. Here the Commissioners, accompanied by Charley, Riddle, the interpreter, and Boston Charley repaired. After the usual greeting the council proceedings commenced. On behalf of the Indians there were present: Capt. Jack, Black Jim, Schnac Nasty Jim, Ellen's Man, and Hooker Jim. They had no guns, but carried pistols. After short speeches by Mr. Meacham, Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas, Chief Schonchin arose to speak. He had scarcely proceeded when, as if by a preconcerted arrangement, Capt. Jack drew his pistol and shot Gen. Canby dead. In less than a minute a dozen shots were fired by the savages, and the massacre completed. Mr. Meacham was shot by Schonchin, and Dr. Thomas by Boston Charley. Mr. Dyer barely escaped, being fired at twice. Riddle, the interpreter, and his squaw escaped. The troops rushed to the spot where they found Gen. Canby and Dr. Thomas dead, and Mr. Meacham badly wounded. The savages had escaped to their impenetrable fastnesses and could not be pursued.

The whole country was aroused by this brutal massacre; but it was not until the following May that the murderers were brought to justice. At that time Boston Charley gave himself up, and offered to guide the troops to Capt. Jack's stronghold. This led to the capture of his entire gang, a number of whom were murdered by Oregon volunteers while on their way to trial. The remaining Indians were held as prisoners until July when their trial occurred, which led to the conviction of Capt. Jack, Schonchin, Boston Charley, Hooker Jim, Broncho, *alias* One-Eyed Jim, and Slotuck, who were sentenced to be hanged. These sentences were approved by the President, save in the case of Slotuck and Broncho whose sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life. The others were executed at Fort Klamath, October 3, 1873.

These closed the Indian troubles for a time in the Northwest, and for several years the borders of civilization remained in peace. They were again involved in a conflict with the savages about the country of the



CAPTAIN JACK, THE MODOC CHIEFTAIN.

Black Hills, in which war the gallant Gen. Custer lost his life. Just now the borders of Oregon and California are again in fear of hostilities; but as the Government has learned how to deal with the Indians, they will be of short duration. The red man is fast passing away before the march of the white man, and a few more generations will read of the Indians as one of the nations of the past.

The Northwest abounds in memorable places. We have generally noticed them in the narrative, but our space forbids their description in detail, save of the most important places. Detroit, Cincinnati, Vincennes, Kaskaskia and their kindred towns have all been described. But ere we leave the narrative we will present our readers with an account of the Kinzie house, the old landmark of Chicago, and the discovery of the source of the Mississippi River, each of which may well find a place in the annals of the Northwest.

Mr. John Kinzie, of the Kinzie house, represented in the illustration, established a trading house at Fort Dearborn in 1804. The stockade had been erected the year previous, and named Fort Dearborn in honor of the Secretary of War. It had a block house at each of the two angles, on the southern side a sallyport, a covered way on the north side, that led down to the river, for the double purpose of providing means of escape, and of procuring water in the event of a siege.

Fort Dearborn stood on the south bank of the Chicago River, about half a mile from its mouth. When Major Whistler built it, his soldiers hauled all the timber, for he had no oxen, and so economically did he work that the fort cost the Government only fifty dollars. For a while the garrison could get no grain, and Whistler and his men subsisted on acorns. Now Chicago is the greatest grain center in the world.

Mr. Kinzie bought the hut of the first settler, Jean Baptiste Point au Sable, on the site of which he erected his mansion. Within an inclosure in front he planted some Lombardy poplars, seen in the engraving, and in the rear he soon had a fine garden and growing orchard.

In 1812 the Kinzie house and its surroundings became the theater of stirring events. The garrison of Fort Dearborn consisted of fifty-four men, under the charge of Capt. Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Lenai T. Helm (son-in-law to Mrs. Kinzie), and Ensign Ronan. The surgeon was Dr. Voorhees. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Capt. Heald and Lieutenant Helm and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian voyagers with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on the most friendly terms with the Pottawatomies and the Winnebagoes, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

After the battle of Tippecanoe it was observed that some of the leading chiefs became sullen, for some of their people had perished in that conflict with American troops.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house pale with terror, and exclaiming, "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Burns, a newly-made mother, living not far off.



KINZIE HOUSE.

Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river in boats, and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Burns and her infant, not a day old, were conveyed in safety to the shelter of the guns of Fort Dearborn, and the rest of the white inhabitants fled. The Indians were a scalping party of Winnebagoes, who hovered around the fort some days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were not disturbed by alarms.

Chicago was then so deep in the wilderness, that the news of the declaration of war against Great Britain, made on the 19th of June, 1812, did not reach the commander of the garrison at Fort Dearborn till the 7th of August. Now the fast mail train will carry a man from New York to Chicago in twenty-seven hours, and such a declaration might be sent, every word, by the telegraph in less than the same number of minutes.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE NORTHWEST.

Preceding chapters have brought us to the close of the Black Hawk war, and we now turn to the contemplation of the growth and prosperity of the Northwest under the smile of peace and the blessings of our civilization. The pioneers of this region date events back to the deep snow



A REPRESENTATIVE PIONEER.

of 1831, no one arriving here since that date taking first honors. The inciting cause of the immigration which overflowed the prairies early in the '30s was the reports of the marvelous beauty and fertility of the region distributed through the East by those who had participated in the Black Hawk campaign with Gen. Scott. Chicago and Milwaukee then had a few hundred inhabitants, and Gurdon S. Hubbard's trail from the former city to Kaskaskia led almost through a wilderness. Vegetables and clothing were largely distributed through the regions adjoining the

lakes by steamers from the Ohio towns. There are men now living in Illinois who came to the state when barely an acre was in cultivation, and a man now prominent in the business circles of Chicago looked over the swampy, cheerless site of that metropolis in 1818 and went southward into civilization. Emigrants from Pennsylvania in 1830 left behind



LINCOLN MONUMENT, SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS.

them but one small railway in the coal regions, thirty miles in length, and made their way to the Northwest mostly with ox teams, finding in Northern Illinois petty settlements scores of miles apart, although the southern portion of the state was fairly dotted with farms. The water courses of the lakes and rivers furnished transportation to the second great army of immigrants, and about 1850 railroads were pushed to that extent that the crisis of 1837 was precipitated upon us,

from the effects of which the Western country had not fully recovered at the outbreak of the war. Hostilities found the colonists of the prairies fully alive to the demands of the occasion, and the honor of recruiting



A PIONEER SCHOOL HOUSE.

the vast armies of the Union fell largely to the Governors of the Western States. The struggle, on the whole, had a marked effect for the better on the new Northwest, giving it an impetus which twenty years of peace would not have produced. In a large degree, this prosperity was an inflated one; and, with the rest of the Union, we have since been compelled to atone therefor by four

years of depression of values, of scarcity of employment, and loss of fortune. To a less degree, however, than the manufacturing or mining regions has the West suffered during the prolonged panic now so near its end. Agriculture, still the leading feature in our industries, has been quite prosperous through all these dark years, and the farmers have cleared away many incumbrances resting over them from the period of fictitious values. The population has steadily increased, the arts and sciences are gaining a stronger foothold, the trade area of the region is becoming daily more extended, and we have been largely exempt from the financial calamities which have nearly wrecked communities on the seaboard dependent wholly on foreign commerce or domestic manufacture.

At the present period there are no great schemes broached for the Northwest, no propositions for government subsidies or national works of improvement, but the capital of the world is attracted hither for the purchase of our products or the expansion of our capacity for serving the nation at large. A new era is dawning as to transportation, and we bid fair to deal almost exclusively with the increasing and expanding lines of steel rail running through every few miles of territory on the prairies. The lake marine will no doubt continue to be useful in the warmer season, and to serve as a regulator of freight rates; but experienced navigators forecast the decay of the system in moving to the seaboard the enormous crops of the West. Within the past five years it has become quite common to see direct shipments to Europe and the West Indies going through from the second-class towns along the Mississippi and Missouri.

As to popular education, the standard has of late risen very greatly, and our schools would be creditable to any section of the Union.

More and more as the events of the war pass into obscurity will the fate of the Northwest be linked with that of the Southwest, and the next Congressional apportionment will give the valley of the Mississippi absolute control of the legislation of the nation, and do much toward securing the removal of the Federal capitol to some more central location.

Our public men continue to wield the full share of influence pertaining to their rank in the national autonomy, and seem not to forget that for the past sixteen years they and their constituents have dictated the principles which should govern the country.

In a work like this, destined to lie on the shelves of the library for generations, and not doomed to daily destruction like a newspaper, one can not indulge in the same glowing predictions, the sanguine statements of actualities that fill the columns of ephemeral publications. Time may bring grief to the pet projects of a writer, and explode castles erected on a pedestal of facts. Yet there are unmistakable indications before us of

the same radical change in our great Northwest which characterizes its history for the past thirty years. Our domain has a sort of natural geographical border, save where it melts away to the southward in the cattle raising districts of the southwest.

Our prime interest will for some years doubtless be the growth of the food of the world, in which branch it has already outstripped all competitors, and our great rival in this duty will naturally be the fertile plains of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, to say nothing of the new empire so rapidly growing up in Texas. Over these regions there is a continued progress in agriculture and in railway building, and we must look to our laurels. Intelligent observers of events are fully aware of the strides made in the way of shipments of fresh meats to Europe, many of these ocean cargoes being actually slaughtered in the West and transported on ice to the wharves of the seaboard cities. That this new enterprise will continue there is no reason to doubt. There are in Chicago several factories for the canning of prepared meats for European consumption, and the orders for this class of goods are already immense. English capital is becoming daily more and more dissatisfied with railway loans and investments, and is gradually seeking mammoth outlays in lands and live stock. The stock yards in Chicago, Indianapolis and East St. Louis are yearly increasing their facilities, and their plant steadily grows more valuable. Importations of blooded animals from the progressive countries of Europe are destined to greatly improve the quality of our beef and mutton. Nowhere is there to be seen a more enticing display in this line than at our state and county fairs, and the interest in the matter is on the increase.

To attempt to give statistics of our grain production for 1877 would be useless, so far have we surpassed ourselves in the quantity and quality of our product. We are too liable to forget that we are giving the world its first article of necessity — its food supply. An opportunity to learn this fact so it never can be forgotten was afforded at Chicago at the outbreak of the great panic of 1873, when Canadian purchasers, fearing the prostration of business might bring about an anarchical condition of affairs, went to that city with coin in bulk and foreign drafts to secure their supplies in their own currency at first hands. It may be justly claimed by the agricultural community that their combined efforts gave the nation its first impetus toward a restoration of its crippled industries, and their labor brought the gold premium to a lower depth than the government was able to reach by its most intense efforts of legislation and compulsion. The hundreds of millions about to be disbursed for farm products have already, by the anticipation common to all commercial

nations, set the wheels in motion, and will relieve us from the perils so long shadowing our efforts to return to a healthy tone.

Manufacturing has attained in the chief cities a foothold which bids fair to render the Northwest independent of the outside world. Nearly



GREAT IRON BRIDGE OF C. R. I. & P. R.R., CROSSING MISSISSIPPI RIVER AT DAVENPORT.

our whole region has a distribution of coal measures which will in time support the manufactures necessary to our comfort and prosperity. As to transportation, the chief factor in the production of all articles except food, no section is so magnificently endowed, and our facilities are yearly increasing beyond those of any other region.

The period from a central point of the war to the outbreak of the panic was marked by a tremendous growth in our railway lines, but the depression of the times caused almost a total suspension of operations. Now that prosperity is returning to our stricken country we witness its anticipation by the railroad interest in a series of projects, extensions, and leases which bid fair to largely increase our transportation facilities. The process of foreclosure and sale of incumbered lines is another matter to be considered. In the case of the Illinois Central road, which formerly transferred to other lines at Cairo the vast burden of freight destined for the Gulf region, we now see the incorporation of the tracks connecting through to New Orleans, every mile co-operating in turning toward the northwestern metropolis the weight of the inter-state commerce of a thousand miles or more of fertile plantations. Three competing routes to Texas have established in Chicago their general freight and passenger agencies. Four or five lines compete for all Pacific freights to a point as far as the interior of Nebraska. Half a dozen or more splendid bridge structures have been thrown across the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers by the railways. The Chicago and Northwestern line has become an aggregation of over two thousand miles of rail, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul is its close rival in extent and importance. The three lines running to Cairo *via* Vincennes form a through route for all traffic with the states to the southward. The chief projects now under discussion are the Chicago and Atlantic, which is to unite with lines now built to Charleston, and the Chicago and Canada Southern, which line will connect with all the various branches of that Canadian enterprise. Our latest new road is the Chicago and Lake Huron, formed of three lines, and entering the city from Valparaiso on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago track. The trunk lines being mainly in operation, the progress made in the way of shortening tracks, making air-line branches, and running extensions does not show to the advantage it deserves, as this process is constantly adding new facilities to the established order of things. The panic reduced the price of steel to a point where the railways could hardly afford to use iron rails, and all our northwestern lines report large relays of Bessemer track. The immense crops now being moved have given a great rise to the value of railway stocks, and their transportation must result in heavy pecuniary advantages.

Few are aware of the importance of the wholesale and jobbing trade of Chicago. One leading firm has since the panic sold \$24,000,000 of dry goods in one year, and they now expect most confidently to add seventy per cent. to the figures of their last year's business. In boots and shoes and in clothing, twenty or more great firms from the east have placed here their distributing agents or their factories; and in groceries

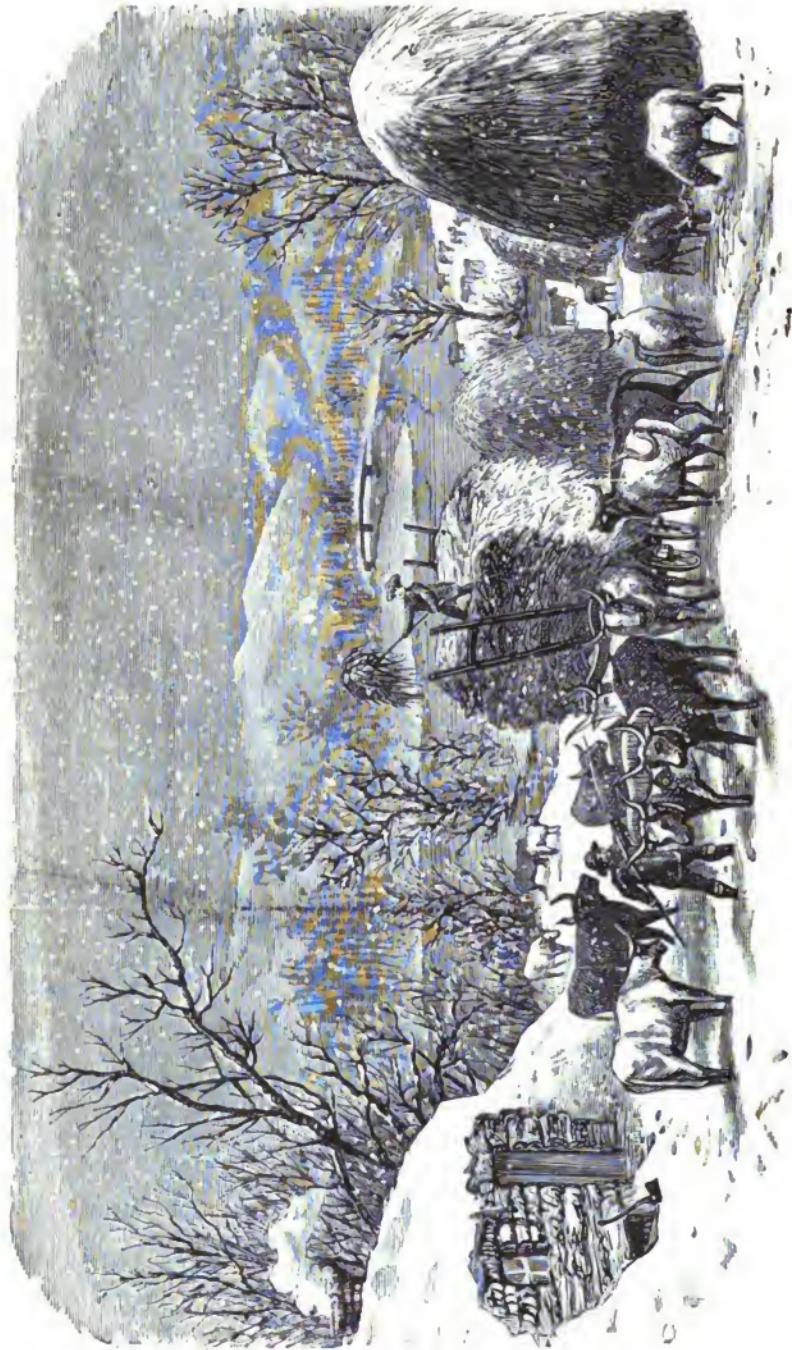
Chicago supplies the entire Northwest at rates presenting advantages over New York.

Chicago has stepped in between New York and the rural banks as a financial center, and scarcely a banking institution in the grain or cattle regions but keeps its reserve funds in the vaults of our commercial institutions. Accumulating here throughout the spring and summer months, they are summoned home at pleasure to move the products of the prairies. This process greatly strengthens the northwest in its financial operations, leaving home capital to supplement local operations on behalf of home interests.

It is impossible to forecast the destiny of this grand and growing section of the Union. Figures and predictions made at this date might seem ten years hence so ludicrously small as to excite only derision.



PIONEERS' FIRST WINTER.



CHICAGO.

It is impossible in our brief space to give more than a meager sketch of such a city as Chicago, which is in itself the greatest marvel of the Prairie State. This mysterious, majestic, mighty city, born first of water, and next of fire; sown in weakness, and raised in power; planted among the willows of the marsh, and crowned with the glory of the mountains; sleeping on the bosom of the prairie, and rocked on the bosom of the sea,



CHICAGO IN 1833.

the youngest city of the world, and still the eye of the prairie, as Damascus, the oldest city of the world, is the eye of the desert. With a commerce far exceeding that of Corinth on her isthmus, in the highway to the East; with the defenses of a continent piled around her by the thousand miles, making her far safer than Rome on the banks of the Tiber;

with schools eclipsing Alexandria and Athens: with liberties more conspicuous than those of the old republics; with a heroism equal to the first Carthage, and with a sanctity scarcely second to that of Jerusalem—set your thoughts on all this, lifted into the eyes of all men by the miracle of its growth, illuminated by the flame of its fall, and transfigured by the divinity of its resurrection, and you will feel, as I do, the utter impossibility of compassing this subject as it deserves. Some impression of her importance is received from the shock her burning gave to the civilized world.

When the doubt of her calamity was removed, and the horrid fact was accepted, there went a shudder over all cities, and a quiver over all lands. There was scarcely a town in the civilized world that did not shake on the brink of this opening chasm. The flames of our homes reddened all skies. The city was set upon a hill, and could not be hid. All eyes were turned upon it. To have struggled and suffered amid the scenes of its fall is as distinguishing as to have fought at Thermopylæ, or Salamis, or Hastings, or Waterloo, or Bunker Hill.

Its calamity amazed the world, because it was felt to be the common property of mankind.

The early history of the city is full of interest, just as the early history of such a man as Washington or Lincoln becomes public property, and is cherished by every patriot.

Starting with 560 acres in 1833, it embraced and occupied 23,000 acres in 1869, and, having now a population of more than 500,000, it commands general attention.

The first settler—Jean Baptiste Pointe au Sable, a mulatto from the West Indies—came and began trade with the Indians in 1796. John Kinzie became his successor in 1804, in which year Fort Dearborn was erected.

A mere trading-post was kept here from that time till about the time of the Blackhawk war, in 1832. It was not the city. It was merely a cock crowing at midnight. The morning was not yet. In 1833 the settlement about the fort was incorporated as a town. The voters were divided on the propriety of such corporation, twelve voting for it and one against it. Four years later it was incorporated as a city, and embraced 560 acres.

The produce handled in this city is an indication of its power. Grain and flour were imported from the East till as late as 1837. The first exportation by way of experiment was in 1839. Exports exceeded imports first in 1842. The Board of Trade was organized in 1848, but it was so weak that it needed nursing till 1855. Grain was purchased by the wagon-load in the street.

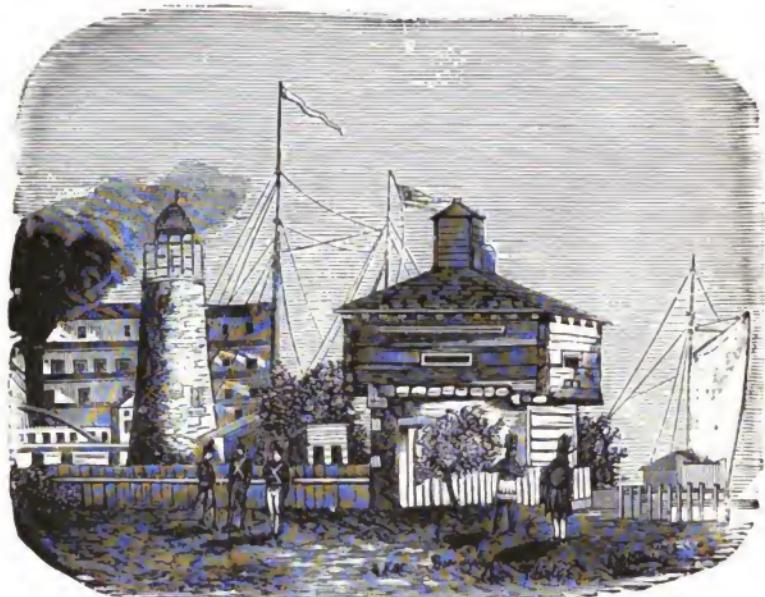
I remember sitting with my father on a load of wheat, in the long

line of wagons along Lake street, while the buyers came and untied the bags, and examined the grain, and made their bids. That manner of business had to cease with the day of small things. Now our elevators will hold 15,000,000 bushels of grain. The cash value of the produce handled in a year is \$215,000,000, and the produce weighs 7,000,000 tons or 700,000 car loads. This handles thirteen and a half ton each minute, all the year round. One tenth of all the wheat in the United States is handled in Chicago. Even as long ago as 1853 the receipts of grain in Chicago exceeded those of the goodly city of St. Louis, and in 1854 the exports of grain from Chicago exceeded those of New York and doubled those of St. Petersburg, Archangel, or Odessa, the largest grain markets in Europe.

The manufacturing interests of the city are not contemptible. In 1873 manufactoryes employed 45,000 operatives; in 1876, 60,000. The manufactured product in 1875 was worth \$177,000,000.

No estimate of the size and power of Chicago would be adequate that did not put large emphasis on the railroads. Before they came thundering along our streets canals were the hope of our country. But who ever thinks now of traveling by canal packets? In June, 1852, there were only forty miles of railroad connected with the city. The old Galena division of the Northwestern ran out to Elgin. But now, who can count the trains and measure the roads that seek a terminus or connection in this city? The lake stretches away to the north, gathering in to this center all the harvests that might otherwise pass to the north of us. If you will take a map and look at the adjustment of railroads, you will see, first, that Chicago is the great railroad center of the world, as New York is the commercial city of this continent; and, second, that the railroad lines form the iron spokes of a great wheel whose hub is this city. The lake furnishes the only break in the spokes, and this seems simply to have pushed a few spokes together on each shore. See the eighteen trunk lines, exclusive of eastern connections.

Pass round the circle, and view their numbers and extent. There is the great Northwestern, with all its branches, one branch creeping along the lake shore, and so reaching to the north, into the Lake Superior regions, away to the right, and on to the Northern Pacific on the left, swinging around Green Bay for iron and copper and silver, twelve months in the year, and reaching out for the wealth of the great agricultural belt and isothermal line traversed by the Northern Pacific. Another branch, not so far north, feeling for the heart of the Badger State. Another pushing lower down the Mississippi—all these make many connections, and tapping all the vast wheat regions of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and all the regions this side of sunset. There is that elegant road, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, running out a goodly number of



OLD FORT DEARBORN, 1830.



PRESNT SITE OF LAKE STREET BRIDGE, CHICAGO, IN 1833.

branches, and reaping the great fields this side of the Missouri River. I can only mention the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis, our Illinois Central, described elsewhere, and the Chicago & Rock Island. Further around we come to the lines connecting us with all the eastern cities. The Chicago, Indianapolis & St. Louis, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Michigan Central and Great Western, give us many highways to the seaboard. Thus we reach the Mississippi at five points, from St. Paul to Cairo and the Gulf itself by two routes. We also reach Cincinnati and Baltimore, and Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and New York. North and south run the water courses of the lakes and the rivers, broken just enough at this point to make a pass. Through this, from east to west, run the long lines that stretch from ocean to ocean.

This is the neck of the glass, and the golden sands of commerce must pass into our hands. Altogether we have more than 10,000 miles of railroad, directly tributary to this city, seeking to unload their wealth in our coffers. All these roads have come themselves by the infallible instinct of capital. Not a dollar was ever given by the city to secure one of them, and only a small per cent. of stock taken originally by her citizens, and that taken simply as an investment. Coming in the natural order of events, they will not be easily diverted.

There is still another showing to all this. The connection between New York and San Francisco is by the middle route. This passes inevitably through Chicago. St. Louis wants the Southern Pacific or Kansas Pacific, and pushes it out through Denver, and so on up to Cheyenne. But before the road is fairly under way, the Chicago roads shove out to Kansas City, making even the Kansas Pacific a feeder, and actually leaving St. Louis out in the cold. It is not too much to expect that Dakota, Montana, and Washington Territory will find their great market in Chicago.

But these are not all. Perhaps I had better notice here the ten or fifteen new roads that have just entered, or are just entering, our city. Their names are all that is necessary to give. Chicago & St. Paul, looking up the Red River country to the British possessions; the Chicago, Atlantic & Pacific; the Chicago, Decatur & State Line; the Baltimore & Ohio; the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes; the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad; the Chicago, Pittsburgh & Cincinnati; the Chicago and Canada Southern; the Chicago and Illinois River Railroad. These, with their connections, and with the new connections of the old roads, already in process of erection, give to Chicago not less than 10,000 miles of new tributaries from the richest land on the continent. Thus there will be added to the reserve power, to the capital within reach of this city, not less than \$1,000,000,000.

Add to all this transporting power the ships that sail one every nine minutes of the business hours of the season of navigation; add, also, the canal boats that leave one every five minutes during the same time—and you will see something of the business of the city.

THE COMMERCE OF THIS CITY

has been leaping along to keep pace with the growth of the country around us. In 1852, our commerce reached the hopeful sum of \$20,000,000. In 1870 it reached \$400,000,000. In 1871 it was pushed up above \$450,000,000. And in 1875 it touched nearly double that.

One-half of our imported goods come directly to Chicago. Grain enough is exported directly from our docks to the old world to employ a semi-weekly line of steamers of 3,000 tons capacity. This branch is not likely to be greatly developed. Even after the great Welland Canal is completed we shall have only fourteen feet of water. The great ocean vessels will continue to control the trade.

The banking capital of Chicago is \$24,431,000. Total exchange in 1875, \$659,000,000. Her wholesale business in 1875 was \$294,000,000. The rate of taxes is less than in any other great city.

The schools of Chicago are unsurpassed in America. Out of a population of 300,000 there were only 186 persons between the ages of six and twenty-one unable to read. This is the best known record.

In 1831 the mail system was condensed into a half-breed, who went on foot to Niles, Mich., once in two weeks, and brought back what papers and news he could find. As late as 1846 there was often only one mail a week. A post-office was established in Chicago in 1833, and the post-master nailed up old boot-legs on one side of his shop to serve as boxes for the nabobs and literary men.

It is an interesting fact in the growth of the young city that in the active life of the business men of that day the mail matter has grown to a daily average of over 6,500 pounds. It speaks equally well for the intelligence of the people and the commercial importance of the place, that the mail matter distributed to the territory immediately tributary to Chicago is seven times greater than that distributed to the territory immediately tributary to St. Louis.

The improvements that have characterized the city are as startling as the city itself. In 1831, Mark Beaubien established a ferry over the river, and put himself under bonds to carry all the citizens free for the privilege of charging strangers. Now there are twenty-four large bridges and two tunnels.

In 1833 the government expended \$30,000 on the harbor. Then commenced that series of manœuvres with the river that has made it one

of the world's curiosities. It used to wind around in the lower end of the town, and make its way rippling over the sand into the lake at the foot of Madison street. They took it up and put it down where it now is. It was a narrow stream, so narrow that even moderately small crafts had to go up through the willows and cat's tails to the point near Lake street bridge, and back up one of the branches to get room enough in which to turn around.

In 1844 the quagmires in the streets were first pontooned by plank roads, which acted in wet weather as public squirt-guns. Keeping you out of the mud, they compromised by squirting the mud over you. The wooden-block pavements came to Chicago in 1857. In 1840 water was delivered by peddlers in carts or by hand. Then a twenty-five horse-power engine pushed it through hollow or bored logs along the streets till 1854, when it was introduced into the houses by new works. The first fire-engine was used in 1835, and the first steam fire-engine in 1859. Gas was utilized for lighting the city in 1850. The Young Men's Christian Association was organized in 1858, and horse railroads carried them to their work in 1859. The museum was opened in 1863. The alarm telegraph adopted in 1864. The opera-house built in 1865. The city grew from 560 acres in 1833 to 23,000 in 1869. In 1834, the taxes amounted to \$48.90, and the trustees of the town borrowed \$60 more for opening and improving streets. In 1835, the legislature authorized a loan of \$2,000, and the treasurer and street commissioners resigned rather than plunge the town into such a gulf.

Now the city embraces 36 square miles of territory, and has 30 miles of water front, besides the outside harbor of refuge, of 400 acres, inclosed by a crib sea-wall. One-third of the city has been raised up an average of eight feet, giving good pitch to the 263 miles of sewerage. The water of the city is above all competition. It is received through two tunnels extending to a crib in the lake two miles from shore. The closest analysis fails to detect any impurities, and, received 35 feet below the surface, it is always clear and cold. The first tunnel is five feet two inches in diameter and two miles long, and can deliver 50,000,000 of gallons per day. The second tunnel is seven feet in diameter and six miles long, running four miles under the city, and can deliver 100,000,000 of gallons per day. This water is distributed through 410 miles of water-mains.

The three grand engineering exploits of the city are: First, lifting the city up on jack-screws, whole squares at a time, without interrupting the business, thus giving us good drainage; second, running the tunnels under the lake, giving us the best water in the world; and third, the turning the current of the river in its own channel, delivering us from the old abominations, and making decency possible. They redound about

equally to the credit of the engineering, to the energy of the people, and to the health of the city.

That which really constitutes the city, its indescribable spirit, its soul, the way it lights up in every feature in the hour of action, has not been touched. In meeting strangers, one is often surprised how some homely women marry so well. Their forms are bad, their gait uneven and awkward, their complexion is dull, their features are misshapen and mismatched, and when we see them there is no beauty that we should desire them. But when once they are aroused on some subject, they put on new proportions. They light up into great power. The real person comes out from its unseemly ambush, and captures us at will. They have power. They have ability to cause things to come to pass. We no longer wonder why they are in such high demand. So it is with our city.

There is no grand scenery except the two seas, one of water, the other of prairie. Nevertheless, there is a spirit about it, a push, a breadth, a power, that soon makes it a place never to be forsaken. One soon ceases to believe in impossibilities. Balaams are the only prophets that are disappointed. The bottom that has been on the point of falling out has been there so long that it has grown fast. It can not fall out. It has all the capital of the world itching to get inside the corporation.

The two great laws that govern the growth and size of cities are, first, the amount of territory for which they are the distributing and receiving points; second, the number of medium or moderate dealers that do this distributing. Monopolists build up themselves, not the cities. They neither eat, wear, nor live in proportion to their business. Both these laws help Chicago.

The tide of trade is eastward—not up or down the map, but across the map. The lake runs up a wingdam for 500 miles to gather in the business. Commerce can not ferry up there for seven months in the year, and the facilities for seven months can do the work for twelve. Then the great region west of us is nearly all good, productive land. Dropping south into the trail of St. Louis, you fall into vast deserts and rocky districts, useful in holding the world together. St. Louis and Cincinnati, instead of rivaling and hurting Chicago, are her greatest sureties of dominion. They are far enough away to give sea-room,—farther off than Paris is from London,—and yet they are near enough to prevent the springing up of any other great city between them.

St. Louis will be helped by the opening of the Mississippi, but also hurt. That will put New Orleans on her feet, and with a railroad running over into Texas and so West, she will tap the streams that now crawl up the Texas and Missouri road. The current is East, not North, and a seaport at New Orleans can not permanently help St. Louis.

Chicago is in the field almost alone, to handle the wealth of one-

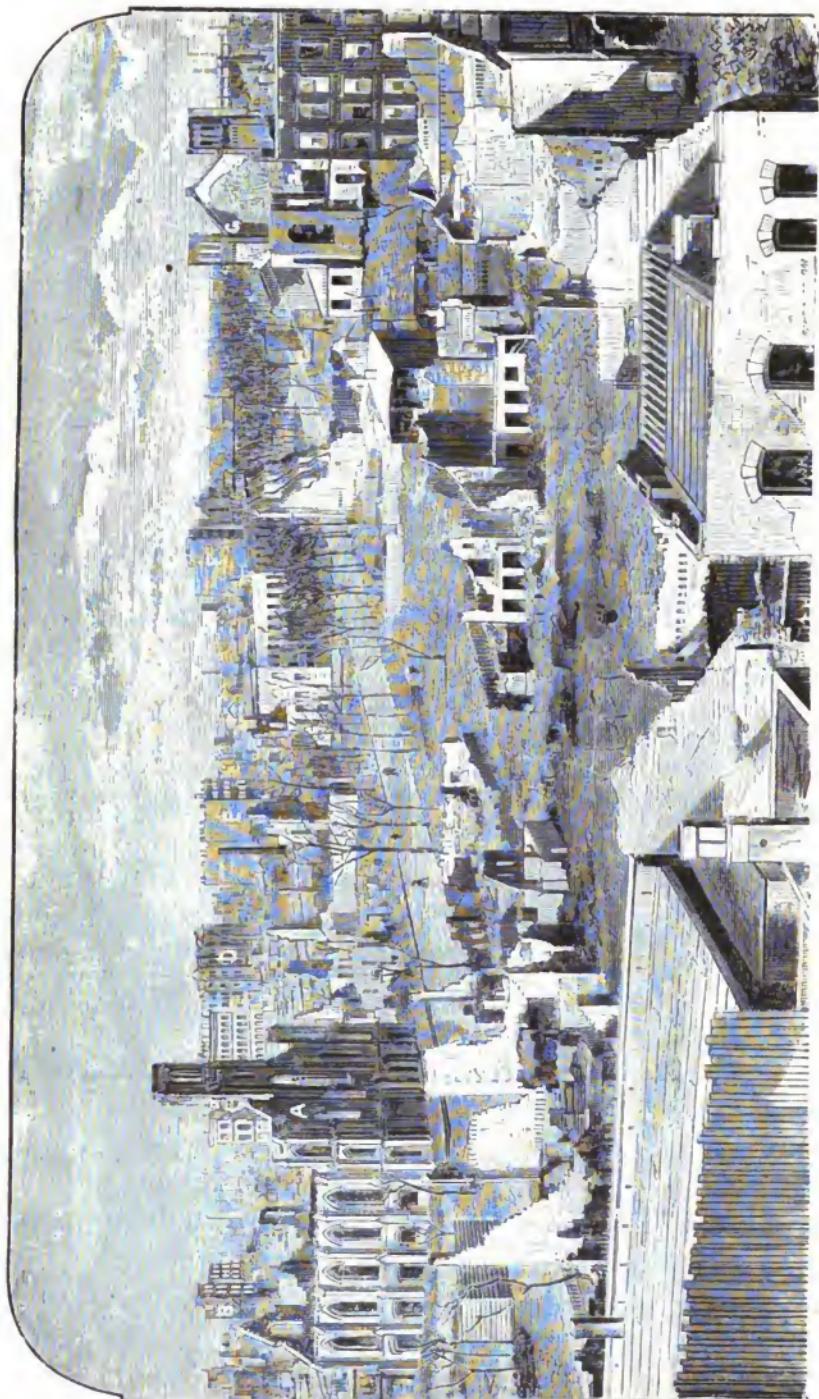
fourth of the territory of this great republic. This strip of seacoast divides its margins between Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, or some other great port to be created f · the South in the next decade. But Chicago has a dozen empires casting their treasures into her lap. On a bed of coal that can run all the machinery of the world for 500 centuries ; in a garden that can feed the race by the thousand years ; at the head of the lakes that give her a temperature as a summer resort equaled by no great city in the land ; with a climate that insures the health of her citizens ; surrounded by all the great deposits of natural wealth in mines and forests and herds, Chicago is the wonder of to-day, and will be *the city of the future.*

MASSACRE AT FORT DEARBORN.

During the war of 1812, Fort Dearborn became the theater of stirring events. The garrison consisted of fifty-four men under command of Captain Nathan Heald, assisted by Lieutenant Helm (son-in-law of Mrs. Kinzie) and Ensign Ronan. Dr. Voorhees was surgeon. The only residents at the post at that time were the wives of Captain Heald and Lieutenant Helm, and a few of the soldiers, Mr. Kinzie and his family, and a few Canadian *voyageurs*, with their wives and children. The soldiers and Mr. Kinzie were on most friendly terms with the Pottawattamies and Winnebagos, the principal tribes around them, but they could not win them from their attachment to the British.

One evening in April, 1812, Mr. Kinzie sat playing on his violin and his children were dancing to the music, when Mrs. Kinzie came rushing into the house, pale with terror, and exclaiming: "The Indians! the Indians!" "What? Where?" eagerly inquired Mr. Kinzie. "Up at Lee's, killing and scalping," answered the frightened mother, who, when the alarm was given, was attending Mrs. Barnes (just confined) living not far off. Mr. Kinzie and his family crossed the river and took refuge in the fort, to which place Mrs. Barnes and her infant not a day old were safely conveyed. The rest of the inhabitants took shelter in the fort. This alarm was caused by a scalping party of Winnebagos, who hovered about the fort several days, when they disappeared, and for several weeks the inhabitants were undisturbed.

On the 7th of August, 1812, General Hull, at Detroit, sent orders to Captain Heald to evacuate Fort Dearborn, and to distribute all the United States property to the Indians in the neighborhood—a most insane order. The Pottawattamie chief, who brought the dispatch, had more wisdom than the commanding general. He advised Captain Heald not to make the distribution. Said he: "Leave the fort and stores as they are, and let the Indians make distribution for themselves; and while they are engaged in the business, the white people may escape to Fort Wayne."



BLUES OF CHICAGO.

Captain Heald held a council with the Indians on the afternoon of the 12th, in which his officers refused to join, for they had been informed that treachery was designed—that the Indians intended to murder the white people in the council, and then destroy those in the fort. Captain Heald, however, took the precaution to open a port-hole displaying a cannon pointing directly upon the council, and by that means saved his life.

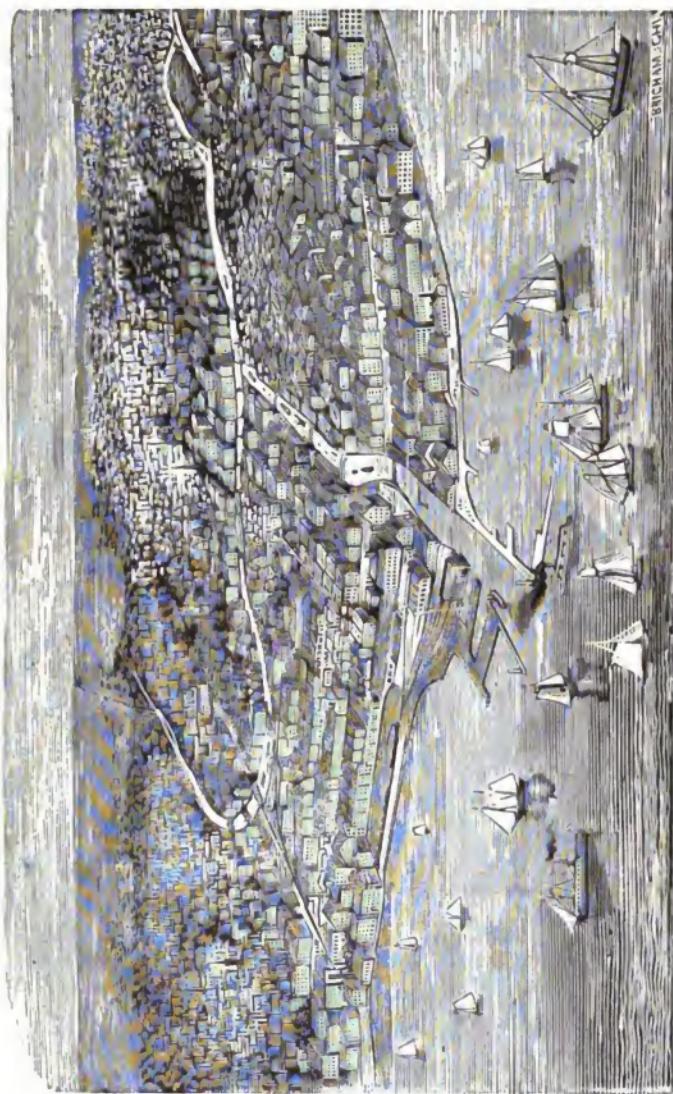
Mr. Kinzie, who knew the Indians well, begged Captain Heald not to confide in their promises, nor distribute the arms and munitions among them, for it would only put power into their hands to destroy the whites. Acting upon this advice, Heald resolved to withhold the munitions of war; and on the night of the 13th, after the distribution of the other property had been made, the powder, ball and liquors were thrown into the river, the muskets broken up and destroyed.

Black Partridge, a friendly chief, came to Captain Heald, and said: "Linden birds have been singing in my ears to-day: be careful on the march you are going to take." On that dark night vigilant Indians had crept near the fort and discovered the destruction of their promised booty going on within. The next morning the powder was seen floating on the surface of the river. The savages were exasperated and made loud complaints and threats.

On the following day when preparations were making to leave the fort, and all the inmates were deeply impressed with a sense of impending danger, Capt. Wells, an uncle of Mrs. Heald, was discovered upon the Indian trail among the sand-hills on the borders of the lake, not far distant, with a band of mounted Miamis, of whose tribe he was chief, having been adopted by the famous Miami warrior, Little Turtle. When news of Hull's surrender reached Fort Wayne, he had started with this force to assist Heald in defending Fort Dearborn. He was too late. Every means for its defense had been destroyed the night before, and arrangements were made for leaving the fort on the morning of the 15th.

It was a warm bright morning in the middle of August. Indications were positive that the savages intended to murder the white people; and when they moved out of the southern gate of the fort, the march was like a funeral procession. The band, feeling the solemnity of the occasion, struck up the Dead March in Saul.

Capt. Wells, who had blackened his face with gun-powder in token of his fate, took the lead with his band of Miamis, followed by Capt. Heald, with his wife by his side on horseback. Mr. Kinzie hoped by his personal influence to avert the impending blow, and therefore accompanied them, leaving his family in a boat in charge of a friendly Indian, to be taken to his trading station at the site of Niles, Michigan, in the event of his death.



VIEW OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

The procession moved slowly along the lake shore till they reached the sand-hills between the prairie and the beach, when the Pottawattamie escort, under the leadership of Blackbird, filed to the right, placing those hills between them and the white people. Wells, with his Miamis, had kept in the advance. They suddenly came rushing back, Wells exclaiming, "They are about to attack us; form instantly." These words were quickly followed by a storm of bullets, which came whistling over the little hills which the treacherous savages had made the covert for their murderous attack. The white troops charged upon the Indians, drove them back to the prairie, and then the battle was waged between fifty-four soldiers, twelve civilians and three or four women (the cowardly Miamis having fled at the outset) against five hundred Indian warriors. The white people, hopeless, resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. Ensign Ronan wielded his weapon vigorously, even after falling upon his knees weak from the loss of blood. Capt. Wells, who was by the side of his niece, Mrs. Heald, when the conflict began, behaved with the greatest coolness and courage. He said to her, "We have not the slightest chance for life. We must part to meet no more in this world. God bless you." And then he dashed forward. Seeing a young warrior, painted like a demon, climb into a wagon in which were twelve children, and tomahawk them all, he cried out, unmindful of his personal danger, "If that is your game, butchering women and children, I will kill too." He spurred his horse towards the Indian camp, where they had left their squaws and papooses, hotly pursued by swift-footed young warriors, who sent bullets whistling after him. One of these killed his horse and wounded him severely in the leg. With a yell the young braves rushed to make him their prisoner and reserve him for torture. He resolved not to be made a captive, and by the use of the most provoking epithets tried to induce them to kill him instantly. He called a fiery young chief a *squaw*, when the enraged warrior killed Wells instantly with his tomahawk, jumped upon his body, cut out his heart, and ate a portion of the warm morsel with savage delight!

In this fearful combat women bore a conspicuous part. Mrs. Heald was an excellent equestrian and an expert in the use of the rifle. She fought the savages bravely, receiving several severe wounds. Though faint from the loss of blood, she managed to keep her saddle. A savage raised his tomahawk to kill her, when she looked him full in the face, and with a sweet smile and in a gentle voice said, in his own language, "Surely you will not kill a *squaw*!" The arm of the savage fell, and the life of the heroic woman was saved.

Mrs. Helm, the step-daughter of Mr. Kinzie, had an encounter with a stout Indian, who attempted to tomahawk her. Springing to one side, she received the glancing blow on her shoulder, and at the same instant

seized the savage round the neck with her arms and endeavored to get hold of his scalping knife, which hung in a sheath at his breast. While she was thus struggling she was dragged from her antagonist by another powerful Indian, who bore her, in spite of her struggles, to the margin of the lake and plunged her in. To her astonishment she was held by him so that she would not drown, and she soon perceived that she was in the hands of the friendly Black Partridge, who had saved her life.

The wife of Sergeant Holt, a large and powerful woman, behaved as bravely as an Amazon. She rode a fine, high-spirited horse, which the Indians coveted, and several of them attacked her with the butts of their guns, for the purpose of dismounting her; but she used the sword which she had snatched from her disabled husband so skillfully that she foiled them; and, suddenly wheeling her horse, she dashed over the prairie, followed by the savages shouting. "The brave woman! the brave woman! Don't hurt her!" They finally overtook her, and while she was fighting them in front, a powerful savage came up behind her, seized her by the neck and dragged her to the ground. Horse and woman were made captives. Mrs. Holt was a long time a captive among the Indians, but was afterwards ransomed.

In this sharp conflict two-thirds of the white people were slain and wounded, and all their horses, baggage and provision were lost. Only twenty-eight straggling men now remained to fight five hundred Indians rendered furious by the sight of blood. They succeeded in breaking through the ranks of the murderers and gaining a slight eminence on the prairie near the Oak Woods. The Indians did not pursue, but gathered on their flanks, while the chiefs held a consultation on the sand-hills, and showed signs of willingness to parley. It would have been madness on the part of the whites to renew the fight; and so Capt. Heald went forward and met Blackbird on the open prairie, where terms of surrender were soon agreed upon. It was arranged that the white people should give up their arms to Blackbird, and that the survivors should become prisoners of war, to be exchanged for ransoms as soon as practicable. With this understanding captives and captors started for the Indian camp near the fort, to which Mrs. Helm had been taken bleeding and suffering by Black Partridge, and had met her step-father and learned that her husband was safe.

A new scene of horror was now opened at the Indian camp. The wounded, not being included in the terms of surrender, as it was interpreted by the Indians, and the British general, Proctor, having offered a liberal bounty for American scalps, delivered at Malden, nearly all the wounded men were killed and scalped, and the price of the trophies was afterwards paid by the British government.

THE STATE OF IOWA.

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION.

The State of Iowa has an outline figure nearly approaching that of a rectangular parallelogram, the northern and southern boundaries being nearly due east and west lines, and its eastern and western boundaries determined by southerly flowing rivers—the Mississippi on the east, and the Missouri, together with its tributary, the Big Sioux, on the west. The northern boundary is upon the parallel of forty-three degrees thirty minutes, and the southern is approximately upon that of forty degrees and thirty-six minutes. The distance from the northern to the southern boundary, excluding the small prominent angle at the southeast corner, is a little more than two hundred miles. Owing to the irregularity of the river boundaries, however, the number of square miles does not reach that of the multiple of these numbers; but according to a report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the United States Senate, March 12, 1863, the State of Iowa contains 35,228,200 acres, or 55,044 square miles. When it is understood that all this vast extent of surface, except that which is occupied by our rivers, lakes and peat beds of the northern counties, is susceptible of the highest cultivation, some idea may be formed of the immense agricultural resources of the State. Iowa is nearly as large as England, and twice as large as Scotland; but when we consider the relative area of surface which may be made to yield to the wants of man, those countries of the Old World will bear no comparison with Iowa.

TOPOGRAPHY.

No complete topographical survey of the State of Iowa has yet been made. Therefore all the knowledge we have yet upon the subject has been obtained from incidental observations of geological corps, from barometrical observations by authority of the General Government, and leveling done by railroad engineer corps within the State.

Taking into view the facts that the highest point in the State is but a little more than twelve hundred feet above the lowest point, that these two points are nearly three hundred miles apart, and that the whole State is traversed by

gently flowing rivers, it will be seen that in reality the State of Iowa rests wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, with no mountain or hill ranges within its borders.

A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it:

From the N. E. corner to the S. E. corner of the State.....	1 foot 1 inch per mile.
From the N. E. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 5 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to Spirit Lake.....	5 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the N. W. corner to the S. W. corner of the State	2 feet 0 inches per mile.
From the S. W. corner to the highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold County)....	4 feet 1 inch per mile
From the dividing ridge in the S. E. corner of the State.....	5 feet 7 inches per mile.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of Des Moines River)	4 feet 0 inches per mile.

It will be seen, therefore, that there is a good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as a part of a great plain, the lowest point of which within its borders, the southeast corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from eight hundred feet, although it is more than a thousand miles inland from the nearest sea coast. These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the surface of the State as a whole. When we come to consider its surface feature in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the action of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch.

It is in the northeastern part of the State that the river valleys are deepest; consequently the country there has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The Mississippi and Missouri Rivers form the eastern and western boundaries of the State, and receive the eastern and western drainage of it.

The eastern drainage system comprises not far from two-thirds of the entire surface of the State. The great watershed which divides these two systems is formed by the highest land between those rivers along the whole length of a line running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson County, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair County.

From the last named point, this highest ridge of land, between the two great rivers, continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold County into the State of Missouri; but southward from that point, in Adair County, it is no longer the great watershed. From that point, another and lower ridge bears off more nearly southeastward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, and becomes itself the great watershed.

RIVERS.

All streams that rise in Iowa rise upon the incoherent surface deposits, occupying at first only slight depressions in the surface, and scarcely perceptible. These successively coalesce to form the streams.

The drift and bluff deposits are both so thick in Iowa that its streams not only rise upon their surface, but they also reach considerable depth into these deposits alone, in some cases to a depth of nearly two hundred feet from the general prairie level.

The majority of streams that constitute the western system of Iowa drainage run, either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. Their banks are often, even of the small streams, from five to ten feet in height, quite perpendicular, so that they make the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

The material of this deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except where darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; not a stone or pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the General Government, and its origin referred to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, when its sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; the term Lacustral would have been better. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front two hundred feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water line. Yet, compact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on its surface does not remain, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within its mass, as it does upon the surface of and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The bluff deposit is known to occupy a region through which the Missouri runs almost centrally, and measures, as far as is known, more than two hundred miles in length and nearly one hundred miles in width. The thickest part yet known in Iowa is in Fremont County, where it reaches two hundred feet. The boundaries of this deposit in Iowa are nearly as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of Fremont County, follow up the watershed between the East Nishnabotany and the West Tarkio Rivers to the southern boundary of Cass County; thence to the center of Audubon County; thence to Tip Top Station, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway; thence by a broad curve westward to the northwest corner of Plymouth County.

This deposit is composed of fine sedimentary particles, similar to that which the Missouri River now deposits from its waters, and is the same which

that river did deposit in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. That lake, as shown by its deposit, which now remains, was about one hundred miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then, as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down, before its valley had enough in the lower portion of its course to drain it. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth of more than sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

All the rivers of the western system of drainage, except the Missouri itself, are quite incomplete as rivers, in consequence of their being really only branches of other larger tributaries of that great river, or, if they empty into the Missouri direct, they have yet all the usual characteristics of Iowa rivers, from their sources to their mouths.

Chariton and Grand Rivers both rise and run for the first twenty-five miles of their courses upon the drift deposit alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the upper coal measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State (the former in Appanoose County, the latter in Ringgold County), near the boundary of which they have passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the middle coal measures. Their valleys gradually deepen from their upper portions downward, so that within fifteen or twenty miles they have reached a depth of near a hundred and fifty feet below the general level of the adjacent high land. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys and make broad flood plains (commonly termed "bottoms"), the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings.

A considerable breadth of woodland occupies the bottoms and valley sides along a great part of their length; but their upper branches and tributaries are mostly prairie streams.

Platte River.—This river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold County, and, with the west fork of the Grand River, drain a large region of country.

Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of two hundred feet, apparently, through this deposit alone.

The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub-soil of the greater part of the State, and in it alone many of our wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed, without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all our wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes; and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

One Hundred and Two River is represented in Taylor County, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway River.—This stream is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair County, the latter in Cass County. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaways drain one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany River.—This river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson County, the latter in Shelby County. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence—and also the main stream, from thence to the point where it enters the great flood plain of the Missouri—run through a region the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit. The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill sites. In the western part of Cass County, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks. A few good mill sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery County. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer River.—Until it enters the flood plain of the Missouri, the Boyer runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison County. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac County.

Soldier River.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford County, and the west branch in Ida County. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux River.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier River that they need no separate description. The main stream has its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee County. The two principal upper branches, near their source in Dickinson and Osceola Counties, are small prairie creeks, with indistinct valleys. On entering Clay County, the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of one hundred feet, which still further increases until along the boundary line between Clay and Buena Vista Counties, it reaches a depth of two hundred feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee County, it turns to the southward and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd River.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien County, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the center of Plymouth County. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock River.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux Counties. It was evidently so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of our State boundary. Within this State the main stream and its branches are drift streams, and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasional boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the stream meets with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about sixty feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades. For the first twenty-five miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood plain, with gentle slopes occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest

agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from one hundred to nearly two hundred feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about fifteen miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are found exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon County, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the location for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continuous from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than one hundred miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million acres of land within the State, upward of four hundred thousand of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches known as the east and west forks. These unite in Humboldt County. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift-valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half a mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster County, the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion County, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower coal-measure strata. Along this part of its course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to half a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous limestone appears at intervals in the valley sides. Near Ottumwa, the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the coal-measure strata into its bed; but they rise again from it in the extreme northwestern part

of Van Buren County, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river. From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee County, the strata of the lower coal measures are present in the valley. Its flood plain is frequently sandy, from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the coal measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz.: South, Middle and North Rivers. The three latter have their source in the region occupied by the upper coal-measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the middle coal measures, and enter the valley of the Des Moines upon the lower coal measures. These streams, especially South and Middle Rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon River has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out those deposits and the middle coal measures alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufactures in consequence of the numerous mill sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk River.—This river has its source in Hamilton County, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the lower coal measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the coal measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry County, up as far as Story County, the broad, flat flood plain is covered with a rich deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk River a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa River.—This river rises in Hancock County, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin County. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton County, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa County. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well marked flood plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill sites.

Cedar River.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length

of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation.

The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood plain is more distinctly marked and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill sites.

Wapsipinnicon River.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn County, it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is one hundred miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from twelve to twenty miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill sites are unusually secure.

Turkey River.—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have eroded. Turkey River rises in Howard County, and in Winneshiek County, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than two hundred feet, and in Fayette and Clayton Counties its depth is increased to three and four hundred feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between two and three hundred feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus, all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood plain. Water power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa River.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard County before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are, almost everywhere, high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley, the flood plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, consequently it furnishes immense water power. In some places, where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town

of Decorah, in Winneshiek County, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi River.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are continued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian, and subcarboniferous rocks, which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the state, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi, and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or perhaps even by palaeozoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

LAKES.

The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluvatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium, as the others rest upon the drift. By the term alluvium is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and upon that deposit are some of the best and most productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which form the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys.

The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. We consequently find them in those regions which lie between the Cedar and Des Moines Rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in

Dickinson County; Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo County; and Storm Lake, in Buena Vista County.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about twelve square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great watershed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Okoboji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places a hundred feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant. Fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated in Cerro Gordo County, upon the watershed between the Iowa and Cedar Rivers. It is about five miles long, and two or three miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only fifteen feet. Its shores and the country around it are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This body of water rests upon the great water shed in Buena Vista County. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between four and five square miles.

The outlets of all these drift-lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright County, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the existence of embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from two to ten feet in height, and from five to thirty feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided, to some extent, by the force of the waves. These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything upon the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore, and this has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

SPRINGS.

Springs issue from all formations, and from the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa River, owing

to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream.

No mineral springs, properly so called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluble mineral substances.

ORIGIN OF THE PRAIRIES.

It is estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. They are not confined to level surfaces, nor to any particular variety of soil, for within the State they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azoic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their *origin*, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, nor the soil, nor any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State.

The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little tillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is tillable land.

GEOLOGY.

The soil of Iowa may be separated into three general divisions, which not only possess different physical characters, but also differ in the mode of their origin. These are drift, bluff and alluvial, and belong respectively to the deposits bearing the same names. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least.

All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In general terms the *constant* component element of the drift soil is that portion which was transported from the north, while the *inconstant* elements are those portions which were derived from the adjacent or underlying strata. For example, in Western Iowa, wherever that cretaceous formation known as the Nishnabotany sandstone exists, the soil contains more sand than elsewhere. The same may be said of the soil of some parts of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, the sandstones and sandy shales of that formation furnishing the sand.

In Northern and Northwestern Iowa, the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. This sand and gravel was, doubtless, derived from the

cretaceous rocks that now do, or formerly did, exist there, and also in part from the conglomerate and pudding-stone beds of the Sioux quartzite.

In Southern Iowa, the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. This preponderating clay is doubtless derived from the clayey and shaly beds which alternate with the limestones of that region.

The bluff soil is that which rests upon, and constitutes a part of, the bluff deposit. It is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri River. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil.

The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest floods, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palaeozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS.
			IN FEET.
Cretaceous.....	Post Tertiary.....	<i>Drift</i>	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous.	<i>Inoceramous bed</i>	50
		<i>Woodbury Sandstone and Shales</i>	130
		<i>Nishnabotany Sandstone</i>	100
	Coal Measures.	<i>Upper Coal Measures</i>	200
		<i>Middle Coal Measures</i>	200
		<i>Lower Coal Measures</i>	200
Carboniferous.....		<i>St. Louis Limestone</i>	75
	Subcarboniferous.	<i>Keokuk Limestone</i>	90
		<i>Burlington Limestone</i>	196
		<i>Kinderhook beds</i>	175
Devonian.....	Hamilton.....	<i>Hamilton Limestone and Shales</i>	200
Upper Silurian.....	Niagara.....	<i>Niagara Limestone</i>	350
	Cincinnati.....	<i>Maquoketa Shales</i>	80
	Trenton.	<i>Galena Limestone</i>	250
Lower Silurian.....		<i>Trenton Limestone</i>	200
	Primordial.	<i>St. Peter's Sandstone</i>	80
		<i>Lower Magnesian Limestone</i>	250
Azoic.....	Huronian.....	<i>Potsdam Sandstone</i>	300
		<i>Sioux Quartzite</i>	50

THE AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux River, for which reason the specific name of Sioux Quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward. This

rock may be quarried in a few rare cases, but usually it cannot be secured in dry forms except that into which it naturally cracks, and the tendency is to angular pieces. It is absolutely indestructible.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

PRIMORDIAL GROUP.

Potsdam Sandstone.—This formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern portion of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It may be seen underlying the lower magnesian limestone, St. Peter's sandstone and Trenton limestone, in their regular order, along the bluffs of the Mississippi from the northern boundary of the State as far south as Guttenburg, along the Upper Iowa for a distance of about twenty miles from its mouth, and along a few of the streams which empty into the Mississippi in Allamakee County.

It is nearly valueless for economic purposes.

No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesium Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation in Iowa are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

St. Peter's Sandstone.—This formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent; and it is evident it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee County, immediately beneath the drift.

TRENTON GROUP.

Trenton Limestone.—With the exception of this, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestones—nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winnesheik and Allamakee Counties and a portion of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes, yet there are in some places compact and evenly bedded layers, which afford fine material for window caps and sills.

In this formation, fossils are abundant, so much so that, in some places, the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of tribolites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena Limestone.—This is the upper formation of the Trenton group. It seldom exceeds twelve miles in width, although it is fully one hundred and fifty miles long. The outcrop traverses portions of the counties of Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Fayette, Clayton, Dubuque and Jackson. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque County. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicious matter. It is usually unfit for dressing,

though sometimes near the top of the bed good blocks for dressing are found. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about fifteen miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. The ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

CINCINNATI GROUP.

Maquoketa Shales.—The surface occupied by this formation is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching more than a mile or two in width, but more than a hundred miles in length. Its most southerly exposure is in the bluffs of the Mississippi near Bellevue, in Jackson County, and the most northerly yet recognized is in the western part of Winnesheik County. The whole formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Its economic value is very slight.

Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati group are found in the Maquoketa shales; but they contain a larger number that have been found anywhere else than in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from any others of the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

NIAGARA GROUP.

Niagara Limestone.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is nearly one hundred and sixty miles long from north to south, and forty and fifty miles wide.

This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with in some places a considerable proportion of silicious matter in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it is evenly bedded, and probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

HAMILTON GROUP.

Hamilton Limestone.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is fully as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. It is nearly two hundred miles long and from forty to fifty miles broad. The general trend is northwestward and south-eatward.

Although a large part of the material of this formation is practically quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and having a

large geographical extent in the State, is one of the most important formations, in a practical point of view. At Waverly, Bremer County, its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been practically demonstrated. The heavier and more uniform magnesian beds furnish material for bridge piers and other material requiring strength and durability.

All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch, and referable to the Hamilton, as recognized by New York geologists.

The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopod, mollusks and corals. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City Marble," and "bird's-eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous system, viz., the subcarboniferous, coal measures and permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

SUBCARBONIFEROUS GROUP.

The area of the surface occupied by this group is very large. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago County, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington County. Here it makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi River at Muscatine. The southern and western boundary is to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the coal field. From the southern part of Pocahontas County it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point three or four miles northeast of Eldora, in Hardin County, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper County, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk County, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson County, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren County. Its area is nearly two hundred and fifty miles long, and from twenty to fifty miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is near the mouth of Skunk River, in Des Moines County. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas County, more than two hundred miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk Rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of Des Moines County, along English River, in Washington County; along the Iowa River, in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin Counties; and along the Des Moines River, in Humboldt County.

The economic value of this formation is very considerable, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt Counties it is almost invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall County all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near LeGrand are very valuable. At this point

some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into ornamental and useful objects.

In Tama County, the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. It is not valuable for building, as upon exposure to atmosphere and frost, it crumbles to pieces.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom VERTEBRATA; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order selachians.

Of ARTICULATES, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus *phillipsia*.

The sub-kingdom MOLLUSCA is largely represented.

The RADIATA are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals.

The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan; so much so in fact as to overshadow all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: *lamellibranchiates*, in the more arenaceous portions; and brachiopods, in the more calcareous portions.

No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington Limestone.—This formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, which are separated by a series of siliceous beds. Both divisions are eminently crinoidal.

The southerly dip of the Iowa rocks carries the Burlington limestone down, so that it is seen for the last time in this State in the valley of Skunk River, near the southern boundary of Des Moines County. The most northerly point at which it has been recognized is in the northern part of Washington County. It probably exists as far north as Marshall County.

This formation affords much valuable material for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock.

The great abundance and variety of its fossils—*crinoids*—now known to be more than three hundred, have justly attracted the attention of geologists in all parts of the world.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines; bone of bony fishes, like those most common at the present day, are found in these rocks. On Buffington Creek, in Louisa County, is a stratum in an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of articulates are rare in this formation. So far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of tribolites of the genus *phillipsia*.

Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom radiata are represented in the genera *zaphrentis*, amplexus and syringapora, while the highest class—echinoderms—are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk Limestone.—It is only in the four counties of Lee, Van Buren, Henry and Des Moines that this formation is to be seen.

In some localities the upper silicious portion of this formation is known as the Geode bed. It is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about eighty miles below Keokuk.

The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less spherical masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz. The outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful. They vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

The economic value of this formation is very great. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the post offices at Dubuque and Des Moines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo.

The only vertebrate fossils found in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of twenty-five or thirty feet.

Of the articulates, only two species of the genus *phillipsia* have been found in this formation.

Of the mollusks, no cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in this State; gasteropods are rare; brachiopods and polyzoans are quite abundant.

Of radiates, corals of genera *zaphrentes*, *plexus* and *aulopera* are found, but crinoids are most abundant.

Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis Limestone.—This is the uppermost of the subcarboniferous group in Iowa. The superficial area it occupies is comparatively small, because it consists of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk. Proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, Des Moines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska Counties. It is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone River, where it again passes out of view under the coal measures until it is next seen in the banks of the Des Moines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous.

The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of Van Buren County, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower or magnesian division furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of which are found on Lick Creek, in Van Buren County, and on Long Creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, selachians and ganoids. The

articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus *phillipsia*, and two ostracoid, genera, *clythere* and *beyricia*. The mollusks distinguish this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The rocks of the subcarboniferous period have in other countries, and in other parts of our own country, furnished valuable minerals, and even coal, but in Iowa the economic value is confined to its stone alone.

The Lower Silurian, Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks of Iowa are largely composed of limestone. Magnesia also enters largely into the subcarboniferous group. With the completion of the St. Louis limestone, the production of the magnesian limestone seems to have ceased among the rocks of Iowa.

Although the Devonian age has been called the age of fishes, yet so far as Iowa is concerned, the rocks of no period can compare with the subcarboniferous in the abundance and variety of the fish remains, and, for this reason, the Burlington and Keokuk limestones will in the future become more famous among geologists, perhaps, than any other formations in North America.

It will be seen that the Chester limestone is omitted from the subcarboniferous group, and which completes the full geological series. It is probable the whole surface of Iowa was above the sea during the time of the formation of the Chester limestone to the southward about one hundred miles.

At the close of the epoch of the Chester limestone, the shallow seas in which the lower coal measures were formed again occupied the land, extending almost as far north as that sea had done in which the Kinderhook beds were formed, and to the northeastward its deposits extended beyond the subcarboniferous groups, outlines of which are found upon the next, or Devonian rock.

THE COAL-MEASURE GROUP.

The coal-measure group of Iowa is properly divided into three formations, viz., the lower, middle and upper coal measures, each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

A line drawn upon the map of Iowa as follows, will represent the eastern and northern boundaries of the coal fields of the State: Commencing at the southeast corner of Van Buren County, carry the line to the northeast corner of Jefferson County by a slight easterly curve through the western portions of Lee and Henry Counties. Produce this line until it reaches a point six or eight miles northward from the one last named, and then carry it northwestward, keeping it at about the same distance to the northward of Skunk River and its north branch that it had at first, until it reaches the southern boundary of Marshall County, a little west of its center. Then carry it to a point

three or four miles northeast from Eldora, in Hardin County; thence westward to a point a little north of Webster City, in Hamilton County; and thence further westward to a point a little north of Fort Dodge, in Webster County.

Lower Coal Measures.—In consequence of the recession to the southward of the borders of the middle and upper coal measures, the lower coal measures alone exist to the eastward and northward of Des Moines River. They also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river, but their southerly dip passes them below the middle coal measures at no great distance from the river.

No other formation in the whole State possesses the economic value of the lower coal measures. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit, but in some places, as near Red Rock, in Marion County, blocks of large dimensions are obtained which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines. On the whole, that portion of the State occupied by the lower coal measures, is not well supplied with stone.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the lower coal measures, but such animal remains as have been found are without exception of marine origin.

Of fossil plants found in these measures, all probably belong to the class *acrogens*. Specimens of *calamites*, and several species of ferns, are found in all of the coal measures, but the genus *lepidodendron* seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the middle coal measures.

Middle Coal Measures.—This formation within the State of Iowa occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about fourteen hundred square miles. The counties more or less underlaid by this formation are Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

This formation is composed of alternating beds of clay, sandstone and limestone, the clays or shales constituting the bulk of the formation, the limestone occurring in their bands, the lithological peculiarities of which offer many contrasts to the limestones of the upper and lower coal measures. The formation is also characterized by regular wave-like undulations, with a parallelism which indicates a widespread disturbance, though no dislocation of the strata have been discovered.

Generally speaking, few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants—three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appear to have been sea-weeds. Radiates are represented by corals. The mollusks are most numerously represented. *Trilobites* and *ostracoids* are the only remains known of articulates.

Vertebrates are only known by the remains of *selachians*, or sharks, and ganoids.

Upper Coal Measures.—The area occupied by this formation in Iowa is very great, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. It adjoins by its northern and eastern boundaries the area occupied by the middle coal measures.

The prominent lithological features of this formation are its limestones, yet it contains a considerable proportion of shales and sandstones. Although it is known by the name of upper coal measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about twenty inches in maximum thickness.

The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good material for building as in Madison and Fremont Counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay for potter's use are found in the whole formation.

The fossils in this formation are much more numerous than in either the middle or lower coal measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders selachians and ganoids. The articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes *cephalopoda*, *gasteropoda*, *lamelli*, *branchiata*, *brachiapoda* and *polyzoa*. Radiates are more numerous than in the lower and middle coal measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

There being no rocks, in Iowa, of permian, triassic or jurassic age, the next strata in the geological series are of the cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but being very friable, they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the glacial epoch. The second period was during the glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas.

It is difficult to indicate the exact boundaries of these rocks; the following will approximate the outlines of the area:

From the northeast corner to the southwest corner of Kossuth County; thence to the southeast corner of Guthrie County; thence to the southeast corner of Cass County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Montgomery County; thence to the middle of the north boundary of Pottawattamie County; thence to the middle of the south boundary of Woodbury County;

thence to Sergeant's bluffs; up the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers to the northwest corner of the State; eastward along the State line to the place of beginning.

All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri River, and in reality form their eastern boundary.

Nishnabotany Sandstone.—This rock has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie County and the southern part of Montgomery County. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the inoceramus, or chalky, beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, almost valueless for economic purposes.

The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angiospermous leaves.

Woodbury Sandstones and Shales.—These strata rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury County, hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City.

This rock has no value except for purposes of common masonry.

Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertebrate remains. Of remains of vegetation, leaves of *salix* meekii and sassafras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

Inoceramus Beds.—These beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstones and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa, except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux River in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material is to be obtained from these beds; and the only value they possess, except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region.

The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the inoceramus beds of Iowa are two species of squolid selachians, or cestratront, and three genera of teleosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas:

<i>Counties.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Cerro Gordo.....	1,500
Worth	2,000
Winnebago	2,000
Hancock	1,500
Wright.....	500
Kossuth	700
Dickinson	80

Several other counties contain peat beds, but the character of the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The character of the peat

named is equal to that of Ireland. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish two hundred and fifty tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present, owing to the sparseness of the population, this peat is not utilized; but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be realized, and the fact demonstrated that Nature has abundantly compensated the deficiency of other fuel.

GYPSUM.

The only deposits of the sulphates of the alkaline earths of any economic value in Iowa are those of gypsum at and in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster County. All others are small and unimportant. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in Webster County, the Des Moines River running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley.

The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard Creek, a tributary of the Des Moines River, and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been found exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from this northerly point before mentioned. Our knowledge of the width of the area occupied by it is limited by the exposures seen in the valleys of the small streams and in the ravines which come into the valley within the distance mentioned. As one goes up these ravines and minor valleys, the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift. There can be no doubt that the different parts of this deposit, now disconnected by the valleys and ravines having been cut through it, were originally connected as a continuous deposit, and there seems to be as little reason to doubt that the gypsum still extends to considerable distance on each side of the valley of the river beneath the drift which covers the region to a depth of from twenty to sixty feet.

The country round about this region has the prairie surface approximating a general level which is so characteristic of the greater part of the State, and which exists irrespective of the character or geological age of the strata beneath, mainly because the drift is so deep and uniformly distributed that it frequently almost alone gives character to the surface. The valley sides of the Des Moines River, in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, are somewhat abrupt, having a depth there from the general level of the upland of about one hundred and seventy feet, and consequently presents somewhat bold and interesting features in the landscape.

As one walks up and down the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines River there, he sees the gypsum exposed on either side of them, jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of

ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two Mile Creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

The reader will please bear in mind that the gypsum of this remarkable deposit does not occur in "heaps" or "nests," as it does in most deposits of gypsum in the States farther eastward; but that it exists here in the form of a regularly stratified, continuous formation, as uniform in texture, color and quality throughout the whole region, and from top to bottom of the deposit as the granite of the Quincy quarries is. Its color is a uniform gray, resulting from alternating fine horizontal lines of nearly white, with similar lines of darker shade. The gypsum of the white lines is almost entirely pure, the darker lines containing the impurity. This is at intervals barely sufficient in amount to cause the separation of the mass upon those lines into beds or layers, thus facilitating the quarrying of it into desired shapes. These bedding surfaces have occasionally a clayey feeling to the touch, but there is nowhere any intercalation of clay or other foreign substance in a separate form. The deposit is known to reach a thickness of thirty feet at the quarries referred to, but although it will probably be found to exceed this thickness at some other points, at the natural exposures, it is seldom seen to be more than from ten to twenty feet thick.

Since the drift is usually seen to rest directly upon the gypsum, with nothing intervening, except at a few points where traces appear of an overlying bed of clayey material without doubt of the same age as the gypsum, the latter probably lost something of its thickness by mechanical erosion during the glacial epoch; and it has, doubtless, also suffered some diminution of thickness since then by solution in the waters which constantly percolate through the drift from the surface. The drift of this region being somewhat clayey, particularly in its lower part, it has doubtless served in some degree as a protection against the diminution of the gypsum by solution in consequence of its partial imperviousness to water. If the gypsum had been covered by a deposit of sand instead of the drift clays, it would have no doubt long since disappeared by being dissolved in the water that would have constantly reached it from the surface. Water merely resting upon it would not dissolve it away to any extent, but it rapidly disappears under the action of running water. Where little rills of water at the time of every rain run over the face of an unused quarry, from the surface above it, deep grooves are thereby cut into it, giving it somewhat the appearance of melting ice around a waterfall. The fact that gypsum is now suffering a constant, but, of course, very slight, diminution, is apparent in the fact the springs of the region contain more or less of it in solution in their waters. An analysis of water from one of these springs will be found in Prof. Emery's report.

Besides the clayey beds that are sometimes seen to rest upon the gypsum, there are occasionally others seen beneath them that are also of the same age, and not of the age of the coal-measure strata upon which they rest.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—In neither the gypsum nor the associated clays has any trace of any fossil remains been found, nor has any other indication of its geological age been observed, except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; and the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value.

As already shown, it rests in that region directly and unconformably upon the lower coal measures; but going southward from there, the whole series of coal-measure strata from the top of the subcarboniferous group to the upper coal measures, inclusive, can be traced without break or unconformability. The strata of the latter also may be traced in the same manner up into the Permian rocks of Kansas; and through this long series, there is no place or horizon which suggests that the gypsum deposit might belong there.

Again, no Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa to suggest that the gypsum might be of that age; nor are any of the palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive, that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age, perhaps older than the Cretaceous.

Lithological Origin.—As little can be said with certainty concerning the lithological origin of this deposit as can be said concerning its geological age, for it seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one, as an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it; nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and are regarded by some persons as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region, the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. It is arranged in layers like the regular layers of limestone, and the whole mass, from top to bottom, is traced with fine horizontal laminae of alternating white and gray gypsum, parallel with the bedding surfaces of the layers, but the whole so intimately blended as to form a solid mass. The darker lines contain almost all the impurity there is in the gypsum, and that impurity is evidently sedimentary in its character. From these facts, and also from the further one that no trace of fossil remains has been detected in the gypsum, it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that the gypsum of Fort Dodge originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were

saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been held suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical properties or character of this gypsum, but as it is so different in some respects from that of other deposits, there are yet other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete and exhaustive analysis by Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity; and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other.

When it is remembered that plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains as much as thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that ours is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are also of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts. Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. No hesitation, therefore, is felt in stating that the Fort Dodge gypsum is of as good a quality as any in the country, even for the finest uses.

In view of the bounteousness of the primitive fertility of our Iowa soils, many persons forget that a time may come when Nature will refuse to respond so generously to our demand as she does now, without an adequate return. Such are apt to say that this vast deposit of gypsum is valueless to our commonwealth, except to the small extent that it may be used in the arts. This is undoubtedly a short-sighted view of the subject, for the time is even now rapidly passing away when a man may purchase a new farm for less money than he can re-fertilize and restore the partially wasted primitive fertility of the one he now occupies. There are farms even now in a large part of the older settled portions of the State that would be greatly benefited by the proper application of plaster, and such areas will continue to increase until it will be difficult to estimate the value of the deposit of gypsum at Fort Dodge. It should be remembered, also, that the inhabitants of an extent of country adjoining our State more than three times as great as its own area will find it more convenient to obtain their supplies from Fort Dodge than from any other source.

For want of direct railroad communication between this region and other parts of the State, the only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact that it is found to be comparatively unaffected by the frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which

can at most reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years.

One of the citizens of Fort Dodge, Hon. John F. Duncombe, built a large, fine residence of it, in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. It has been so long and successfully used for building stone by the inhabitants that they now prefer it to the limestone of good quality, which also exists in the immediate vicinity. This preference is due to the cheapness of the gypsum, as compared with the stone. The cheapness of the former is largely due to the facility with which it is quarried and wrought. Several other houses have been constructed of it in Fort Dodge, including the depot building of the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad. The company have also constructed a large culvert of the same material to span a creek near the town, limestone only being used for the lower courses, which come in contact with the water. It is a fine arch, each stone of gypsum being nicely hewn, and it will doubtless prove a very durable one. Many of the sidewalks in the town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers. They are more durable than their softness would lead one to suppose. They also possess an advantage over stone in not becoming slippery when worn.

The method adopted in quarrying and dressing the blocks of gypsum is peculiar, and quite unlike that adopted in similar treatment of ordinary stone. Taking a stout auger-bit of an ordinary brace, such as is used by carpenters, and filing the cutting parts of it into a peculiar form, the quarryman bores his holes into the gypsum quarry for blasting, in the same manner and with as great facility as a carpenter would bore hard wood. The pieces being loosened by blasting, they are broken up with sledges into convenient sizes, or hewn into the desired shapes by means of hatchets or ordinary chopping axes, or cut by means of ordinary wood-saws. So little grit does the gypsum contain that these tools, made for working wood, are found to be better adapted for working the former substance than those tools are which are universally used for working stone.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Besides the great gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge, sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite, and small, amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the coal-measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, and frequently minute. They usually occur in shales and shaly clays, associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron (iron pyrites). Gypsum has thus been detected in the coal measures, the St. Louis limestone, the cretaceous strata, and also in the lead caves of Dubuque. In most of these cases it is evidently the result of double decomposition of iron pyrites and car-

bionate of lime, previously existing there; in which cases the gypsum is of course not an original deposit as the great one at Fort Dodge is supposed to be.

The existence of these comparatively minute quantities of gypsum in the shales of the coal measures and the subcarboniferous limestone which are exposed within the region of and occupy a stratigraphical position beneath the great gypsum deposits, suggests the possibility that the former may have originated as a precipitate from percolating waters, holding gypsum in solution which they had derived from that deposit in passing over or through it. Since, however, the same substance is found in similar small quantities and under similar conditions in regions where they could have had no possible connection with that deposit, it is believed that none of those mentioned have necessarily originated from it, not even those that are found in close proximity to it.

The gypsum found in the lead caves is usually in the form of efflorescent fibers, and is always in small quantity. In the lower coal-measure shale near Fort Dodge, a small mass was found in the form of an intercalated layer, which had a distinct fibrous structure, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. The same mass had also distinct, horizontal planes of cleavage at right angles with the perpendicular fibers. Thus, being more or less transparent, the mass combined the characters of both fibrous gypsum and selenite. No anhydrous sulphate of lime (*anhydrite*) has been found in connection with the great gypsum deposit, nor elsewhere in Iowa, so far as yet known.

SULPHATE OF STRONTIA.

(*Celestine.*)

The only locality at which this interesting mineral has yet been found in Iowa, or, so far as is known, in the great valley of the Mississippi, is at Fort Dodge. It occurs there in very small quantity in both the shales of the lower coal measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which are regarded as of the same age with it. The first is just below the city, near Rees' coal bank, and occurs as a layer intercalated among the coal measure shales, amounting in quantity to only a few hundred pounds' weight. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer. Breaking also with more or less distinct horizontal planes of cleavage, it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum before mentioned. Its color is light blue, is transparent and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer; those of the upper surface being smallest and most numerous. It breaks up readily into small masses along the lines of the perpendicular fibers or columns. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it.

The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry in

the valley of Soldier Creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral is in this case nearly colorless, and but for the form of the separate crystals would closely resemble masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all cases their fundamental forms are obscured. This mineral has almost no real practical value, and its occurrence, as described, is interesting only as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

(*Barytes, Heavy Spar.*)

This mineral has been found only in minute quantities in Iowa. It has been detected in the coal-measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion Counties, the Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer Counties and in the lead caves of Dubuque. In all these cases, it is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

(*Epsomite.*)

Epsomite, or native epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, we have thus recognized in Iowa all the sulphates of the alkaline earths of natural origin; all of them, except the sulphate of lime, being in very small quantity. Even if the sulphate of magnesia were produced in nature, in large quantities, it is so very soluble that it can accumulate only in such positions as afford it complete shelter from the rains or running water. The epsomite mentioned was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone, near Starr's mill, which are represented in the sketch upon another page, illustrating the subcarboniferous rocks. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones and in similar small fragile masses among the fine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath amounts to near twenty feet at the point where epsomite was found. Consequently the rains never reach far beneath it from any quarter. The rock upon which the epsomite accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites in a finely divided condition. It is doubtless by double decomposition of these that the epsomite results. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of epsom salts was produced, but the quantity that might be annually obtained there would amount to only a few pounds, and of course is of no practical value whatever, on account of its cheapness in the market.

CLIMATOLOGY.

No extended record of the climatology of Iowa has been made, yet much of great value may be learned from observations made at a single point. Prof. T. S. Parvin, of the State University, has recorded observations made from 1839 to the present time. Previous to 1860, these observations were made at Mus-

catine. Since that date, they were made in Iowa City. The result is that the atmospheric conditions of the climate of Iowa are in the highest degree favorable to health.

The highest temperature here occurs in August, while July is the hottest month in the year by two degrees, and January the coldest by three degrees.

The mean temperature of April and October most nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as their seasons of Spring and Fall, while that of Summer and Winter is best represented in that of August and December.

The period of greatest heat ranges from June 22d to August 31st; the next mean time being July 27th. The lowest temperature extends from December 16th to February 15th, the average being January 20th—the range in each case being two full months.

The climate of Iowa embraces the range of that of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The seasons are not characterized by the frequent and sudden changes so common in the latitudes further south. The temperature of the Winters is somewhat lower than States eastward, but of other seasons it is higher. The atmosphere is dry and invigorating. The surface of the State being free at all seasons of the year from stagnant water, with good breezes at nearly all seasons, the miasmatic and pulmonary diseases are unknown. Mortuary statistics show this to be one of the most healthful States in the Union, being one death to every ninety-four persons. The Spring, Summer and Fall months are delightful; indeed, the glory of Iowa is her Autumn, and nothing can transcend the splendor of her Indian Summer, which lasts for weeks, and finally blends, almost imperceptibly, into Winter.



HISTORY OF THE STATE OF IOWA.

DISCOVERY AND OCCUPATION.

Iowa, in the symbolical and expressive language of the aboriginal inhabitants, is said to signify "The Beautiful Land," and was applied to this magnificent and fruitful region by its ancient owners, to express their appreciation of its superiority of climate, soil and location. Prior to 1803, the Mississippi River was the extreme western boundary of the United States. All the great empire lying west of the "Father of Waters," from the Gulf of Mexico on the south to British America on the north, and westward to the Pacific Ocean, was a Spanish province. A brief historical sketch of the discovery and occupation of this grand empire by the Spanish and French governments will be a fitting introduction to the history of the young and thriving State of Iowa, which, until the commencement of the present century, was a part of the Spanish possessions in America.

Early in the Spring of 1542, fifty years after Columbus discovered the New World, and one hundred and thirty years before the French missionaries discovered its upper waters, Ferdinand De Soto discovered the mouth of the Mississippi River at the mouth of the Washita. After the sudden death of De Soto, in May of the same year, his followers built a small vessel, and in July, 1543, descended the great river to the Gulf of Mexico.

In accordance with the usage of nations, under which title to the soil was claimed by right of discovery, Spain, having conquered Florida and discovered the Mississippi, claimed all the territory bordering on that river and the Gulf of Mexico. But it was also held by the European nations that, while discovery gave title, that title must be perfected by actual possession and occupation. Although Spain claimed the territory by right of first discovery, she made no effort to occupy it; by no permanent settlement had she perfected and held her title, and therefore had forfeited it when, at a later period, the Lower Mississippi Valley was re-discovered and occupied by France.

The unparalleled labors of the zealous French Jesuits of Canada in penetrating the unknown region of the West, commencing in 1611, form a history of no ordinary interest, but have no particular connection with the scope of the present work, until in the Fall of 1665. Pierre Claude Allouez, who had entered Lake Superior in September, and sailed along the southern coast in search of copper, had arrived at the great village of the Chippewas at Chegoincegon. Here a grand council of some ten or twelve of the principal Indian nations was held. The Pottawatomies of Lake Michigan, the Sacs and Foxes of the West, the Hurons from the North, the Illinois from the South, and the Sioux from the land of the prairie and wild rice, were all assembled there. The Illinois told

the story of their ancient glory and about the noble river on the banks of which they dwelt. The Sioux also told their white brother of the same great river, and Allouez promised to the assembled tribes the protection of the French nation against all their enemies, native or foreign.

The purpose of discovering the great river about which the Indian nations had given such glowing accounts appears to have originated with Marquette, in 1669. In the year previous, he and Claude Dablon had established the Mission of St. Mary's, the oldest white settlement within the present limits of the State of Michigan. Marquette was delayed in the execution of his great undertaking, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel.

About this time, the French Government had determined to extend the dominion of France to the extreme western borders of Canada. Nicholas Perrot was sent as the agent of the government, to propose a grand council of the Indian nations, at St. Mary's.

When Perrot reached Green Bay, he extended the invitation far and near; and, escorted by Pottawatomies, repaired on a mission of peace and friendship to the Miamis, who occupied the region about the present location of Chicago.

In May, 1671, a great council of Indians gathered at the Falls of St. Mary, from all parts of the Northwest, from the head waters of the St. Lawrence, from the valley of the Mississippi and from the Red River of the North. Perrot met with them, and after grave consultation, formally announced to the assembled nations that their good French Father felt an abiding interest in their welfare, and had placed them all under the powerful protection of the French Government.

Marquette, during that same year, had gathered at Point St. Ignace the remnants of one branch of the Hurons. This station, for a long series of years, was considered the key to the unknown West.

The time was now auspicious for the consummation of Marquette's grand project. The successful termination of Perrot's mission, and the general friendliness of the native tribes, rendered the contemplated expedition much less perilous. But it was not until 1673 that the intrepid and enthusiastic priest was finally ready to depart on his daring and perilous journey to lands never trod by white men.

The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, were astounded at the boldness of the proposed undertaking, and tried to discourage him, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and bloodthirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men.

But Marquette was not to be diverted from his purpose by these fearful reports. He assured his dusky friends that he was ready to make any sacrifice, even to lay down his life for the sacred cause in which he was engaged. He prayed with them; and having implored the blessing of God upon his undertaking, on the 13th day of May, 1673, with Joliet and five Canadian-French voyageurs, or boatmen, he left the mission on his daring journey. Ascending Green Bay and Fox River, these bold and enthusiastic pioneers of religion and discovery proceeded until they reached a Miami and Kickapoo village, where Marquette was delighted to find "a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank Him for

the pity He had bestowed on them during the Winter, in having given them abundant chase."

This was the extreme point beyond which the explorations of the French missionaries had not then extended. Here Marquette was instructed by his Indian hosts in the secret of a root that cures the bite of the venomous rattle-snake, drank mineral water with them and was entertained with generous hospitality. He called together the principal men of the village, and informed them that his companion, Joliet, had been sent by the French Governor of Canada to discover new countries, to be added to the dominion of France; but that he, himself, had been sent by the Most High God, to carry the glorious religion of the Cross; and assured his wondering hearers that on this mission he had no fear of death, to which he knew he would be exposed on his perilous journeys.

Obtaining the services of two Miami guides, to conduct his little band to the Wisconsin River, he left the hospitable Indians on the 10th of June. Conducting them across the portage, their Indian guides returned to their village, and the little party descended the Wisconsin, to the great river which had so long been so anxiously looked for, and boldly floated down its unknown waters.

On the 25th of June, the explorers discovered indications of Indians on the west bank of the river and landed a little above the mouth of the river now known as Des Moines, and for the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Leaving the Canadians to guard the canoes, Marquette and Joliet boldly followed the trail into the interior for fourteen miles (some authorities say six), to an Indian village situate on the banks of a river, and discovered two other villages, on the rising ground about half a league distant. Their visit, while it created much astonishment, did not seem to be entirely unexpected, for there was a tradition or prophecy among the Indians that white visitors were to come to them. They were, therefore, received with great respect and hospitality, and were cordially tendered the calumet or pipe of peace. They were informed that this band was a part of the Illini nation and that their village was called Mon-in-gou-ma or Moingona, which was the name of the river on which it stood. This, from its similarity of sound, Marquette corrupted into Des Moines (Monk's River), its present name.

Here the voyagers remained six days, learning much of the manners and customs of their new friends. The new religion they boldly preached and the authority of the King of France they proclaimed were received without hostility or remonstrance by their savage entertainers. On their departure, they were accompanied to their canoes by the chiefs and hundreds of warriors. Marquette received from them the sacred calumet, the emblem of peace and safeguard among the nations, and re-embarked for the rest of his journey.

It is needless to follow him further, as his explorations beyond his discovery of Iowa more properly belong to the history of another State.

In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and in the name of the King of France, took formal possession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," after the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in the French language,

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE,
REIGNING APRIL 9TH, 1682."

At the close of the seventeenth century, France claimed, by right of discovery and occupancy, the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas, as far as the Rio del Norte.

The province of Louisiana stretched from the Gulf of Mexico to the sources of the Tennessee, the Kanawha, the Allegheny and the Monongahela on the east, and the Missouri and the other great tributaries of the Father of Waters on the west. Says Bancroft, "France had obtained, under Providence, the guardianship of this immense district of country, not, as it proved, for her own benefit, but rather as a trustee for the infant nation by which it was one day to be inherited."

By the treaty of Utrecht, France ceded to England her possessions in Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. France still retained Louisiana; but the province had so far failed to meet the expectations of the crown and the people that a change in the government and policy of the country was deemed indispensable. Accordingly, in 1711, the province was placed in the hands of a Governor General, with headquarters at Mobile. This government was of brief duration, and in 1712 a charter was granted to Anthony Crozat, a wealthy merchant of Paris, giving him the entire control and monopoly of all the trade and resources of Louisiana. But this scheme also failed. Crozat met with no success in his commercial operations; every Spanish harbor on the Gulf was closed against his vessels; the occupation of Louisiana was deemed an encroachment on Spanish territory; Spain was jealous of the ambition of France.

Failing in his efforts to open the ports of the district, Crozat "sought to develop the internal resources of Louisiana, by causing trading posts to be opened, and explorations to be made to its remotest borders. But he actually accomplished nothing for the advancement of the colony. The only prosperity which it ever possessed grew out of the enterprise of humble individuals, who had succeeded in instituting a little barter between themselves and the natives, and a petty trade with neighboring European settlements. After a persevering effort of nearly five years, he surrendered his charter in August, 1717."

Immediately following the surrender of his charter by Crozat, another and more magnificent scheme was inaugurated. The national government of France was deeply involved in debt; the colonies were nearly bankrupt, and John Law appeared on the scene with his famous Mississippi Company, as the Louisiana branch of the Bank of France. The charter granted to this company gave it a legal existence of twenty-five years, and conferred upon it more extensive powers and privileges than had been granted to Crozat. It invested the new company with the exclusive privilege of the entire commerce of Louisiana, and of New France, and with authority to enforce their rights. The Company was authorized to monopolize all the trade in the country; to make treaties with the Indians; to declare and prosecute war; to grant lands, erect forts, open mines of precious metals, levy taxes, nominate civil officers, commission those of the army, and to appoint and remove judges, to cast cannon, and build and equip ships of war. All this was to be done with the paper currency of John Law's Bank of France. He had succeeded in getting His Majesty the French King to adopt and sanction his scheme of financial operations both in France and in the colonies, and probably there never was such a huge financial bubble ever blown by a visionary theorist. Still, such was the condition of France that it was accepted as a national deliverance, and Law became the most powerful man in France. He became a Catholic, and was appointed Comptroller General of Finance.

Among the first operations of the Company was to send eight hundred emigrants to Louisiana, who arrived at Dauphine Island in 1718.

In 1719, Philipe Francis Renault arrived in Illinois with two hundred miners and artisans. The war between France and Spain at this time rendered it extremely probable that the Mississippi Valley might become the theater of Spanish hostilities against the French settlements; to prevent this, as well as to extend French claims, a chain of forts was begun, to keep open the connection between the mouth and the sources of the Mississippi. Fort Orleans, high up the Mississippi River, was erected as an outpost in 1720.

The Mississippi scheme was at the zenith of its power and glory in January, 1720, but the gigantic bubble collapsed more suddenly than it had been inflated, and the Company was declared hopelessly bankrupt in May following. France was impoverished by it, both private and public credit were overthrown, capitalists suddenly found themselves paupers, and labor was left without employment. The effect on the colony of Louisiana was disastrous.

While this was going on in Lower Louisiana, the region about the lakes was the theater of Indian hostilities, rendering the passage from Canada to Louisiana extremely dangerous for many years. The English had not only extended their Indian trade into the vicinity of the French settlements, but through their friends, the Iroquois, had gained a marked ascendancy over the Foxes, a fierce and powerful tribe, of Iroquois descent, whom they incited to hostilities against the French. The Foxes began their hostilities with the siege of Detroit in 1712, a siege which they continued for nineteen consecutive days, and although the expedition resulted in diminishing their numbers and humbling their pride, yet it was not until after several successive campaigns, embodying the best military resources of New France, had been directed against them, that were finally defeated at the great battles of Butte des Morts, and on the Wisconsin River, and driven west in 1746.

The Company, having found that the cost of defending Louisiana exceeded the returns from its commerce, solicited leave to surrender the Mississippi wilderness to the home government. Accordingly, on the 10th of April, 1732, the jurisdiction and control over the commerce reverted to the crown of France. The Company had held possession of Louisiana fourteen years. In 1735, Bienville returned to assume command for the King.

A glance at a few of the old French settlements will show the progress made in portions of Louisiana during the early part of the eighteenth century. As early as 1705, traders and hunters had penetrated the fertile regions of the Wabash, and from this region, at that early date, fifteen thousand hides and skins had been collected and sent to Mobile for the European market.

In the year 1716, the French population on the Wabash kept up a lucrative commerce with Mobile by means of traders and voyageurs. The Ohio River was comparatively unknown.

In 1746, agriculture on the Wabash had attained to greater prosperity than in any of the French settlements besides, and in that year six hundred barrels of flour were manufactured and shipped to New Orleans, together with considerable quantities of hides, peltry, tallow and beeswax.

In the Illinois country, also, considerable settlements had been made, so that, in 1730, they embraced one hundred and forty French families, about six hundred "converted Indians," and many traders and voyageurs.

In 1753, the first actual conflict arose between Louisiana and the Atlantic colonies. From the earliest advent of the Jesuit fathers, up to the period of which we speak, the great ambition of the French had been, not alone to preserve their possessions in the West, but by every possible means to prevent the slightest attempt of the English, east of the mountains, to extend their settle-

ments toward the Mississippi. France was resolved on retaining possession of the great territory which her missionaries had discovered and revealed to the world. French commandants had avowed their purpose of seizing every Englishman within the Ohio Valley.

The colonies of Pennsylvania, New York and Virginia were most affected by the encroachments of France in the extension of her dominion, and particularly in the great scheme of uniting Canada with Louisiana. To carry out this purpose, the French had taken possession of a tract of country claimed by Virginia, and had commenced a line of forts extending from the lakes to the Ohio River. Virginia was not only alive to her own interests, but attentive to the vast importance of an immediate and effectual resistance on the part of all the English colonies to the actual and contemplated encroachments of the French.

In 1753, Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, sent George Washington, then a young man just twenty-one, to demand of the French commandant "a reason for invading British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." Washington met the French commandant, Gardeur[®] de St. Pierre, on the head waters of the Alleghany, and having communicated to him the object of his journey, received the insolent answer that the French would not discuss the matter of right, but would make prisoners of every Englishman found trading on the Ohio and its waters. The country, he said, belonged to the French, by virtue of the discoveries of La Salle, and they would not withdraw from it.

In January, 1754, Washington returned to Virginia, and made his report to the Governor and Council. Forces were at once raised, and Washington, as Lieutenant Colonel, was dispatched at the head of a hundred and fifty men, to the forks of the Ohio, with orders to "finish the fort already begun there by the Ohio Company, and to make prisoners, kill or destroy all who interrupted the English settlements."

On his march through the forests of Western Pennsylvania, Washington, through the aid of friendly Indians, discovered the French concealed among the rocks, and as they ran to seize their arms, ordered his men to fire upon them, at the same time, with his own musket, setting the example. An action lasting about a quarter of an hour ensued; ten of the Frenchmen were killed, among them Jumonville, the commander of the party, and twenty-one were made prisoners. The dead were scalped by the Indians, and the chief, bearing a tomahawk and a scalp, visited all the tribes of the Miamis, urging them to join the Six Nations and the English against the French. The French, however, were soon re-enforced, and Col. Washington was compelled to return to Fort Necessity. Here, on the 3d day of July, De Villiers invested the fort with 600 French troops and 100 Indians. On the 4th, Washington accepted terms of capitulation, and the English garrison withdrew from the valley of the Ohio.

This attack of Washington upon Jumonville aroused the indignation of France, and war was formally declared in May, 1756, and the "French and Indian War" devastated the colonies for several years. Montreal, Detroit and all Canada were surrendered to the English, and on the 10th of February, 1763, by the treaty of Paris—which had been signed, though not formally ratified by the respective governments, on the 3d of November, 1762—France relinquished to Great Britain all that portion of the province of Louisiana lying on the east side of the Mississippi, except the island and town of New Orleans. On the same day that the treaty of Paris was signed, France, by a secret treaty, ceded to Spain all her possessions on the west side of the Mississippi, including the

whole country to the head waters of the Great River, and west to the Rocky Mountains, and the jurisdiction of France in America, which had lasted nearly a century, was ended.

At the close of the Revolutionary war, by the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, the English Government ceded to the latter all the territory on the east side of the Mississippi River and north of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. At the same time, Great Britain ceded to Spain all the Floridas, comprising all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the southern limits of the United States.

At this time, therefore, the present State of Iowa was a part of the Spanish possessions in North America, as all the territory west of the Mississippi River was under the dominion of Spain. That government also possessed all the territory of the Floridas east of the great river and south of the thirty-first parallel of north latitude. The Mississippi, therefore, so essential to the prosperity of the western portion of the United States, for the last three hundred miles of its course flowed wholly within the Spanish dominions, and that government claimed the exclusive right to use and control it below the southern boundary of the United States.

The free navigation of the Mississippi was a very important question during all the time that Louisiana remained a dependency of the Spanish Crown, and as the final settlement intimately affected the status of the then future State of Iowa, it will be interesting to trace its progress.

The people of the United States occupied and exercised jurisdiction over the entire eastern valley of the Mississippi, embracing all the country drained by its eastern tributaries; they had a natural right, according to the accepted international law, to follow these rivers to the sea, and to the use of the Mississippi River accordingly, as the great natural channel of commerce. The river was not only necessary but absolutely indispensable to the prosperity and growth of the western settlements then rapidly rising into commercial and political importance. They were situated in the heart of the great valley, and with wonderfully expansive energies and accumulating resources, it was very evident that no power on earth could deprive them of the free use of the river below them, only while their numbers were insufficient to enable them to maintain their right by force. Inevitably, therefore, immediately after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, the Western people began to demand the free navigation of the Mississippi—not as a favor, but as a right. In 1786, both banks of the river, below the mouth of the Ohio, were occupied by Spain, and military posts on the east bank enforced her power to exact heavy duties on all imports by way of the river for the Ohio region. Every boat descending the river was forced to land and submit to the arbitrary revenue exactions of the Spanish authorities. Under the administration of Governor Miro, these rigorous exactions were somewhat relaxed from 1787 to 1790; but Spain held it as her right to make them. Taking advantage of the claims of the American people, that the Mississippi should be opened to them, in 1791, the Spanish Government concocted a scheme for the dismemberment of the Union. The plan was to induce the Western people to separate from the Eastern States by liberal land grants and extraordinary commercial privileges.

Spanish emissaries, among the people of Ohio and Kentucky, informed them that the Spanish Government would grant them favorable commercial privileges, provided they would secede from the Federal Government east of the mountains. The Spanish Minister to the United States plainly declared to his confidential correspondent that, unless the Western people would declare their independence

and refuse to remain in the Union, Spain was determined never to grant the free navigation of the Mississippi.

By the treaty of Madrid, October 20, 1795, however, Spain formally stipulated that the Mississippi River, from its source to the Gulf, for its entire width, should be free to American trade and commerce, and that the people of the United States should be permitted, for three years, to use the port of New Orleans as a port of deposit for their merchandise and produce, duty free.

In November, 1801, the United States Government received, through Rufus King, its Minister at the Court of St. James, a copy of the treaty between Spain and France, signed at Madrid March 21, 1801, by which the cession of Louisiana to France, made the previous Autumn, was confirmed.

The change offered a favorable opportunity to secure the just rights of the United States, in relation to the free navigation of the Mississippi, and ended the attempt to dismember the Union by an effort to secure an independent government west of the Alleghany Mountains. On the 7th of January, 1803, the American House of Representatives adopted a resolution declaring their "unalterable determination to maintain the boundaries and the rights of navigation and commerce through the River Mississippi, as established by existing treaties."

In the same month, President Jefferson nominated and the Senate confirmed Robert R. Livingston and James Monroe as Envoys Plenipotentiary to the Court of France, and Charles Pinckney and James Monroe to the Court of Spain, with plenary powers to negotiate treaties to effect the object enunciated by the popular branch of the National Legislature. These envoys were instructed to secure, if possible, the cession of Florida and New Orleans, but it does not appear that Mr. Jefferson and his Cabinet had any idea of purchasing that part of Louisiana lying on the *west* side of the Mississippi. In fact, on the 2d of March following, the instructions were sent to our Ministers, containing a plan which expressly left to France "all her territory on the west side of the Mississippi." Had these instructions been followed, it might have been that there would not have been any State of Iowa or any other member of the glorious Union of States west of the "Father of Waters."

In obedience to his instructions, however, Mr. Livingston broached this plan to M. Talleyrand, Napoleon's Prime Minister, when that courtly diplomatist quietly suggested to the American Minister that France *might* be willing to cede the *whole French domain* in North America to the United States, and asked how much the Federal Government would be willing to give for it. Livingston intimated that twenty millions of francs might be a fair price. Talleyrand thought that not enough, but asked the Americans to "think of it." A few days later, Napoleon, in an interview with Mr. Livingston, in effect informed the American Envoy that he had secured Louisiana in a contract with Spain for the purpose of turning it over to the United States for a mere nominal sum. He had been compelled to provide for the safety of that province by the treaty, and he was "anxious to give the United States a magnificent bargain for a mere trifle." The price proposed was one hundred and twenty-five million francs. This was subsequently modified to fifteen million dollars, and on this basis a treaty was negotiated, and was signed on the 30th day of April, 1803.

This treaty was ratified by the Federal Government, and by act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory and provide for it a temporary government. Accordingly, on the 20th day of December following, on behalf of the President, Gov. Clairborne and Gen. Wilkinson took possession of the Louisiana

purchase, and raised the American flag over the newly acquired domain, at New Orleans. Spain, although it had by treaty ceded the province to France in 1801, still held *quasi* possession, and at first objected to the transfer, but withdrew her opposition early in 1804.

By this treaty, thus successfully consummated, and the peaceable withdrawal of Spain, the then infant nation of the New World extended its dominion west of the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean, and north from the Gulf of Mexico to British America.

If the original design of Jefferson's administration had been accomplished, the United States would have acquired only that portion of the French territory lying east of the Mississippi River, and while the American people would thus have acquired the free navigation of that great river, all of the vast and fertile empire on the west, so rich in its agricultural and inexhaustible mineral resources, would have remained under the dominion of a foreign power. To Napoleon's desire to sell the whole of his North American possessions, and Livingston's act transcending his instructions, which was acquiesced in after it was done, does Iowa owe her position as a part of the United States by the Louisiana purchase.

By authority of an act of Congress, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired territory was, on the 1st day of October following, divided: that part lying south of the 33d parallel of north latitude was called the Territory of Orleans, and all north of that parallel the District of Louisiana, which was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory, until July 4, 1805, when it was organized, with territorial government of its own, and so remained until 1812, when the Territory of Orleans became the State of Louisiana, and the name of the Territory of Louisiana was changed to Missouri. On the 4th of July, 1814, that part of Missouri Territory comprising the present State of Arkansas, and the country to the westward, was organized into the Arkansas Territory.

On the 2d of March, 1821, the State of Missouri, being a part of the Territory of that name, was admitted to the Union. June 28, 1834, the territory west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri was made a part of the Territory of Michigan; but two years later, on the 4th of July, 1836, Wisconsin Territory was erected, embracing within its limits the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

By act of Congress, approved June 12, 1838, the

TERRITORY OF IOWA

was erected, comprising, in addition to the present State, much the larger part of Minnesota, and extending north to the boundary of the British Possessions.

THE ORIGINAL OWNERS.

Having traced the early history of the great empire lying west of the Mississippi, of which the State of Iowa constitutes a part, from the earliest discovery to the organization of the Territory of Iowa, it becomes necessary to give some history of

THE INDIANS OF IOWA.

According to the policy of the European nations, possession perfected title to any territory. We have seen that the country west of the Mississippi was first discovered by the Spaniards, but afterward, was visited and occupied by the French. It was ceded by France to Spain, and by Spain back to France again,

and then was purchased and occupied by the United States. During all that time, it does not appear to have entered into the heads or hearts of the high contracting parties that the country they bought, sold and gave away was in the possession of a race of men who, although savage, owned the vast domain before Columbus first crossed the Atlantic. Having purchased the territory, the United States found it still in the possession of its original owners, who had never been dispossessed; and it became necessary to purchase again what had already been bought before, or forcibly eject the occupants; therefore, the history of the Indian nations who occupied Iowa prior to and during its early settlement by the whites, becomes an important chapter in the history of the State, that cannot be omitted.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, not a single settlement had been made or attempted; not even a trading post had been established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who roamed at will over her beautiful and fertile prairies, hunted in her woods, fished in her streams, and often poured out their life-blood in obstinately contested contests for supremacy. That this State so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theater of numerous, fierce and bloody struggles between rival nations, for possession of the favored region, long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars, the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from their ancient hunting grounds.

In 1673, when Marquette discovered Iowa, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably, after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country, in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illinois were nearly destroyed and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and, in "The Beautiful Land," these natives met their equally warlike foes, the Northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

When the United States came in possession of the great valley of the Mississippi, by the Louisiana purchase, the Sacs and Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire territory now comprising the State of Iowa. The Sacs and Foxes, also, occupied the most of the State of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided, viz.: Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles and difficulties encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock River, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson River; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose, and the fourth was near the mouth of the Upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages, viz.: One on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock River; another about twelve

miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines, and the third on Turkey River.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs, of Rock River, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines River, in Van Buren County, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willows. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording a convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victim might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned, the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the excitement of horse racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means skill in horsemanship was acquired rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race ground, leaving most of their arms in the village and their old men and women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants, by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire arms at the village the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass and sprang tiger-like upon the astonished and unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect if possible their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms were in the hands of the victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines River, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek Hills."

The Sacs and Foxes, prior to the settlement of their village on Rock River, had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagoes, subdued them and took possession

of their lands. Their village on Rock River, at one time, contained upward of sixty lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. In 1825, the Secretary of War estimated the entire number of the Sacs and Foxes at 4,600 souls. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the beautiful and flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The beautiful scenery of the island, the extensive prairies, dotted over with groves; the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil, producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables, with little labor; the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

North of the hunting grounds of the Sacs and Foxes, were those of the Sioux, a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possession with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri River. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes; and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien, in 1825. But this, instead of settling the difficulties, caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. These contests were kept up and became so unrelenting that, in 1830, Government bought of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles in width, on both sides of the line, and thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating between them a "neutral ground," commanded them to cease their hostilities. Both the Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux, however, were allowed to fish and hunt on this ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory. The Sacs and Foxes and the Sioux were deadly enemies, and neither let an opportunity to punish the other pass unimproved.

In April, 1852, a fight occurred between the Musquaka band of Sacs and Foxes and a band of Sioux, about six miles above Algona, in Kossuth County, on the west side of the Des Moines River. The Sacs and Foxes were under the leadership of Ko-ko-wah, a subordinate chief, and had gone up from their home in Tama County, by way of Clear Lake, to what was then the "neutral ground." At Clear Lake, Ko-ko-wah was informed that a party of Sioux were encamped on the west side of the East Fork of the Des Moines, and he determined to attack them. With sixty of his warriors, he started and arrived at a point on the east side of the river, about a mile above the Sioux encampment, in the night, and concealed themselves in a grove, where they were able to discover the position and strength of their hereditary foes. The next morning, after many of the Sioux braves had left their camp on hunting tours, the vindictive Sacs and Foxes crossed the river and suddenly attacked the camp. The conflict was desperate for a short time, but the advantage was with the assailants, and the Sioux were routed. Sixteen of them, including some of their women and children, were killed, and a boy 14 years old was captured. One of the Musquakas was shot in the breast by a squaw as they were rushing into the Sioux's camp. He started to run away, when the same brave squaw shot him through the body, at a distance of twenty rods, and he fell dead. Three other Sac braves were killed. But few of the Sioux escaped. The victorious

party hurriedly buried their own dead, leaving the dead Sioux above ground, and made their way home, with their captive, with all possible expedition.

PIKE'S EXPEDITION.

Very soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and, also, the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. James Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post, Captains Lewis and Clark, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one Sergeant, two Corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel-boat, with four months' rations, on the 9th day of August, 1805. On the 20th of the same month, the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter and four chiefs and fifteen Sac and Fox warriors.

At the head of the Rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows: "Your great Father, the President of the United States, wished to be more intimately acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of red people in our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required." At the close of the council he presented the red men with some knives, whisky and tobacco.

Pursuing his way up the river, he arrived, on the 23d of August, at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as being "on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about $41^{\circ} 21'$ north. The channel of the river runs on that shore; the hill in front is about sixty feet perpendicular; nearly level on top; four hundred yards in the rear is a small prairie fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river, a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi, "Flint Hills."

On the 24th, with one of his men, he went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. Reaching the river, he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pur-

suit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him. They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished, had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque.

At Dubuque, Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. Dubuque had an old field piece and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first Americans who had visited that part of the Territory. Dubuque, however, was not disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

After leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations on the upper waters of the Mississippi more properly belongs to the history of another State.

It is sufficient to say that on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, at the mouth of the Minnesota River, Pike held a council with the Sioux, September 23, and obtained from them a grant of one hundred thousand acres of land. On the 8th of January, 1806, Pike arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47° . At this time the then powerful Northwest Company carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river on both sides, along the great lakes to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the north and west, to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations the entire Territory of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission, and performing a valuable service to Iowa and the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there on the 30th of April, 1806.

INDIAN WARS.

The Territory of Iowa, although it had been purchased by the United States, and was ostensibly in the possession of the Government, was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of ownership and possession. Before it could be open to settlement by the whites, it was indispensable that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The accomplishment of this purpose required the expenditure of large sums of money and blood, and for a long series of years the frontier was disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites or some violation of treaty stipulation.

As previously shown, at the time when the United States assumed the control of the country by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sac and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachments of the pale faces.

Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac village, on Rock River, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors, but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sac and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 until his death. In early manhood he attained some distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages, and other neighboring

tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. Some historians have added to the statement that "it does not appear that he was ever a great general, or possessed any of the qualifications of a successful leader." If this was so, his life was a marvel. How any man who had none of the qualifications of a leader became so prominent as such, as he did, indicates either that he had some ability, or that his contemporaries, both Indian and Anglo-Saxon, had less than he. He is said to have been the "victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans," but the impartial historian must admit that if he was the enemy of the Americans, it was certainly not without some reason.

It will be remembered that Spain did not give up possession of the country to France on its cession to the latter power, in 1801, but retained possession of it, and, by the authority of France, transferred it to the United States, in 1804. Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis at the time, and were invited to be present and witness the ceremonies of the transfer, but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came, I took my band and went to take leave of our Spanish father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village, on Rock River, not liking the change any more than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

On the 3d day of November, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of two thousand two hundred and thirty-four dollars' worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of one thousand dollars to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin River, embracing an area of over fifty-one millions of acres.

To this treaty Black Hawk always objected and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied; and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely, to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

The year following this treaty (1805), Lieutenant Zebulon M. Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieutenant Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he was very much prepossessed in Pike's favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island:

"A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after they passed Salt River. Some of our young braves watched them every day, to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock River, and the young chief came on

shore with his interpreter, and made a speech and gave us some presents. We in turn presented them with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief. He gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

The events which soon followed Pike's expedition were the erection of Fort Edwards, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, and Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander; after which they returned home apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock River. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid in getting their lands away from them.

It has been held by good American authorities, that the erection of Fort Madison at the point where it was located *was* a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the eleventh article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin River; by article six they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement," as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant. Not long after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the regular drill had not yet commenced. However, they kept up the attack for several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock River.

When war was declared between the United States and Great Britain, in 1812, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, and more probably because they had been deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were "forced into the war by being deceived." He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the chiefs and head men of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return, they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our

chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the Fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the Fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done."

Black Hawk seems to have accepted of this proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their Winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies. But, after waiting some time, they were told by the trader that he would not trust them. It was in vain that they pleaded the promise of their great father at Washington. The trader was inexorable; and, disappointed and crestfallen, they turned sadly toward their own village. "Few of us," says Black Hawk, "slept that night; all was gloom and discontent. In the morning, a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived, bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats loaded with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down, and all started for Rock Island. Here ended all hopes of our remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived."

He joined the British, who flattered him, styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousies against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

With all his skill and courage, Black Hawk was unable to lead all the Sacs and Foxes into hostilities to the United States. A portion of them, at the head of whom was Keokuk ("the Watchful Fox"), were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. Therefore, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized, with Keokuk for their chief. This divided the nation into the "War and the Peace party."

Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and having all the old men and women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-quame (the Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American chief stationed there. They accordingly went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of the Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri River. On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief, and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village and cross over to the west side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge where the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak in the council, which Wa-co-me

obtained for him. Keokuk then addressed the chiefs; he remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes and the graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village. The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the trail leading to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk.

Keokuk, like Black Hawk, was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock River, in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight, when occasion required, with a cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle, he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

Keokuk has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing; in his public speeches, he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures; he spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for the reputation of Keokuk, as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame, Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labershire, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witness the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his audience.

Keokuk seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but defeat and disaster, and used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council to prepare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance. "I am your chief," he said, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go." But before

you decide on taking this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success." He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, on one condition, viz.: that before we go, we will kill all our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi."

This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor, and cause them to abandon the rash undertaking.

But during the war of 1832, it is now considered certain that small bands of Indians, from the west side of the Mississippi, made incursions into the white settlements, in the lead mining region, and committed some murders and depredations.

When peace was declared between the United States and England, Black Hawk was required to make peace with the former, and entered into a treaty at Portage des Sioux, September 14, 1815, but did not "touch the goose-quill to it until May 13, 1816, when he smoked the pipe of peace with the great white chief," at St. Louis. This treaty was a renewal of the treaty of 1804, but Black Hawk declared he had been deceived; that he did not know that by signing the treaty he was giving away his village. This weighed upon his mind, already soured by previous disappointment and the irresistible encroachments of the whites; and when, a few years later, he and his people were driven from their possessions by the military, he determined to return to the home of his fathers.

It is also to be remarked that, in 1816, by treaty with various tribes, the United States relinquished to the Indians all the lands lying north of a line drawn from the southernmost point of Lake Michigan west to the Mississippi, except a reservation five leagues square, on the Mississippi River, supposed then to be sufficient to include all the mineral lands on and adjacent to Fever River, and one league square at the mouth of the Wisconsin River.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The immediate cause of the Indian outbreak in 1830 was the occupation of Black Hawk's village, on the Rock River, by the whites, during the absence of the chief and his braves on a hunting expedition, on the west side of the Mississippi. When they returned, they found their wigwams occupied by white families, and their own women and children were shelterless on the banks of the river. The Indians were indignant, and determined to repossess their village at all hazards, and early in the Spring of 1831 recrossed the Mississippi and menacingly took possession of their own cornfields and cabins. It may be well to remark here that it was expressly stipulated in the treaty of 1804, to which they attributed all their troubles, that the Indians should not be obliged to leave their lands until they were sold by the United States, and it does not appear that they occupied any lands other than those owned by the Government. If this was true, the Indians had good cause for indignation and complaint. But the whites, driven out in turn by the returning Indians, became so clamorous against what they termed the encroachments of the natives, that Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, ordered Gen Gaines to Rock Island with a military force to drive the Indians again from their homes to the west side of the Mississippi. Black Hawk says he did not intend to be provoked into war by anything less than the blood of

some of his own people ; in other words, that there would be no war unless it should be commenced by the pale faces. But it was said and probably thought by the military commanders along the frontier that the Indians intended to unite in a general war against the whites, from Rock River to the Mexican borders. But it does not appear that the hardy frontiersmen themselves had any fears, for their experience had been that, when well treated, their Indian neighbors were not dangerous. Black Hawk and his band had done no more than to attempt to repossess the the old homes of which they had been deprived in their absence. No blood had been shed. Black Hawk and his chiefs sent a flag of truce, and a new treaty was made, by which Black Hawk and his band agreed to remain forever on the Iowa side and never recross the river without the permission of the President or the Governor of Illinois. Whether the Indians clearly understood the terms of this treaty is uncertain. As was usual, the Indian traders had dictated terms on their behalf, and they had received a large amount of provisions, etc., from the Government, but it may well be doubted whether the Indians comprehended that they could never revisit the graves of their fathers without violating their treaty. They undoubtedly thought that they had agreed never to recross the Mississippi with hostile intent. However this may be, on the 6th day of April, 1832, Black Hawk and his entire band, with their women and children, again recrossed the Mississippi in plain view of the garrison of Fort Armstrong, and went up Rock River. Although this act was construed into an act of hostility by the military authorities, who declared that Black Hawk intended to recover his village, or the site where it stood, by force ; but it does not appear that he made any such attempt, nor did his appearance create any special alarm among the settlers. They knew that the Indians never went on the war path encumbered with the old men, their women and their children.

The *Galenian*, printed in Galena, of May 2, 1832, says that Black Hawk was invited by the Prophet and had taken possession of a tract about forty miles up Rock River; but that he did not remain there long, but commenced his march up Rock River. Capt. W. B. Green, who served in Capt. Stephenson's company of mounted rangers, says that "Black Hawk and his band crossed the river with no hostile intent, but that his band had had bad luck in hunting during the previous Winter, were actually in a starving condition, and had come over to spend the Summer with a friendly tribe on the head waters of the Rock and Illinois Rivers, by invitation from their chief. Other old settlers, who all agree that Black Hawk had no idea of fighting, say that he came back to the west side expecting to negotiate another treaty, and get a new supply of provisions. The most reasonable explanation of this movement, which resulted so disastrously to Black Hawk and his starving people, is that, during the Fall and Winter of 1831-2, his people became deeply indebted to their favorite trader at Fort Armstrong (Rock Island). They had not been fortunate in hunting, and he was likely to lose heavily, as an Indian debt was outlawed in one year. If, therefore, the Indians could be induced to come over, and the fears of the military could be sufficiently aroused to pursue them, another treaty could be negotiated, and from the payments from the Government the shrewd trader could get his pay. Just a week after Black Hawk crossed the river, on the 13th of April, 1832, George Davenport wrote to Gen. Atkinson : "I am informed that the British band of Sac Indians are determined to make war on the frontier settlements. * * * From every information that I have received, I am of the opinion that the intention of the British band of Sac Indians is to commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." And

yet, from the 6th day of April until after Stillman's men commenced war by firing on a flag of truce from Black Hawk, no murders nor depredations were committed by the British band of Sac Indians.

It is not the purpose of this sketch to detail the incidents of the Black Hawk war of 1832, as it pertains rather to the history of the State of Illinois. It is sufficient to say that, after the disgraceful affair at Stillman's Run, Black Hawk, concluding that the whites, refusing to treat with him, were determined to exterminate his people, determined to return to the Iowa side of the Mississippi. He could not return by the way he came, for the army was behind him, an army, too, that would sternly refuse to recognize the white flag of peace. His only course was to make his way northward and reach the Mississippi, if possible, before the troops could overtake him, and this he did; but, before he could get his women and children across the Wisconsin, he was overtaken, and a battle ensued. Here, again, he sued for peace, and, through his trusty Lieutenant, "the Prophet," the whites were plainly informed that the starving Indians did not wish to fight, but would return to the west side of the Mississippi, peaceably, if they could be permitted to do so. No attention was paid to this second effort to negotiate peace, and, as soon as supplies could be obtained, the pursuit was resumed, the flying Indians were overtaken again eight miles before they reached the mouth of the Bad Axe, and the slaughter (it should not be dignified by the name of battle) commenced. Here, overcome by starvation and the victorious whites, his band was scattered, on the 2d day of August, 1832. Black Hawk escaped, but was brought into camp at Prairie du Chien by three Winnebagoes. He was confined in Jefferson Barracks until the Spring of 1833, when he was sent to Washington, arriving there April 22. On the 26th of April, they were taken to Fortress Monroe, where they remained till the 4th of June, 1833, when orders were given for them to be liberated and returned to their own country. By order of the President, he was brought back to Iowa through the principal Eastern cities. Crowds flocked to see him all along his route, and he was very much flattered by the attentions he received. He lived among his people on the Iowa River till that reservation was sold, in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sacs and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines Reservation, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 3d of October, 1838.

INDIAN PURCHASES, RESERVES AND TREATIES.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, a treaty was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, on the 21st day of September, 1832. At this council, the United States were represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pash-a-pa-ho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors of the Sac and Fox nation were present. By this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, containing about six million acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, twenty thousand dollars in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for

seventeen years and amounted to fifty thousand dollars, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk war, thirty-five beef cattle, twelve bushels of salt, thirty barrels of pork, fifty barrels of flour and six thousand bushels of corn.

This territory is known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." Although it was not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, it was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration that flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By the terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk Purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk's village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as "Keokuk's Reserve," and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was their leading spirit and principal speaker on the occasion. By the terms of the treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines River, where an agency was established for them at what is now the town of Agency City.

Besides the Keokuk Reserve, the Government gave out of the Black Hawk Purchase to Antoine Le Claire, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island, on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Soon after the removal of the Sacs and Foxes to their new reservation on the Des Moines River, Gen. Joseph M. Street was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagoes, at Prairie du Chien, to establish an agency among them. A farm was selected, on which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian Fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected, one on Soap Creek and the other on Sugar Creek. The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years. Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fish's band. Three of the Indian chiefs, Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose, had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with the agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co., from Illinois, and also Mr. J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville.

The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of *delirium tremens* after his removal with his tribe to Kansas.

In May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines River, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States on the 21st of September, 1837, and on the 11th of October, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the Autumn of 1845, when the most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in the Spring of 1846.

1. *Treaty with the Sioux*.—Made July 19, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux, between the Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treaty of peace and friendship on the part of those Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs*.—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this, the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock River, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes*.—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4. *Treaty with the Iowas*.—A treaty of peace and mutual good will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same Commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River*.—Made at St. Louis on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock River, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified December 30, 1816. In this treaty, that of 1804 was re-established and confirmed by twenty-two chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock River, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose quill."

6. *Treaty of 1824*.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Saco and Fox nation relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri and that portion of the southeast corner of Iowa known as the "Half-Breed Tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half-breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified January 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August 19, 1825*.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menomonees, Winnebagoes and a portion of the Ottawas and Pottawatomies. In this treaty, in order to make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes, on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa River, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa River to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar River in a direct line to the second or upper fork of the Des Moines River; thence in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet River, and down that river to its junction with the Missouri River.

8. *Treaty of 1830*.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a like strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clark and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines River. This territory was known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested till it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagoes were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other Tribes*.—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines River, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd Rivers, to the fork of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet

River to the Missouri River; thence down said Missouri River to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand River; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer River, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs three thousand dollars; to the Foxes, three thousand dollars; to the Sioux, two thousand dollars; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, three thousand dollars; to the Omahas, two thousand five hundred dollars; and to the Ottos and Missouris, two thousand five hundred dollars—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of two hundred dollars, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart three thousand dollars annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground, in 1840-41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagoes.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagoes ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagoes, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Ground. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Ground, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagoes, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, ten thousand dollars in specie, and establish a school among them, with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost three thousand dollars a year, and to continue the same for twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of 1832 with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of 1836,* with the Sacs and Foxes, ceding Keokuk's Reserve to the United States; for which the Government stipulated to pay thirty thousand dollars, and an annuity of ten thousand dollars for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of 1837.*—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows: "A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of said tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was twenty-five miles wide in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back of the Black Hawk Purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs and Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, the United States paying for the same one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of 1842.*—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians "ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title." By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the Fall of 1845, and the rest the Spring following.

SPANISH GRANTS.

While the territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was under Spanish rule as a part of its province of Louisiana, certain claims to and grants of land were made by the Spanish authorities, with which, in addition to the extinguishment of Indian titles, the United States had to deal. It is proper that these should be briefly reviewed.

Dubuque.—On the 22d day of September, 1788, Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, from Prairie du Chien, obtained from the Foxes a cession or lease of lands on the Mississippi River for mining purposes, on the site of the present city of Dubuque. Lead had been discovered here eight years before, in 1780, by the wife of Peosta Fox, a warrior, and Dubuque's claim embraced nearly all the lead bearing lands in that vicinity. He immediately took possession of his claim and commenced mining, at the same time making a settlement. The place became known as the "Spanish Miners," or, more commonly, "Dubuque's Lead Mines."

In 1796, Dubuque filed a petition with Baron de Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of Louisiana, asking that the tract ceded to him by the Indians might be granted to him by patent from the Spanish Government. In this petition, Dubuque rather indefinitely set forth the boundaries of this claim as "about seven leagues along the Mississippi River, and three leagues in width from the river," intending to include, as is supposed, the river front between the Little Maquoketa and the Tete des Mertz Rivers, embracing more than twenty thousand acres. Carondelet granted the prayer of the petition, and the grant was subsequently confirmed by the Board of Land Commissioners of Louisiana.

In October, 1804, Dubuque transferred the larger part of his claim to Auguste Choteau, of St. Louis, and on the 17th of May, 1805, he and Choteau jointly filed their claims with the Board of Commissioners. On the 20th of September, 1806, the Board decided in their favor, pronouncing the claim to be a regular Spanish grant, made and completed prior to the 1st day of October, 1800, only one member, J. B. C. Lucas, dissenting.

Dubuque died March 24, 1810. The Indians, understanding that the claim of Dubuque under their former act of cession was only a permit to occupy the tract and work the mines during his life, and that at his death they reverted to them, took possession and continued mining operations, and were sustained by the military authority of the United States, notwithstanding the decision of the Commissioners. When the Black Hawk purchase was consummated, the Dubuque claim thus held by the Indians was absorbed by the United States, as the Sacs and Foxes made no reservation of it in the treaty of 1832.

The heirs of Choteau, however, were not disposed to relinquish their claim without a struggle. Late in 1832, they employed an agent to look after their interests, and authorized him to lease the right to dig lead on the lands. The miners who commenced work under this agent were compelled by the military to abandon their operations, and one of the claimants went to Galena to institute legal proceedings, but found no court of competent jurisdiction, although he did bring an action for the recovery of a quantity of lead dug at Dubuque, for the purpose of testing the title. Being unable to identify the lead, however, he was non-suited.

By act of Congress, approved July 2, 1836, the town of Dubuque was surveyed and platted. After lots had been sold and occupied by the purchasers, Henry Choteau brought an action of ejectment against Patrick Malony, who

held land in Dubuque under a patent from the United States, for the recovery of seven undivided eighth parts of the Dubuque claim, as purchased by Auguste Choteau in 1804. The case was tried in the District Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, and was decided adversely to the plaintiff. The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error, when it was heard at the December term, 1853, and the decision of the lower court was affirmed, the court holding that the permit from Carondelet was merely a lease or permit to work the mines; that Dubuque asked, and the Governor of Louisiana granted, nothing more than the "peaceable possession" of certain lands obtained from the Indians; that Carondelet had no legal authority to make such a grant as claimed, and that, even if he had, this was but an "inchoate and imperfect title."

Giard.—In 1795, the Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana granted to Basil Giard five thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of land, in what is now Clayton County, known as the "Giard Tract." He occupied the land during the time that Iowa passed from Spain to France, and from France to the United States, in consideration of which the Federal Government granted a patent of the same to Giard in his own right. His heirs sold the whole tract to James H. Lockwood and Thomas P. Burnett, of Prairie du Chien, for three hundred dollars.

Honori.—March 30, 1799, Zenon Trudeau, Acting Lieutenant Governor of Upper Louisiana, granted to Louis Honori a tract of land on the site of the present town of Montrose, as follows: "It is permitted to Mr. Louis (Fresson) Henori, or Louis Honore Fesson, to establish himself at the head of the rapids of the River Des Moines, and his establishment once formed, notice of it shall be given to the Governor General, in order to obtain for him a commission of a space sufficient to give value to such establishment, and at the same time to render it useful to the commerce of the prairies of this country, to watch the Indians and keep them in the fidelity which they owe to His Majesty."

Honori took immediate possession of his claim, which he retained until 1805. While trading with the natives, he became indebted to Joseph Robedoux, who obtained an execution on which the property was sold May 18, 1803, and was purchased by the creditor. In these proceedings the property was described as being "about six leagues above the River Des Moines." Robedoux died soon after he purchased the property. Auguste Choteau, his executor, disposed of the Honori tract to Thomas F. Reddeck, in April, 1805, up to which time Honori continued to occupy it. The grant, as made by the Spanish government, was a league square, but only one mile square was confirmed by the United States. After the half-breeds sold their lands, in which the Honori grant was included, various claimants resorted to litigation in attempts to invalidate the title of the Reddeck heirs, but it was finally confirmed by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1839, and is the oldest legal title to any land in the State of Iowa.

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

Before any permanent settlement had been made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and excellent people among them, children of men of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated

at Edinburgh, Scotland, a surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

A treaty was made at Washington, August 4, 1824, between the Sac and Foxes and the United States, by which that portion of Lee County was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as "The Half-Breed Tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land, containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi River at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who ran it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he ran was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the Half-Breed Tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But on the 30th day of January, 1834, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This was no sooner done, than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, a blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides; Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would then cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claims, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

To settle these difficulties, to decide the validity of claims or sell them for the benefit of the real owners, by act of the Legislature of Wisconsin Territory, approved January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed Commissioners, and clothed with power to effect these objects. The act provided that these Commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties and continued until the next session of the Legislature, when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done and depriving the Commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the Commissioners to commence action against the owners of the Half-Breed Tract, to receive pay for their services, in the District Court of Lee County. Two judgments were obtained, and on execution the whole of the tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the Sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties, but his own title was questioned and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid

and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts, but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and the judgment titles failed. About nine years before the "judgment titles" were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, on the 8th of May, 1841, and certified to by the Clerk on the 2d day of June of that year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the document in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the tract into one hundred and one shares and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement by the whites within the limits of Iowa was made by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Of the Giard settlement, opposite Prairie du Chien, little is known, except that it was occupied by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century, and contained three cabins in 1805. Indian traders, although not strictly to be considered settlers, had established themselves at various points at an early date. A Mr. Johnson, agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians some time before the United States possessed the country. In 1820, Le Moliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee County. In 1829, Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville.

The first settlement in Lee County was made in 1820, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States army, who had been stationed at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and who built a cabin where the city of Keokuk now stands. Dr. Muir was a man of strict integrity and irreproachable character. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, he had married an Indian woman of the Fox nation. Of his marriage, the following romantic account is given:

The post at which he was stationed was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that, in her dreams, she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was, indeed, prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after a while, the sneers and gibes of his brother

officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river, to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, and left her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and, after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of nine hundred miles, she, at last, reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband, “When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!” The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819–20, he was stationed at Fort Edward, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission.

After building his cabin, as above stated, he leased his claim for a term of years to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe, afterward Galena, where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise (married at Keokuk, since dead), James, (drowned at Keokuk), Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her children, disappeared, and, it is said, returned to her people on the Upper Missouri.

Messrs. Reynolds & Culver, who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Mr. Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession of Muir's cabin. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near.

His daughter, Margaret Stillwell (afterward Mrs. Ford) was born in 1831, at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puch-a-she-tuck, where Keokuk now stands. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1831, Mr. Johnson, Agent of the American Fur Company, who had a station at the foot of the rapids, removed to another location, and, Dr. Muir having returned from Galena, he and Isaac R. Campbell took the place and buildings vacated by the Company and carried on trade with the Indians and half-breeds. Campbell, who had first visited and traveled through the southern part of Iowa, in 1821, was an enterprising settler, and besides trading with the natives carried on a farm and kept a tavern.

Dr. Muir died of cholera in 1832.

In 1830, James L. and Lucius H. Langworthy, brothers and natives of Vermont, visited the Territory for the purpose of working the lead mines at Dubuque. They had been engaged in lead mining at Galena, Illinois, the former from as early as 1824. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable.

In 1829, James L. Langworthy resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot now known as Jones Street Levee. Before him spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish Creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills, but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey Rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as circumstances would permit.

In 1830, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

At this time, the lands were not in the actual possession of the United States. Although they had been purchased from France, the Indian title had not been extinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exigencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation within the limits of the present State of Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Levee, Dubuque, and elected a Committee, consisting of J. L. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales, and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk :

We, a Committee having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws) by which we as miners will be governed, and having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi River,* with the following exceptions, to wit :

ARTICLE I. That each and every man shall hold 200 yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six.

ARTICLE II. We further agree that there shall be chosen, by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying.

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote, in accordance with Article 2. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor within the limits of the present State of Iowa. And it is to be said that the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed, and the acts of the executive officer thus elected as duly respected, as any have been since.

The miners who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi River continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was entrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners with orders to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove within ten days to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity. In due time, Col. Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape

* Established by the Superintendent of U. S. Lead Mines at Fever River.

unmolested. From this time, a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sac and Foxes ceded to the United States the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. Dubuque was becoming a noted place on the river, but the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interfered with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the settlers. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. It must now be said, simply, that "red tape" should be respected. The purchase had been made, the treaty ratified, or was sure to be; the Indians had retired, and, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given.

But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers recrossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until Spring, when they could float the fruits of their labor to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were James L. Langworthy, and his brother Lucius, who had on hand about three hundred thousand pounds of lead.

Lieut. Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque by Col. Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate clothed with a little brief authority was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

June 1, 1833, the treaty formally went into effect, the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their home claims and mineral prospects, and from this time the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa must date. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed Superintendent of the mines by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that which had been in operation at Galena, since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830 was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured to the Government. This was the same rule adopted in the United States mines on Fever River in

Illinois, except that, until 1830, the Illinois miners were compelled to pay 10 per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

During 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, about five hundred people arrived at the mining district, about one hundred and fifty of them from Galena.

In the same year, Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the now populous and thriving City of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first landed become the site of a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, the small school house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein two thousand children were being trained, churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness which he first explored with all the eastern world. He died suddenly on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died, greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name Dubuque was given to the settlement by the miners at a meeting held in 1834.

In 1832, Captain James White made a claim on the present site of Montrose. In 1834, a military post was established at this point, and a garrison of cavalry was stationed here, under the command of Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The soldiers were removed from this post to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1837.

During the same year, 1832, soon after the close of the Black Hawk War, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, these claims were purchased by John and Nathaniel Knapp, upon which, in 1835, they laid out the town. The next Summer, lots were sold. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government.

At the close of the Black Hawk War, parties who had been impatiently looking across upon "Flint Hills," now Burlington, came over from Illinois and made claims. The first was Samuel S. White, in the Fall of 1832, who erected a cabin on the site of the city of Burlington. About the same time, David Tothero made a claim on the prairie about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. In the Winter of that year, they were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians, and White's cabin was burnt by the soldiers. He retired to Illinois, where he spent the Winter, and in the Summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and rebuilt his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the original town of Burlington in 1834.

All along the river borders of the Black Hawk Purchase settlers were flocking into Iowa. Immediately after the treaty with the Sac and Foxes, in Septem-

ber, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the spot where the thriving city of Davenport now stands. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flatboat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi. In 1833, Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved across from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott County, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county. Among other early settlers in this part of the Territory were Adrian H. Davenport, Col. John Sullivan, Mulligan and Franklin Easly, Capt. John Coleman, J. M. Camp, William White, H. W. Higgins, Cornelius Harrold, Richard Harrison, E. H. Shepherd and Dr. E. S. Barrows.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major William Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alexander W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Capt. James May and others. Of Antoine LeClaire, as the representative of the two races of men who at this time occupied Iowa, Hon. C. C. Nourse, in his admirable Centennial Address, says: "Antoine LeClaire was born at St. Joseph, Michigan, in 1797. His father was French, his mother a granddaughter of a Pottawatomie chief. In 1818, he acted as official interpreter to Col. Davenport, at Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island). He was well acquainted with a dozen Indian dialects, and was a man of strict integrity and great energy. In 1820, he married the granddaughter of a Sac chief. The Sac and Fox Indians reserved for him and his wife two sections of land in the treaty of 1833, one at the town of LeClaire and one at Davenport. The Pottawatomies, in the treaty at Prairie du Chien, also reserved for him two sections of land, at the present site of Moline, Ill. He received the appointment of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace in the Black Hawk Purchase, at an early day. In 1833, he bought for \$100 a claim on the land upon which the original town of Davenport was surveyed and platted in 1836. In 1836, LeClaire built the hotel, known since, with its valuable addition, as the LeClaire House. He died September 25, 1861."

In Clayton County, the first settlement was made in the Spring of 1832, on Turkey River, by Robert Hatfield and William W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State till the beginning of 1836.

In that portion now known as Muscatine County, settlements were made in 1834, by Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, who were the first settlers. E. E. Fay, William St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whiting, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were early settlers of Muscatine.

During the Summer of 1835, William Bennett and his family, from Galena, built the first cabin within the present limits of Delaware County, in some timber since known as Eads' Grove.

The first post office in Iowa was established at Dubuque in 1833. Milo H. Prentice was appointed Postmaster.

The first Justice of the Peace was Antoine Le Claire, appointed in 1833, as "a very suitable person to adjust the difficulties between the white settlers and the Indians still remaining there."

The first Methodist Society in the Territory was formed at Dubuque on the 18th of May, 1834, and the first class meeting was held June 1st of that year.

The first church bell brought into Iowa was in March, 1834.

The first mass of the Roman Catholic Church in the Territory was celebrated at Dubuque, in the house of Patrick Quigley, in the Fall of 1833.

The first school house in the Territory was erected by the Dubuque miners in 1833.

The first Sabbath school was organized at Dubuque early in the Summer of 1834.

The first woman who came to this part of the Territory with a view to permanent residence was Mrs. Noble F. Dean, in the Fall of 1832.

The first family that lived in this part of Iowa was that of Hosea T. Camp, in 1832.

The first meeting house was built by the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dubuque, in 1834.

The first newspaper in Iowa was the Dubuque *Visitor*, issued May 11th, 1836. John King, afterward Judge King, was editor, and William C. Jones, printer.

The pioneers of Iowa, as a class, were brave, hardy, intelligent and enterprising people.

As early as 1824, a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as *Lacote de Hart*, or "Hart's Bluff." In 1827, an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guittar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839, a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846-7, when they relinquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people on their way westward halted for the Winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri River, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the Spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the Spring of 1847, Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the limits of Pottawattamie County. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian Creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1846, they raised a battalion, numbering some five hundred men, for the Mexican war. In 1848, Hyde started a paper called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville. In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawattamie County. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852, the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Captain James Allen, with a small detachment of troops on board the steamer *Ione*, arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, Des Moines. The *Ione* was the first steamer to ascend the Des Moines River to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of

Court avenue, Des Moines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the Des Moines, and named Fort Des Moines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders named Ewing, from Ohio.

Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

The Western States have been settled by many of the best and most enterprising men of the older States, and a large immigration of the best blood of the Old World, who, removing to an arena of larger opportunities, in a more fertile soil and congenial climate, have developed a spirit and an energy peculiarly Western. In no country on the globe have enterprises of all kinds been pushed forward with such rapidity, or has there been such independence and freedom of competition. Among those who have pioneered the civilization of the West, and been the founders of great States, none have ranked higher in the scale of intelligence and moral worth than the pioneers of Iowa, who came to the territory when it was an Indian country, and through hardship, privation and suffering, laid the foundations of the populous and prosperous commonwealth which to-day dispenses its blessings to a million and a quarter of people. From her first settlement and from her first organization as a territory to the present day, Iowa has had able men to manage her affairs, wise statesmen to shape her destiny and frame her laws, and intelligent and impartial jurists to administer justice to her citizens; her bar, pulpit and press have been able and widely influential; and in all the professions, arts, enterprises and industries which go to make up a great and prosperous commonwealth, she has taken and holds a front rank among her sister States of the West.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

By act of Congress, approved October 31, 1803, the President of the United States was authorized to take possession of the territory included in the Louisiana purchase, and provide for a temporary government. By another act of the same session, approved March 26, 1804, the newly acquired country was divided, October 1, 1804 into the Territory of Orleans, south of the thirty-third parallel of north latitude, and the district of Louisiana, which latter was placed under the authority of the officers of Indiana Territory.

In 1805, the District of Louisiana was organized as a Territory with a government of its own. In 1807, Iowa was included in the Territory of Illinois, and in 1812 in the Territory of Missouri. When Missouri was admitted as a State, March 2, 1821, "Iowa," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "was left a political orphan," until by act of Congress, approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk purchase having been made, all the territory west of the Mississippi and north of the northern boundary of Missouri, was made a part of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two Justices of the Peace had been appointed and a post office was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September, 1834, however, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, viz.: Dubuque and Des Moines, separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were

partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Burlington, of Des Moines County. Two Associate Justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

On the first Monday in October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a Delegate to Congress from this part of Michigan Territory. On the 20th of April, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation, July 4, 1836, and Iowa was then included in

THE TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN,

of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary of the Territory; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

September 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered the census of the new Territory to be taken. This census resulted in showing a population of 10,531 in the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines. Under the apportionment, these two counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the First Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

Dubuque County.—*Council*: John Fally, Thomas McKnight, Thomas McCraney. *House*: Loring Wheeler, Hardin Nowlan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigley, Hosea T. Camp.

Des Moines County.—*Council*: Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House*: Isaac Leffler, Thomas Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R. Chance.

The first Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of October, 1836, and was organized by electing Henry T. Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle, of Dubuque, Speaker of the House. It adjourned December 9, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 10, 1837. Adjourned January 20, 1838. The third session was at Burlington; commenced June 1st, and adjourned June 12, 1838.

During the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, in 1836, the county of Des Moines was divided into Des Moines, Lee, Van Buren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook (the latter being subsequently changed to Scott) and defined their boundaries. During the second session, out of the territory embraced in Dubuque County, were created the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Clinton and Cedar, and their boundaries defined, but the most of them were not organized until several years afterward, under the authority of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa.

The question of a separate territorial organization for Iowa, which was then a part of Wisconsin Territory, began to be agitated early in the Autumn of 1837. The wishes of the people found expression in a convention held at Burlington on the 1st of November, which memorialized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Sinsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was Delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly and successfully, that "An act to divide the Territory of Wisconsin, and to estab-

lish the Territorial Government of Iowa," was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838. The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin which lies west of the Mississippi River, and west of a line drawn due north from the head water or sources of the Mississippi to the territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years, and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of twenty-six members, and a Council, to consist of thirteen members. It also appropriated \$5,000 for a public library, and \$20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

President Van Buren appointed Ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governor of the new Territory. William B. Conway, of Pittsburgh, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thomas Mc Knight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham, soon after his appointment, and Col. Charles Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington, during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Immediately after his arrival, Governor Lucas issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of September, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th day of November for meeting of the Legislature to be elected, at Burlington.

The first Territorial Legislature was elected in September and assembled at Burlington on the 12th of November, and consisted of the following members:

Council.—Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House.—William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler,* William G. Coop, William H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, William L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers,† Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Notwithstanding a large majority of the members of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, yet Gen. Jesse B. Browne (Whig), of Lee County, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. William H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry County, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time, national politics

* Cyrus S. Jacobs, who was elected for Des Moines County, was killed in an unfortunate encounter at Burlington before the meeting of the Legislature, and Mr. Beeler was elected to fill the vacancy.

† Samuel R. Murray was returned as elected from Clinton County, but his seat was successfully contested by Burchard.

were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the election in September, 1838, for members of the Legislature, a Congressional Delegate was also elected. There were four candidates, viz.: William W. Chapman and David Rohrer, of Des Moines County; B. F. Wallace, of Henry County, and P. H. Engle, of Dubuque County. Chapman was elected, receiving a majority of thirty-six over Engle.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law, the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucas seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the Executive and Legislative departments. Congress, however, by act approved March 3, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint Sheriffs and Magistrates.

Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated \$20,000. Governor Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners, with a view to making a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only on a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi River, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase. The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and on the 21st day of January, 1839, an act was passed, appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque County; John Ronalds, of Louisa County, and Robert Ralston, of Des Moines County, Commissioners, to select a site for a permanent seat of Government within the limits of Johnson County.

Johnson County had been created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4th, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa River, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the county seat, temporarily.

Then there existed good reason for locating the capital in the county. The Territory of Iowa was bounded on the north by the British Possessions; east, by the Mississippi River to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west, by the Missouri and White Earth Rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson County was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians, established by the treaty of October 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

The Commissioners, after selecting the site, were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napo-

leon, Johnson County, May 1, 1839, selected for a site Section 10, in Township 79 North of Range 6 West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place August 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the geographical center of the section, where a square of ten acres on the elevated grounds overlooking the river was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost when complete should not exceed \$51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ill., and on the 4th day of July, 1840, the corner stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was Marshal of the day, and Gov. Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

When the Legislature assembled at Burlington in special session, July 13, 1840, Gov. Lucas announced that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of \$20,000 for the building was passed, January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only \$5,500 was obtained under the act.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The boundary line between the Territory of Iowa and the State of Missouri was a difficult question to settle in 1838, in consequence of claims arising from taxes and titles, and at one time civil war was imminent. In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line that has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The Constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of the Des Moines River. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines River had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or "the rapids of the Des Moines River." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography) insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines River, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her Sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the Sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren Counties and confined in jail. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, called out his militia to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Gov. Lucas called out the militia of Iowa, and both parties made active preparations for war. In Iowa, about 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren County, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, Gen. Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the County Commissioners of Clarke County, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of the taxes, and that Gov. Boggs had despatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing

to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the final settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined, but afterward Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy, which was instituted, and which resulted in a judgment for Iowa. Under this decision, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott were appointed Commissioners to survey and establish the boundary. Mr. Nourse remarks that "the expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle."

The first legislative assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man before the law by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who intermarries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted by all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal civil rights with man, except only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded, the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court, and Justices of the Peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus under the territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

By act of Congress of June 12, 1838, the lands which had been purchased of the Indians were brought into market, and land offices opened in Dubuque and Burlington. Congress provided for military roads and bridges, which greatly aided the settlers, who were now coming in by thousands, to make their homes on the fertile prairies of Iowa—"the Beautiful Land." The fame of the country had spread far and wide; even before the Indian title was extinguished, many were crowding the borders, impatient to cross over and stake out their claims on the choicest spots they could find in the new Territory. As soon as the country was open for settlement, the borders, the Black Hawk Purchase, all along the Mississippi, and up the principal rivers and streams, and out over the broad and rolling prairies, began to be thronged with eager land hunters and immigrants, seeking homes in Iowa. It was a sight to delight the eyes of all comers from every land—its noble streams, beautiful and picturesque hills and valleys, broad and fertile prairies extending as far as the eye could reach, with a soil surpassing in richness anything which they had ever seen. It is not to be wondered at that immigration into Iowa was rapid, and that within less than a decade from the organization of the Territory, it contained a hundred and fifty thousand people.

As rapidly as the Indian titles were extinguished and the original owners removed, the resistless tide of emigration flowed westward. The following extract from Judge Nourse's Centennial Address shows how the immigrants gathered on the Indian boundary, ready for the removal of the barrier:

In obedience to our progressive and aggressive spirit, the Government of the United States made another treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, on the 11th day of August, 1842, for the remaining portion of their land in Iowa. The treaty provided that the Indians should retain

possession of all the lands thus ceded until May 1, 1843, and should occupy that portion of the ceded territory west of a line running north and south through Redrock, until October 11, 1845. These tribes, at this time, had their principal village at Ot-tum-wa-no, now called Ottumwa. As soon as it became known that the treaty had been concluded, there was a rush of immigration to Iowa, and a great number of temporary settlements were made near the Indian boundary, waiting for the 1st day of May. As the day approached, hundreds of families encamped along the line, and their tents and wagons gave the scene the appearance of a military expedition. The country beyond had been thoroughly explored, but the United States military authorities had prevented any settlement or even the making out of claims by any monuments whatever.

To aid them in making out their claims when the hour should arrive, the settlers had placed piles of dry wood on the rising ground, at convenient distances, and a short time before twelve o'clock of the night of the 30th of April, these were lighted, and when the midnight hour arrived, it was announced by the discharge of firearms. The night was dark, but this army of occupation pressed forward, torch in hand, with axe and hatchet, blazing lines with all manner of curves and angles. When daylight came and revealed the confusion of these wonderful surveys, numerous disputes arose, settled generally by compromise, but sometimes by violence. Between midnight of the 30th of April and sundown of the 1st of May, over one thousand families had settled on their new purchase.

While this scene was transpiring, the retreating Indians were enacting one more impressive and melancholy. The Winter of 1842-43 was one of unusual severity, and the Indian prophet, who had disapproved of the treaty, attributed the severity of the Winter to the anger of the Great Spirit, because they had sold their country. Many religious rites were performed to atone for the crime. When the time for leaving Ot-tum-wa-no arrived, a solemn silence pervaded the Indian camp, and the faces of their stoutest men were bathed in tears; and when their cavalcade was put in motion, toward the setting sun, there was a spontaneous outburst of frantic grief from the entire procession.

The Indians remained the appointed time beyond the line running north and south through Redrock. The government established a trading post and military encampment at the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines River, then and for many years known as Fort Des Moines. Here the red man lingered until the 11th of October, 1845, when the same scene that we have before described was re-enacted, and the wave of immigration swept over the remainder of the "New Purchase." The lands thus occupied and claimed by the settlers still belonged in fee to the General Government. The surveys were not completed until some time after the Indian title was extinguished. After their survey, the lands were publicly proclaimed or advertised for sale at public auction. Under the laws of the United States, a pre-emption or exclusive right to purchase public lands could not be acquired until after the lands had thus been publicly offered and not sold for want of bidders. Then, and not until then, an occupant making improvements in good faith might acquire a right over others to enter the land at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre. The "claim laws" were unknown to the United States statutes. They originated in the "eternal fitness of things," and were enforced, probably, as belonging to that class of natural rights not enumerated in the constitution, and not impaired or dispensed by its enumeration.

The settlers organized in every settlement prior to the public land sales, appointed officers, and adopted their own rules and regulations. Each man's claim was duly ascertained and recorded by the Secretary. It was the duty of *all* to attend the sales. The Secretary bid off the lands of each settler at \$1.25 per acre. The others were there, to see, first, that he did his duty and bid in the land, and, secondly, to see that *no one else bid*. This, of course, sometimes led to trouble, but it saved the excitement of competition, and gave a formality and degree of order and regularity to the proceedings they would not otherwise have attained. As far as practicable, the Territorial Legislature recognized the validity of these "claims" upon the public lands, and in 1839 passed an act legalizing their sale and making their transfer a valid consideration to support a promise to pay for the same. (Acts of 1843, p. 456). The Supreme Territorial Court held this law to be valid. (See Hill v. Smith, 1st Morris Rep. 70). The opinion not only contains a decision of the question involved, but also contains much valuable erudition upon that "spirit of Anglo-Saxon liberty" which the Iowa settlers unquestionably inherited in a direct line of descent from the said "Anglo-Saxons." But the early settler was not always able to pay even this dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for his land.

Many of the settlers had nothing to begin with, save their hands, health and courage and their family jewels, "the pledges of love," and the "consumers of bread." It was not so easy to accumulate money in the early days of the State, and the "beautiful prairies," the "noble streams," and all that sort of poetic imagery, did not prevent the early settlers from becoming discouraged.

An old settler, in speaking of the privations and trials of those early days, says:

Well do the "old settlers" of Iowa remember the days from the first settlement to 1840. Those were days of sadness and distress. The endearments of home in another land had been

broken up; and all that was hallowed on earth, the home of childhood and the scenes of youth, we severed; and we sat down by the gentle waters of our noble river, and often "hung our harps on the willows."

Another, from another part of the State, testifies:

There was no such thing as getting money for any kind of labor. I laid brick at \$3.00 per thousand, and took my pay in anything I could eat or wear. I built the first Methodist Church at Keokuk, 42x60 feet, of brick, for \$600, and took my pay in a subscription paper, part of which I never collected, and upon which I only received \$50.00 in money. Wheat was hauled 100 miles from the interior, and sold for 37½ cents per bushel.

Another old settler, speaking of a later period, 1843, says:

Land and everything had gone down in value to almost nominal prices. Corn and oats could be bought for six or ten cents a bushel; pork, \$1.00 per hundred; and the best horse a man could raise sold for \$50.00. Nearly all were in debt, and the Sheriff and Constable, with legal processes, were common visitors at almost every man's door. These were indeed "the times that tried men's souls."

"A few," says Mr. Nourse, "who were not equal to the trial, returned to their old homes, but such as had the courage and faith to be the worthy founders of a great State remained, to more than realize the fruition of their hopes, and the reward of their self-denial."

On Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met, at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose, during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed), estimated the expense of completing the building at \$33,330, and that rooms for the use of the Legislature could be completed for \$15,600.

During 1842, the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry, about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and contains, it is thought, an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed, that on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new capitol. At this session, the Superintendent estimated that it would cost \$39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly \$6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the congressional appropriation of \$20,000 and the loan of \$5,500, obtained from the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time, the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the Agent sold some lots for a draft, payable at Pittsburgh, Pa., for which he was compelled to pay twenty-five per cent. exchange. This draft, amounting to \$507, that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly \$24,000.

With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that estimates could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

Iowa remained a Territory from 1838 to 1846, during which the office of Governor was held by Robert Lucas, John Chambers and James Clarke.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

By an act of the Territorial Legislature of Iowa, approved February 12, 1844, the question of the formation of a State Constitution and providing for the election of Delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose was submitted to the people, to be voted upon at their township elections in April following. The vote was largely in favor of the measure, and the Delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City, on the 7th of October, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work and adopted the first State Constitution.

The President of the convention, Hon. Shepherd Leffler, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this Constitution to the Delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It was also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the people of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The boundaries of the State, as defined by this Constitution, were as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi River, opposite mouth of the Des Moines River, thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the Old Indian Boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan, in the year 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River; thence up in the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet River; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters River, where the Watonwan River—according to Nicollet's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were rejected by Congress, but by act approved March 3, 1845, a State called Iowa was admitted into the Union, provided the people accepted the act, bounded as follows:

Beginning at the mouth of the Des Moines River, at the middle of the Mississippi, thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth River; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line seventeen degrees and thirty minutes west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines River; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries, had they been accepted, would have placed the northern boundary of the State about thirty miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth County. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress and rejected the Constitution at the election, held August 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

A second Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City on the 4th day of May, 1846, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution for the new State with the present boundaries, was adopted and submitted to the people for ratification on the 3d day of August following, when it was accepted; 9,492 votes were cast "for the Constitution," and 9,036 "against the Constitution."

The Constitution was approved by Congress, and by act of Congress approved December 28, 1846, Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union.

Prior to this action of Congress, however, the people of the new State held an election under the new Constitution on the 26th day of October, and elected Oresel Briggs, Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr., Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

At this time there were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, with a population of nearly 100,000, and the frontier settlements were rapidly pushing toward the Missouri River. The Mormons had already reached there.

The first General Assembly of the State of Iowa was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled at Iowa City, November 30, 1846, about a month *before* the State was admitted into the Union.

At the first session of the State Legislature, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating \$2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session also arose the question of the re-location of the capital. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the re-location of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to a deal of discussion and parliamentary maneuvering, almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of three Commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical center of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress; to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceedings to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved February 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper County. Two of these sections are in what is now Des Moines Township, and the others in Fairview Township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted, called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. Four hundred and fifteen lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to \$1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to \$2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a select Committee of Five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, however, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded, for the time, the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session, \$3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of \$5,000, and in 1854 \$4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost \$123,000, paid partly by the General Government and partly by the State, but principally from the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

But the question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for the removal of the capital to Pella and to Fort Des Moines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort Des Moines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and on the 15th day of January, 1855, a bill re-locating the capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the Des Moines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act, the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of Des Moines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The third Constitutional Convention to revise the Constitution of the State assembled at Iowa City, January 19, 1857. The new Constitution framed by this convention was submitted to the people at an election held August 3, 1857, when it was approved and adopted by a vote of 40,311 "for" to 38,681 "against," and on the 3d day of September following was declared by a proclamation of the Governor to be the supreme law of the State of Iowa.

Advised of the completion of the temporary State House at Des Moines, on the 19th of October following, Governor Grimes issued another proclamation, declaring the City of Des Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa.

The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the Fall. It was an undertaking of no small magnitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties; and it was not until December, that the last of the effects—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds"—drawn by ten yoke of oxen was deposited in the new capital. It is not imprudent now to remark that, during this passage over hills and prairies, across rivers, through bottom lands and timber, the safes belonging to the several departments contained large sums of money, mostly individual funds, however. Thus, Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State, after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three

Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there. By the exchange, the old capitol at Iowa City became the seat of the University, and, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, passed under the immediate and direct control of the Trustees of that institution.

Des Moines was now the permanent seat of government, made so by the fundamental law of the State, and on the 11th day of January, 1858, the seventh General Assembly convened at the new capital. The building used for governmental purposes was purchased in 1864. It soon became inadequate for the purposes for which it was designed, and it became apparent that a new, large and permanent State House must be erected. In 1870, the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work. The board consisted of Gov. Samuel Merrill, ex officio, President; Grenville M. Dodge, Council Bluffs; James F. Wilson, Fairfield; James Dawson, Washington; Simon G. Stein, Muscatine; James O. Crosby, Gainsville; Charles Dudley, Agency City; John N. Dewey, Des Moines; William L. Joy, Sioux City; Alexander R. Fulton, Des Moines, Secretary.

The act of 1870 provided that the building should be constructed of the best material and should be fire proof; to be heated and ventilated in the most approved manner; should contain suitable legislative halls, rooms for State officers, the judiciary, library, committees, archives and the collections of the State Agricultural Society, and for all purposes of State Government, and should be erected on grounds held by the State for that purpose. The sum first appropriated was \$150,000; and the law provided that no contract should be made, either for constructing or furnishing the building, which should bind the State for larger sums than those at the time appropriated. A design was drawn and plans and specifications furnished by Cochrane & Piquenard, architects, which were accepted by the board, and on the 23d of November, 1871, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The estimated cost and present value of the capitol is fixed at \$2,000,000.

From 1858 to 1860, the Sioux became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. These warlike Indians made frequent plundering raids upon the settlers, and murdered several families. In 1861, several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and punish the murderous thieves. No battles were fought, however, for the Indians fled when they ascertained that systematic and adequate measures had been adopted to protect the settlers.

"The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854, the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi River, opposite Davenport. In 1854, the corner stone of a railroad bridge, that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies at this point. St. Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history, St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating our example. On the 1st day of January, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime, two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington, and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four lines of railroad had been projected across the State from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections. On the 15th of May, 1856, the Congress of the United States passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of

railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on either side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of our State at this time had increased to 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the Republic, on the route of this great highway across the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing our vast coal measures and establishing manufactoryes among us, or if it had been expended in improving our lands, and building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

"In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount." Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these municipalities tried to avoid upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid; and the courts by mandamus compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments. These debts are not all paid even yet, but the worst is over and ultimately the burden will be entirely removed.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1871. The others were completed soon after. In 1854, there was not a mile of railroad in the State. In 1874, twenty years after, there were 3,765 miles in successful operation.

GROWTH AND PROGRESS.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and Des Moines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. From 1836 to 1838, the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin increased the number of counties to sixteen, and the population had increased to 22,859. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population, in 1875, was 1,366,000. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Year.</i>	<i>Population.</i>
1838.....	22,589	1852.....	230,713	1869.....	1,040,819
1840.....	43,115	1854.....	826,013	1870.....	1,191,727
1844.....	75,152	1856.....	519,055	1873.....	1,251,333
1846.....	97,588	1859.....	638,775	1875.....	1,366,000
1847.....	116,651	1860.....	674,913	1876.....	.....
1849.....	152,988	1863.....	701,732	1877.....	.....
1850.....	191,982	1865.....	754,699		
1851.....	204,774	1867.....	902,040		

The most populous county in the State is Dubuque. Not only in population, but in everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty years, its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

Thriving cities and towns dot its fair surface; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; ten thousand school houses, in which more than five hundred thousand children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities are generously endowed by the State; manufactoryes spring up on all her water courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

Whether measured from the date of her first settlement, her organization as a Territory or admission as a State, Iowa has thus far shown a growth unsurpassed, in a similar period, by any commonwealth on the face of the earth; and, with her vast extent of fertile soil, with her inexhaustible treasures of mineral wealth, with a healthful, invigorating climate; an intelligent, liberty-loving people; with equal, just and liberal laws, and her free schools, the future of Iowa may be expected to surpass the most hopeful anticipations of her present citizens.

Looking upon Iowa as she is to-day—populous, prosperous and happy—it is hard to realize the wonderful changes that have occurred since the first white settlements were made within her borders. When the number of States was only twenty-six, and their total population about twenty millions, our republican form of government was hardly more than an experiment, just fairly put upon trial. The development of our agricultural resources and inexhaustible mineral wealth had hardly commenced. Westward the "Star of Empire" had scarcely started on its way. West of the great Mississippi was a mighty empire, but almost unknown, and marked on the maps of the period as "The Great American Desert."

Now, thirty-eight stars glitter on our national escutcheon, and forty-five millions of people, who know their rights and dare maintain them, tread American soil, and the grand sisterhood of States extends from the Gulf of Mexico to the Canadian border, and from the rocky coast of the Atlantic to the golden shores of the Pacific.

THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM.

Ames, Story County.

The Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm were established by an act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. A Board of Trustees was appointed, consisting of Governor R. P. Lowe, John D. Wright, William Duane Wilson, M. W. Robinson, Timothy Day, Richard Gaines, John Pattee, G. W. F. Sherwin, Suel Foster, S. W. Henderson, Clement Coffin and E. G. Day; the Governors of the State and President of the College being ex officio members. Subsequently the number of Trustees was reduced to five. The Board met in June, 1859, and received propositions for the location of the College and Farm from Hardin, Polk, Story and Boone, Marshall, Jefferson and Tama Counties. In July, the proposition of Story County and some of its citizens and by the citizens of Boone County was accepted, and the farm and the site for the buildings were located. In 1860-61, the farm-house and barn were erected. In 1862, Congress granted to the State 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts, and 195,000 acres were located by Peter Melendy, Commissioner, in 1862-3. George W. Bassett was appointed Land Agent for the institution. In 1864, the General Assembly appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of the college building.

In June of that year, the Building Committee, consisting of Suel Foster, Peter Melendy and A. J. Bronson, proceeded to let the contract. John Browne, of Des Moines, was employed as architect, and furnished the plans of the building, but was superseded in its construction by C. A. Dunham. The \$20,000 appropriated by the General Assembly were expended in putting in the foundations and making the brick for the structure. An additional appropriation of \$91,000 was made in 1866, and the building was completed in 1868.

Tuition in this college is made by law forever free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age, who have been resident of the State six months previous to their admission. Each county in the State has a prior right of tuition for three scholars from each county; the remainder, equal to the capacity of the college, are by the Trustees distributed among the counties in proportion to the population, and subject to the above rule. All sale of ardent spirits, wine or beer are prohibited by law within a distance of three miles from the college, except for sacramental, mechanical or medical purposes.

The course of instruction in the Agricultural College embraces the following branches: Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Botany, Horticulture, Fruit Growing, Forestry, Animal and Vegetable Anatomy, Geology, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Entomology, Zoology, the Veterinary Art, Plane Mensuration, Leveling, Surveying, Bookkeeping, and such Mechanical Arts as are directly connected with agriculture; also such other studies as the Trustees may from time to time prescribe, not inconsistent with the purposes of the institution.

The funds arising from the lease and sale of lands and interest on investments are sufficient for the support of the institution. Several College Societies are maintained among the students, who publish a monthly paper. There is also an "out-law" called the "*ATA, Chapter Omega.*"

The Board of Trustees in 1877 was composed of C. W. Warden, Ottumwa, Chairman; Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City; William B. Treadway, Sioux City; Buel Sherman, Fredericksburg, and Laurel Summers, Le Claire. E. W. Starten, Secretary; William D. Lucas, Treasurer.

Board of Instruction.—A. S. Welch, LL. D., President and Professor of Psychology and Philosophy of Science; Gen. J. L. Geddes, Professor of Military Tactics and Engineering; W. H. Wynn, A. M., Ph. D., Professor of English Literature; C. E. Bessey, M. S., Professor of Botany, Zoology, Entomology; A. Thompson, C. E., Mechanical Engineering and Superintendent of Workshops; F. E. L. Beal, B. S., Civil Engineering; T. E. Pope, A. M., Chemistry; M. Stalker, Agricultural and Veterinary Science; J. L. Budd, Horticulture; J. K. Macomber, Physics; E. W. Stanton, Mathematics and Political Economy; Mrs. Margaret P. Stanton, Preceptress, Instructor in French and Mathematics.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Iowa City, Johnson County.

In the famous Ordinance of 1787, enacted by Congress before the Territory of the United States extended beyond the Mississippi River, it was declared that in all the territory northwest of the Ohio River, "Schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to set apart and reserve from sale, out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa, to which the Indian title has been or may be extinguished, and not otherwise appropriated, a quantity of land, not exceeding the entire townships, for the use

and support of a university within said Territory when it becomes a State, and for no other use or purpose whatever; to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, corresponding with any of the large divisions into which the public land are authorized to be surveyed."

William W. Dodge, of Scott County, was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to make the selections. He selected Section 5 in Township 78, north of Range 3, east of the Fifth Principal Meridian, and then removed from the Territory. No more lands were selected until 1846, when, at the request of the Assembly, John M. Whitaker of Van Buren County, was appointed, who selected the remainder of the grant except about 122 acres.

In the first Constitution, under which Iowa was admitted to the Union, the people directed the disposition of the proceeds of this munificent grant in accordance with its terms, and instructed the General Assembly to provide, as soon as may be, effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of the university derived from the lands.

The first General Assembly, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa" at Iowa City, then the capital of the State, "with such other branches as public convenience may hereafter require." The "public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of land in which they are situated," were granted for the use of said university, *provided*, however, that the sessions of the Legislature and State offices should be held in the capitol until otherwise provided by law. The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen Trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, five of whom were to be chosen biennially. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. Provisions were made for the disposal of the two townships of land, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom. The act further provides that the University shall never be under the exclusive control of any religious denomination whatever," and as soon as the revenue for the grant and donations amounts to \$2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annually. The General Assembly retained full supervision over the University, its officers and the grants and donations made and to be made to it by the State.

Section 5 of the act appointed James P. Carleton, H. D. Downey, Thomas Snyder, Samuel McCrory, Curtis Bates, Silas Foster, E. C. Lyon, James H. Gower, George G. Vincent, Wm. G. Woodward, Theodore S. Parvin, George Atchinson, S. G. Matson, H. W. Starr and Ansel Briggs, the first Board of Trustees.

The organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, however, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three Normal Schools were established. The branches were located—one at Fairfield, and the other at Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University established at Iowa City. "This act," says Col. Benton, "created *three* State Universities, with equal rights and powers, instead of a 'University with such branches as public convenience may hereafter demand,' as provided by the Constitution."

The Board of Directors of the Fairfield Branch consisted of Barnet Ristene, Christian W. Slagle, Daniel Rider, Horace Gaylord, Bernhart Henn and Samuel S. Bayard. At the first meeting of the Board, Mr. Henn was elected President, Mr. Slagle Secretary, and Mr. Gaylord Treasurer. Twenty acres of land were purchased, and a building erected thereon, costing \$2,500.

This building was nearly destroyed by a hurricane, in 1850, but was rebuilt more substantially, all by contributions of the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State or from the University Fund, and by act approved January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State.

The branch at Dubuque was placed under the control of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and John King, Caleb H. Booth, James M. Emerson, Michael J. Sullivan, Richard Benson and the Governor of the State as Trustees. The Trustees never organized, and its existence was only nominal.

The Normal Schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mount Pleasant, respectively. Each was to be governed by a board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive \$500 annually from the income of the University Fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The several Boards of Trustees were appointed. At Andrew, the school was organized Nov. 21, 1849; Samuel Ray, Principal; Miss J. S. Dorr, Assistant. A building was commenced and over \$1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. At Oskaloosa, the Trustees organized in April, 1852. This school was opened in the Court House, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two story brick building was completed in 1853, costing \$2,473. The school at Mount Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University Fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated \$1,000 each for those at Oskaloosa and Andrew, and repealed the law authorizing the payment of money to them from the University Fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held February 21, 1850, the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Upper Mississippi," established at Davenport, was recognized as the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of the State University of Iowa," expressly stipulating, however, that such recognition should not render the University liable for any pecuniary aid, nor was the Board to have any control over the property or management of the Medical Association. Soon after, this College was removed to Keokuk, its second session being opened there in November, 1850. In 1851, the General Assembly confirmed the action of the Board, and by act approved January 22, 1855, placed the Medical College under the supervision of the Board of Trustees of the University, and it continued in operation until this arrangement was terminated by the new Constitution, September 3, 1857.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the Trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no effectual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of sixteen weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Guffin.

In the Spring of 1856, the capital of the State was located at Des Moines; but there were no buildings there, and the capitol at Iowa City was not vacated by the State until December, 1857.

In June, 1856, the faculty was re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856.

There were one hundred and twenty-four students—eighty-three males and forty-one females—in attendance during the year 1856–7, and the first regular catalogue was published.

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the Board.

Article IX, Section 11, of the new State Constitution, which went into force September 3, 1857, provided as follows :

The State University shall be established at one place, without branches at any other place; and the University fund shall be applied to that institution, and no other.

Article XI, Section 8, provided that

The seat of Government is hereby permanently established, as now fixed by law, at the city of Des Moines, in the county of Polk; and the State University at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson.

The new Constitution created the Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant Governor, who was ex officio President, and one member to be elected from each judicial district in the State. This Board was endowed with "full power and authority to legislate and make all needful rules and regulations in relation to common schools and other educational institutions," subject to alteration, amendment or repeal by the General Assembly, which was vested with authority to abolish or re-organize the Board at any time after 1863.

In December, 1857, the old capitol building, now known as Central Hall of the University, except the rooms occupied by the United States District Court, and the property, with that exception, passed under the control of the Trustees, and became the seat of the University. The old building had had hard usage, and its arrangement was illly adapted for University purposes. Extensive repairs and changes were necessary, but the Board was without funds for these purposes.

The last meeting of the Board, under the old law, was held in January, 1858. At this meeting, a resolution was introduced, and seriously considered, to exclude females from the University; but it finally failed.

March 12, 1858, the first Legislature under the new Constitution enacted a new law in relation to the University, but it was not materially different from the former. March 11, 1858, the Legislature appropriated \$3,000 for the repair and modification of the old capitol building, and \$10,000 for the erection of a boarding house, now known as South Hall.

The Board of Trustees created by the new law met and duly organized April 27, 1858, and determined to close the University until the income from its fund should be adequate to meet the current expenses, and the buildings should be ready for occupation. Until this term, the building known as the "Mechanics' Academy" had been used for the school. The Faculty, except the Chancellor (Dean), was dismissed, and all further instruction suspended, from the close of the term then in progress until September, 1859. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted excluding females from the University after the close of the existing term; but this was afterward, in August, modified, so as to admit them to the Normal Department.

At the meeting of the Board, August 4, 1858, the degree of Bachelor of Science was conferred upon Dexter Edson Smith, being the first degree conferred upon a student of the University. Diplomas were awarded to the members of the first graduating class of the Normal Department as follows: Levi P. Aylworth, Cellina H. Aylworth, Elizabeth L. Humphrey, Annie A. Pinney and Sylvia M. Thompson.

An "Act for the Government and Regulation of the State University of Iowa," approved December 25, 1858, was mainly a re-enactment of the law of March 12, 1858, except that changes were made in the Board of Trustees, and manner of their appointment. This law provided that both sexes were to be admitted on equal terms to all departments of the institution, leaving the Board no discretion in the matter.

The new Board met and organized, February 2, 1859, and decided to continue the Normal Department only to the end of the current term, and that it was unwise to re-open the University at that time; but at the annual meeting of the Board, in June of the same year, it was resolved to continue the Normal Department in operation; and at a special meeting, October 25, 1859, it was decided to re-open the University in September, 1860. Mr. Dean had resigned as Chancellor prior to this meeting, and Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D., was elected President, at a salary of \$2,000, and his term commenced June, 1860.

At the annual meeting, June 28, 1860, a full Faculty was appointed, and the University re-opened, under this new organization, September 19, 1860 (third Wednesday); and at this date the actual existence of the University may be said to commence.

August 19, 1862, Dr. Totten having resigned, Prof. Oliver M. Spencer was elected President and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Judge Samuel F. Miller, of Keokuk.

At the commencement, in June, 1863, was the first class of graduates in the Collegiate Department.

The Board of Education was abolished March 19, 1864, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction was restored; the General Assembly resumed control of the subject of education, and on March 21, an act was approved for the government of the University. It was substantially the same as the former law, but provided that the Governor should be ex officio President of the Board of Trustees. Until 1858, the Superintendent of Public Instruction had been ex officio President. During the period of the Board of Education, the University Trustees were elected by it, and elected their own President.

President Spencer was granted leave of absence from April 10, 1866, for fifteen months, to visit Europe; and Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.*

The North Hall was completed late in 1866.

At the annual meeting in June, 1867, the resignation of President Spencer (absent in Europe) was accepted, and Prof. Leonard continued as President *pro tem.*, until March 4, 1868, when James Black, D. D., Vice President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. Dr. Black entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, in September following, an arrangement was perfected with the Iowa Law School, at Des Moines, which had been in successful operation for three years, under the management of Messrs. George G. Wright, Chester C. Cole and William G. Hammond, by which that institution was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the Law Department of the University. The Faculty of this department consisted of the President of the University, Hon. Wm. G. Hammond, Resident Professor and Principal of the Department, and Professors G. G. Wright and C. C. Cole.

Nine students entered at the commencement of the first term, and during the year ending June, 1877, there were 103 students in this department.

At a special meeting of the Board, on the 17th of September, 1868, a Committee was appointed to consider the expediency of establishing a Medical De-

partment. This Committee reported at once in favor of the proposition, the Faculty to consist of the President of the University and seven Professors, and recommended that, if practicable, the new department should be opened at the commencement of the University year, in 1869-70. At this meeting, Hon. Ezekiel Clark was elected Treasurer of the University.

By an act of the General Assembly, approved April 11, 1870, the "Board of Regents" was instituted as the governing power of the University, and since that time it has been the fundamental law of the institution. The Board of Regents held its first meeting June 28, 1870. Wm. J. Haddock was elected Secretary, and Mr. Clark, Treasurer.

Dr. Black tendered his resignation as President, at a special meeting of the Board, held August 18, 1870, to take effect on the 1st of December following. His resignation was accepted.

The South Hall having been fitted up for the purpose, the first term of the Medical Department was opened October 24, 1870, and continued until March, 1871, at which time there were three graduates and thirty-nine students.

March 1, 1871, Rev. George Thacher was elected President of the University. Mr. Thacher accepted, entered upon his duties April 1st, and was formally inaugurated at the annual meeting in June, 1861.

In June, 1874, the "Chair of Military Instruction" was established, and the President of the United States was requested to detail an officer to perform its duties. In compliance with this request, Lieut. A. D. Schenck, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed as "Professor of Military Science and Tactics," at Iowa State University, by order of the War Department, August 26, 1874, who reported for duty on the 10th of September following. Lieut. Schenck was relieved by Lieut. James Chester, Third Artillery, January 1, 1877.

Treasurer Clark resigned November 3, 1875, and John N. Coldren elected in his stead.

At the annual meeting, in 1876, a Department of Homœopathy was established.

In March, 1877, a resolution was adopted affiliating the High Schools of the State with the University.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thacher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle, a member of the Board of Regents, was elected President.

In 1872, the ex officio membership of the Superintendent of Public Instruction was abolished; but it was restored in 1876. Following is a catalogue of the officers of this important institution, from 1847 to 1878:

TRUSTEES OR REGENTS.

PRESIDENTS.

	FROM	TO
James Harlan, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1847	1848
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1848	1854
James D. Eads, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio.....	1854	1857
Maturin L. Fisher, Superintendent Public Instruction, ex officio	1857	1858
Amos Dean, Chancellor, ex officio.....	1858	1859
Thomas H. Benton, Jr.....	1859	1863
Francis Springer.....	1863	1864
William M. Stone, Governor, ex officio.....	1864	1868
Samuel Merrill, Governor, ex officio.....	1868	1872
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Governor, ex officio	1872	1876
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Governor, ex officio	1876	1877
Joshua G. Newbold, Governor, ex officio.....	1877	1878
John H. Gear.....		.....

	VICE PRESIDENTS.	FROM	TO
Silas Foster.....		1847	1851
Robert Lucas.....		1851	1853
Edward Connelly.....		1854	1855
Moses J. Morsman.....		1855	1858

	SECRETARIES.		
Hugh D. Downey.....		1847	1851
Anson Hart.....		1851	1857
Elijah Sells.....		1857	1858
Anson Hart.....		1858	1864
William J. Haddock.....		1864	.....

	TREASURERS.		
Morgan Reno, State Treasurer, ex officio.....		1847	1850
Israel Kister, State Treasurer, ex officio.....		1850	1852
Martin L. Morris, State Treasurer, ex officio.....		1852	1855
Henry W. Lathrop.....		1855	1862
William Crum.....		1862	1868
Ezekiel Clark.....		1868	1876
John N. Coldren.....		1876	.....

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Amos Dean, LL. D.....		1855	1858
Silas Totten, D. D., LL. D.....		1860	1862
Oliver M. Spencer, D. D.*.....		1862	1867
James Black, D. D.....		1868	1870
George Thacher, D. D.....		1871	1877
C. W. Slagle.....		1877	.....

The present educational corps of the University consists of the President, nine Professors in the Collegiate Department, one Professor and six Instructors in Military Science ; Chancellor, three Professors and four Lecturers in the Law Department ; eight Professor Demonstrators of Anatomy ; Prosector of Surgery and two Lecturers in the Medical Department, and two Professors in the Homeopathic Medical Department.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly, approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of \$250 was made, to be expended in collecting, embodying, and preserving in an authentic form a library of books, pamphlets, charts, maps, manuscripts, papers, paintings, statuary, and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa ; and with the further object to rescue from oblivion the memory of the early pioneers ; to obtain and preserve various accounts of their exploits, perils and hardy adventures ; to secure facts and statements relative to the history and genius, and progress and decay of the Indian tribes of Iowa ; to exhibit faithfully the antiquities and past and present resources of the State ; to aid in the publication of such collections of the Society as shall from time to time be deemed of value and interest ; to aid in binding its books, pamphlets, manuscripts and papers, and in defraying other necessary incidental expenses of the Society.

There was appropriated by law to this institution, till the General Assembly shall otherwise direct, the sum of \$500 per annum. The Society is under the management of a Board of Curators, consisting of eighteen persons, nine of whom are appointed by the Governor, and nine elected by the members of the Society. The Curators receive no compensation for their services. The annual

meeting is provided for by law, to be held at Iowa City on Monday preceding the last Wednesday in June of each year.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

THE PENITENTIARY.

Located at Fort Madison, Lee County.

The first act of the Territorial Legislature, relating to a Penitentiary in Iowa, was approved January 25, 1839, the fifth section of which authorized the Governor to draw the sum of \$20,000 appropriated by an act of Congress approved July 7, 1838, for public buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors of three persons elected by the Legislature, who should direct the building of the Penitentiary, which should be located within one mile of the public square, in the town of Fort Madison, Lee County, provided Fort Madison should deed to the directors a tract of land suitable for a site, and assign them, by contract, a spring or stream of water for the use of the Penitentiary. To the Directors was also given the power of appointing the Warden; the latter to appoint his own assistants.

The first Directors appointed were John S. David and John Claypole. They made their first report to the Legislative Council November 9, 1839. The citizens of the town of Fort Madison had executed a deed conveying ten acres of land for the building site. Amos Ladd was appointed Superintendent of the building June 5, 1839. The building was designed of sufficient capacity to contain one hundred and thirty-eight convicts, and estimated to cost \$55,933.90. It was begun on the 9th of July, 1839; the main building and Warden's house were completed in the Fall of 1841. Other additions were made from time to time till the building and arrangements were all complete according to the plan of the Directors. It has answered the purpose of the State as a Penitentiary for more than thirty years, and during that period many items of practical experience in prison management have been gained.

It has long been a problem how to conduct prisons, and deal with what are called the criminal classes generally, so as to secure their best good and best subserve the interests of the State. Both objects must be taken into consideration in any humanitarian view of the subject. This problem is not yet solved, but Iowa has adopted the progressive and enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners and the utilization of their labor for their own support. The labor of the convicts in the Iowa Penitentiary, as in most others in the United States, is let out to contractors, who pay the State a certain stipulated amount therefor, the State furnishing the shops, tools and machinery, as well as the supervision necessary to preserve order and discipline in the prison.

While this is an improvement upon the old solitary confinement system, it still falls short of an enlightened reformatory system that in the future will treat the criminal for mental disease and endeavor to restore him to usefulness in the community. The objections urged against the contract system of disposing of the labor of prisoners, that it brings the labor of honest citizens into competition with convict labor at reduced prices, and is disadvantageous to the State, are not without force, and the system will have no place in the prisons of the future.

It is right that the convict should labor. He should not be allowed to live in idleness at public expense. Honest men labor; why should not they? Honest men are entitled to the fruits of their toil; why should not the convict as well? The convict is sent to the Penitentiary to secure public safety. The State deprives him of his liberty to accomplish this purpose and to punish him for violations of law, but, having done this, the State wrongs both itself and the criminal by confiscating his earnings; because it deprives his family of what justly belongs to them, and an enlightened civilization will ere long demand that the prisoner in the penitentiary, after paying a fair price for his board, is as justly entitled to his net earnings as the good citizen outside its walls, and his family, if he has one, should be entitled to draw his earnings or stated portion of them at stated periods. If he has no family, then if his net earnings should be set aside to his credit and paid over to him at the expiration of his term of imprisonment, he would not be turned out upon the cold charities of a somewhat pharisaical world, penniless, with the brand of the convict upon his brow, with no resource save to sink still deeper in crime. Let Iowa, "The Beautiful Land," be first to recognize the rights of its convicts to the fruits of their labor; keep their children from the alms-house, and place a powerful incentive before them to become good citizens when they return to the busy world again.

ADDITIONAL PENITENTIARY.

Located at Anamosa, Jones County.

By an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly, approved April 23, 1872, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were constituted Commissioners to locate and provide for the erection and control of an additional Penitentiary for the State of Iowa. These Commissioners met on the 4th of the following June, at Anamosa, Jones County, and selected a site donated by the citizens, within the limits of the city. L. W. Foster & Co., architects, of Des Moines, furnished the plan, drawings and specifications, and work was commenced on the building on the 28th day of September, 1872. May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred to Anamosa from the Fort Madison Penitentiary. The entire enclosure includes fifteen acres, with a frontage of 663 feet.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Mount Pleasant, Henry County.

By an act of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, \$4,425 were appropriated for the purchase of a site, and \$50,000 for building an Insane Hospital, and the Governor (Grimes), Edward Johnston, of Lee County, and Charles S. Blake, of Henry County, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building. These Commissioners located the institution at Mt. Pleasant, Henry County. A plan for a building designed to accommodate 300 patients, drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts, was accepted, and in October work was commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Winslow. Up to February 25, 1858, and including an appropriation made on that date, the Legislature had appropriated \$258,555.67 to this institution, but the building was not finished ready for occupancy by patients until March 1, 1861. The Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; Samuel McFarland, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; D. L.

McGugin, Keokuk; G. W. Kincaid, Muscatine; J. D. Elbert, Keosauqua; John B. Lash and Harpin Riggs, Mt. Pleasant. Richard J. Patterson, M. D., of Ohio, was elected Superintendent; Dwight C. Dewey, M. D., Assistant Physician; Henry Winslow, Steward; Mrs. Catharine Winslow, Matron. The Hospital was formally opened March 6, 1861, and one hundred patients were admitted within three months. About 1865, Dr. Mark Ranney became Superintendent. April 18, 1876, a portion of the hospital building was destroyed by fire. From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, 3,584 patients had been admitted. Of these, 1,141 were discharged recovered, 505 discharged improved, 589 discharged unimproved, and 1 died; total discharged, 2,976, leaving 608 inmates. During this period, there were 1,384 females admitted, whose occupation was registered "domestic duties;" 122, no occupation; 25, female teachers; 11, seamstresses; and 25, servants. Among the males were 916 farmers, 394 laborers, 205 without occupation, 39 cabinet makers, 23 brewers, 31 clerks, 26 merchants, 12 preachers, 18 shoemakers, 13 students, 14 tailors, 13 teachers, 14 agents, 17 masons, 7 lawyers, 7 physicians, 4 saloon keepers, 3 salesmen, 2 artists, and 1 editor. The products of the farm and garden, in 1876, amounted to \$13,721.26.

Trustees, 1877:—T. Whiting, President, Mt. Pleasant; Mrs. E. M. Elliott, Secretary, Mt. Pleasant; William C. Evans, West Liberty; L. E. Fellows, Lansing; and Samuel Klein, Keokuk; Treasurer, M. Edwards, Mt. Pleasant.

Resident Officers:—Mark Ranney, M. D., Medical Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., First Assistant Physician; M. Riordan, M. D., Second Assistant Physician; Jennie McCowen, M. D., Third Assistant Physician; J. W. Henderson, Steward; Mrs. Martha W. Ranney, Matron; Rev. Milton Sutton, Chaplain.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Independence, Buchanan County.

In the Winter of 1867-8, a bill providing for an additional Hospital for the Insane was passed by the Legislature, and an appropriation of \$125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton County; E. G. Morgan, of Webster County, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan County, were appointed Commissioners to locate and supervise the erection of the Building. Mr. Clark died about a year after his appointment, and Hon. G. W. Bemis, of Independence, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Commissioners met and commenced their labors on the 8th day of June, 1868, at Independence. The act under which they were appointed required them to select the most eligible and desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge to the State. Several such tracts were offered, but the Commissioners finally selected the south half of southwest quarter of Section 5; the north half of northeast quarter of Section 7; the north half of northwest quarter of Section 8, and the north half of northeast quarter of Section 8, all in Township 88 north, Range 9 west of the Fifth Principal Meridian. This location is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence.

Col. S. V. Shipman, of Madison, Wis., was employed to prepare plans, specifications and drawings of the building, which, when completed, were submitted to Dr. M. Ranney, Superintendent of the Hospital at Mount Pleasant, who suggested several improvements. The contract for erecting the building

was awarded to Mr. David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for \$88,114. The contract was signed November 7, 1868, and Mr. Armstrong at once commenced work. Mr. George Josselyn was appointed to superintend the work. The main buildings were constructed of dressed limestone, from the quarries at Anamosa and Farley. The basements are of the local granite worked from the immense boulders found in large quantities in this portion of the State.

In 1872, the building was so far completed that the Commissioners called the first meeting of the Trustees, on the 10th day of July of that year. These Trustees were Maturin L. Fisher, Mrs. P. A. Appleman, T. W. Fawcett, C. C. Parker, E. G. Morgan, George W. Bemis and John M. Boggs. This board was organized, on the day above mentioned, by the election of Hon. M. L. Fisher, President; Rev. J. G. Boggs, Secretary, and George W. Bemis, Treasurer, and, after adopting preliminary measures for organizing the local government of the hospital, adjourned to the first Wednesday of the following September. A few days before this meeting, Mr. Boggs died of malignant fever, and Dr. John G. House was appointed to fill the vacancy. Dr. House was elected Secretary. At this meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D., was elected Superintendent; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron. September 4, 1873, Dr. Willis Butterfield was elected Assistant Physician. The building was ready for occupancy April 21, 1873.

In the Spring of 1876, a contract was made with Messrs. Mackay & Lundy, of Independence, for furnishing materials for building the outside walls of the two first sections of the south wing, next to the center building, for \$6,250. The carpenter work on the fourth and fifth stories of the center building was completed during the same year, and the wards were furnished and occupied by patients in the Fall.

In 1877, the south wing was built, but it will not be completed ready for occupancy until next Spring or Summer (1878).

October 1, 1877, the Superintendent reported 322 patients in this hospital, and it is now overcrowded.

The Board of Trustees at present (1878) are as follows: Maturin L. Fisher, President, Farmersburg; John G. House, M. D., Secretary, Independence; Wm. G. Donnan, Treasurer, Independence; Erastus G. Morgan, Fort Dodge; Mrs. Prudence A. Appleman, Clermont; and Stephen E. Robinson, M. D., West Union.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

Albert Reynolds, M. D., Superintendent; G. H. Hill, M. D., Assistant Physician; Noyes Appleman, Steward; Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron.

IOWA COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

Vinton, Benton County.

In August, 1852, Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, established an Institution for the Instruction of the Blind of Iowa, at Keokuk.

By act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to establish an Asylum for the Blind," approved January 18, 1853, the institution was adopted by the State, removed to Iowa City, February 3d, and opened for the reception of pupils April 4, 1853, free to all the blind in the State.

The first Board of Trustees were James D. Eads, President; George W. McClary, Secretary; James H. Gower, Treasurer; Martin L. Morris, Stephen Hempstead, Morgan Reno and John McCaddon. The Board appointed Prof.

Samuel Bacon, Principal; T. J. McGittigen, Teacher of Music, and Mrs. Sarah K. Bacon, Matron. Twenty-three pupils were admitted during the first term.

In his first report, made in 1854, Prof. Bacon suggested that the name should be changed from "Asylum for the Blind," to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This was done in 1855, when the General Assembly made an annual appropriation for the College of \$55 per quarter for each pupil. This was subsequently changed to \$3,000 per annum, and a charge of \$25 as an admission fee for each pupil, which sum, with the amounts realized from the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils, proved sufficient for the expenses of the institution during Mr. Bacon's administration. Although Mr. Bacon was blind, he was a fine scholar and an economical manager, and had founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois. As a mathematician he had few superiors.

On the 8th of May, 1858, the Trustees met at Vinton, and made arrangements for securing the donation of \$5,000 made by the citizens of that town.

In June of that year, a quarter section of land was donated for the College, by John W. O. Webb and others, and the Trustees adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860, the plan was modified, and the contract for enclosing let to Messrs. Finkbine & Lovelace, for \$10,420.

In August, 1862, the building was so far completed that the goods and furniture of the institution were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and early in October, the school was opened there with twenty-four pupils. At this time, Rev. Orlando Clark was Principal.

In August, 1864, a new Board of Trustees were appointed by the Legislature, consisting of James McQuin, President; Reed Wilkinson, Secretary; Jas. Chapin, Treasurer; Robert Gilchrist, Elijah Sells and Joseph Dysart, organized and made important changes. Rev. Reed Wilkinson succeeded Mr. Clark as Principal. Mrs. L. S. B. Wilkinson and Miss Amelia Butler were appointed Assistant Teachers; Mrs. N. A. Morton, Matron.

Mr. Wilkinson resigned in June, 1867, and Gen. James L. Geddes was appointed in his place. In September, 1869, Mr. Geddes retired, and was succeeded by Prof. S. A. Knapp. Mrs. S. C. Lawton was appointed Matron, and was succeeded by Mrs. M. A. Knapp. Prof. Knapp resigned July 1, 1875, and Prof. Orlando Clark was elected Principal, who died April 2, 1876, and was succeeded by John B. Parmalee, who retired in July, 1877, when the present incumbent, Rev. Robert Carothers, was elected.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Jeremiah L. Gay, President; S. H. Watson, Treasurer; H. C. Piatt, Jacob Springer, C. L. Flint and P. F. Sturgis.

Faculty.—Principal, Rev. Robert Carothers, A. M.; Matron, Mrs. Emeline E. Carothers; Teachers, Thomas F. McCune, A. B., Miss Grace A. Hill, Mrs. C. A. Spencer, Miss Mary Baker, Miss C. R. Miller, Miss Lorana Matrice, Miss A. M. McCutcheon; Musical Director, S. Q. Spencer.

The Legislative Committee who visited this institution in 1878 expressed their astonishment at the vast expenditure of money in proportion to the needs of the State. The structure is well built, and the money properly expended; yet it was enormously beyond the necessities of the State, and shows an utter disregard of the fitness of things. The Committee could not understand why \$282,000 should have been expended for a massive building covering about two and a half acres for the accommodation of 130 people, costing over eight thousand dollars a year to heat it, and costing the State about five hundred dollars a year for each pupil.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Council Bluffs, Pottawattomie County.

The Iowa Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City by an act of the General Assembly, approved January 24, 1855. The number of deaf mutes then in the State was 301; the number attending the Institution, 50. The first Board of Trustees were: Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood, Hon. E. Sells, W. Penn Clarke, J. P. Wood, H. D. Downey, William Crum, W. E. Ijams, Principal. On the resignation of Mr. Ijams, in 1862, the Board appointed in his stead Mr. Benjamin Talbot, for nine years a teacher in the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Mr. Talbot was ardently devoted to the interests of the institution and a faithful worker for the unfortunate class under his charge.

A strong effort was made, in 1866, to remove this important institution to Des Moines, but it was located permanently at Council Bluffs, and a building rented for its use. In 1868, Commissioners were appointed to locate a site for, and to superintend the erection of, a new building, for which the Legislature appropriated \$125,000 to commence the work of construction. The Commissioners selected ninety acres of land about two miles south of the city of Council Bluffs. The main building and one wing were completed October 1, 1870, and immediately occupied by the Institution. February 25, 1877, the main building and east wing were destroyed by fire; and August 6 following, the roof of the new west wing was blown off and the walls partially demolished by a tornado. At the time of the fire, about one hundred and fifty pupils were in attendance. After the fire, half the classes were dismissed and the number of scholars reduced to about seventy, and in a week or two the school was in running order.

The Legislative Committee which visited this Institution in the Winter of 1857-8 was not well pleased with the condition of affairs, and reported that the building (west wing) was a disgrace to the State and a monument of unskillful workmanship, and intimated rather strongly that some reforms in management were very essential.

Trustees, 1877-8.—Thomas Officer, President; N. P. Dodge, Treasurer; Paul Lange, William Orr, J. W. Cattell.

Superintendent, Benjamin Talbot, M. A. Teachers, Edwin Southwick, Conrad S. Zorbaugh, John A. Gillespie, John A. Kennedy, Ellen J. Israel, Ella J. Brown, Mrs. H. R. Gillespie; Physician, H. W. Hart, M. D.; Steward, N. A. Taylor; Matron, Mary B. Swan.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOMES.

Davenport, Cedar Falls, Glenwood.

The movement which culminated in the establishment of this beneficent institution was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the civil war of 1861-65. This noble and patriotic lady called a convention at Muscatine, on the 7th of October 1863, for the purpose of devising measures for the support and education of the orphan children of the brave sons of Iowa, who had fallen in defense of national honor and integrity. So great was the public interest in the movement that there was a large representation from all parts of the State on the day named, and an association was organized called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum.

The first officers were: President, William M. Stone; Vice Presidents, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. R. L. Cadle, Mrs. J. T. Hancock, John R. Needham, J. W. Cattell, Mrs. Mary M. Bagg; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Kibben; Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. E. Shelton; Treasurer, N. H. Brainerd; Board of Trustees, Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, Mrs. C. B. Darwin, Mrs. D. T. Newcomb, Mrs. L. B. Stephens, O. Fayville, E. H. Williams, T. S. Parvin, Mrs. Shields, Caleb Baldwin, C. C. Cole, Isaac Pendleton, H. C. Henderson.

The first meeting of the Trustees was held February 14, 1864, in the Representative Hall, at Des Moines. Committees from both branches of the General Assembly were present and were invited to participate in their deliberations. Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum. Arrangements were made for raising funds.

At the next meeting, in Davenport, in March, 1864, the Trustees decided to commence operations at once, and a committee, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was Chairman, was appointed to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren County, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mt. Pleasant, as Steward.

At the annual meeting, in Des Moines, in June, 1864, Mrs. C. B. Baldwin, Mrs. G. G. Wright, Mrs. Dr. Horton, Miss Mary E. Shelton and Mr. George Sherman were appointed a committee to furnish the building and take all necessary steps for opening the "Home," and notice was given that at the next meeting of the Association, a motion would be made to change the name of the Institution to Iowa Orphans' Home.

The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that on the 13th day of July following, the Executive Committee announced that they were ready to receive the children. In three weeks twenty-one were admitted, and the number constantly increased, so that, in a little more than six months from the time of opening, there were seventy children admitted, and twenty more applications, which the Committee had not acted upon—all orphans of soldiers.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed Matron. She resigned, in February, 1865, and was succeeded by Mrs. E. G. Platt, of Fremont County.

The "Home" was sustained by the voluntary contributions of the people, until 1866, when it was assumed by the State. In that year, the General Assembly provided for the location of several such "Homes" in the different counties, and which were established at Davenport, Scott County; Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and at Glenwood, Mills County.

The Board of Trustees elected by the General Assembly had the oversight and management of the Soldiers' Orphans' Homes of the State, and consisted of one person from each county in which such Home was located, and one for the State at large, who held their office two years, or until their successors were elected and qualified. An appropriation of \$10 per month for each orphan actually supported was made by the General Assembly.

The Home in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865, and an old hotel building was fitted up for it. Rufus C., Mary L. and Emma L. Bauer were the first children received, in October, and by January, 1866, there were ninety-six inmates.

October 12, 1869, the Home was removed to a large brick building, about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years, but in 1876, the General Assembly established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls and appropriated the buildings and grounds for that purpose.

By "An act to provide for the organization and support of an asylum at Glenwood, in Mills County, for feeble minded children," approved March 17, 1876, the buildings and grounds used by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were appropriated for this purpose. By another act, approved March 15, 1876, the soldiers' orphans, then at the Homes at Glenwood and Cedar Falls, were to be removed to the Home at Davenport within ninety days thereafter, and the Board of Trustees of the Home were authorized to receive other indigent children into that institution, and provide for their education in industrial pursuits.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County.

Chapter 129 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, in 1876, established a State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, and required the Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home to turn over the property in their charge to the Directors of the new institution.

The Board of Directors met at Cedar Falls June 7, 1876, and duly organized by the election of H. C. Hemenway, President; J. J. Toleston, Secretary, and E. Townsend, Treasurer. The Board of Trustees of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home met at the same time for the purpose of turning over to the Directors the property of that institution, which was satisfactorily done and properly receipted for as required by law. At this meeting, Prof. J. C. Gilchrist was elected Principal of the School.

On the 12th of July, 1876, the Board again met, when executive and teachers' committees were appointed and their duties assigned. A Steward and a Matron were elected, and their respective duties defined.

The buildings and grounds were repaired and fitted up as well as the appropriation would admit, and the first term of the school opened September 6, 1876, commencing with twenty-seven and closing with eighty-seven students. The second term closed with eighty-six, and one hundred and six attended during the third term.

The following are the Board of Directors, Board of Officers and Faculty:

Board of Directors.—H. C. Hemenway, Cedar Falls, President, term expires 1882; L. D. Lewelling, Salem, Henry County, 1878; W. A. Stow, Hamburg, Fremont County, 1878; S. G. Smith, Newton, Jasper County, 1880; E. H. Thayer, Clinton, Clinton County, 1880; G. S. Robinson, Storm Lake, Buena Vista County, 1882.

Board of Officers.—J. J. Toleston, Secretary; E. Townsend, Treasurer; William Patten, Steward; Mrs. P. A. Schermerhorn, Matron—all of Cedar Falls.

Faculty.—J. C. Gilchrist, A. M., Principal, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Didactics; M. W. Bartlett, A. M., Professor of Languages and Natural Science; D. S. Wright, A. M., Professor of Mathematics; Miss Frances L. Webster, Teacher of Geography and History; E. W. Burnham, Professor of Music.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE MINDED CHILDREN.

Glenwood, Mills County.

Chapter 152 of the laws of the Sixteenth General Assembly, approved March 17, 1876, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble minded children at Glenwood, Mills County, and the buildings and grounds of the

Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place were to be used for that purpose. The asylum was placed under the management of three Trustees, one at least of whom should be a resident of Mills County. Children between the ages of 7 and 18 years are admitted. Ten dollars per month for each child actually supported by the State was appropriated by the act, and \$2,000 for salaries of officers and teachers for two years.

Hon. J. W. Cattell, of Polk County; A. J. Russell, of Mills County, and W. S. Robertson, were appointed Trustees, who held their first meeting at Glenwood, April 26, 1876. Mr. Robertson was elected President; Mr. Russell, Treasurer, and Mr. Cattell, Secretary. The Trustees found the house and farm which had been turned over to them in a shamefully dilapidated condition. The fences were broken down and the lumber destroyed or carried away; the windows broken, doors off their hinges, floors broken and filthy in the extreme, cellars reeking with offensive odors from decayed vegetables, and every conceivable variety of filth and garbage; drains obstructed, cisterns broken, pump demoralized, wind-mill broken, roof leaky, and the whole property in the worst possible condition. It was the first work of the Trustees to make the house tenable. This was done under the direction of Mr. Russell. At the request of the Trustees, Dr. Charles T. Wilbur, Superintendent of the Illinois Asylum, visited Glenwood, and made many valuable suggestions, and gave them much assistance.

O. W. Archibald, M. D., of Glenwood, was appointed Superintendent, and soon after was appointed Secretary of the Board, vice Cattell, resigned. Mrs. S. A. Archibald was appointed Matron, and Miss Maud M. Archibald, Teacher.

The Institution was opened September 1, 1876; the first pupil admitted September 4, and the school was organized September 10, with only five pupils, which number had, in November, 1877, increased to eighty-seven. December 1, 1876, Miss Jennie Van Dorin, of Fairfield, was employed as a teacher and in the Spring of 1877, Miss Sabina J. Archibald was also employed.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Eldora, Hardin County.

By "An act to establish and organize a State Reform School for Juvenile Offenders," approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a State Reform School at Salem, Lee (Henry) County; provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. For the purpose of immediately opening the school, the Trustees were directed to accept the proposition of the Trustees of White's Iowa Manual Labor Institute, at Salem, and lease, for not more than ten years, the lands, buildings, etc., of the Institute, and at once proceed to prepare for and open a reform school as a temporary establishment.

The contract for fitting up the buildings was let to Clark & Haddock, September 21, 1868, and on the 7th of October following, the first inmate was received from Jasper County. The law provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. In 1876, this was amended, so that they are now received at ages over 7 and under 16 years.

April 19, 1872, the Trustees were directed to make a permanent location for the school, and \$45,000 was appropriated for the erection of the necessary buildings. The Trustees were further directed, as soon as practicable, to organize a school for girls in the buildings where the boys were then kept.

The Trustees located the school at Eldora, Hardin County, and in the Code of 1873, it is permanently located there by law.

The institution is managed by five Trustees, who are paid mileage, but no compensation for their services.

The object is the reformation of the children of both sexes, under the age of 16 years and over 7 years of age, and the law requires that the Trustees shall require the boys and girls under their charge to be instructed in piety and morality, and in such branches of useful knowledge as are adapted to their age and capacity, and in some regular course of labor, either mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural, as is best suited to their age, strength, disposition and capacity, and as may seem best adapted to secure the reformation and future benefit of the boys and girls.

A boy or girl committed to the State Reform School is there kept, disciplined, instructed, employed and governed, under the direction of the Trustees, until he or she arrives at the age of majority, or is bound out, reformed or legally discharged. The binding out or discharge of a boy or girl as reformed, or having arrived at the age of majority, *is a complete release* from all penalties incurred by conviction of the offense for which he or she was committed.

This is one step in the right direction. In the future, however, still further advances will be made, and the right of every individual to the fruits of their labor, even while restrained for the public good, will be recognized.

FISH HATCHING ESTABLISHMENT.

Near Anamosa, Jones County.

The Fifteenth General Assembly, in 1874, passed "An act to provide for the appointment of a Board of Fish Commissioners for the construction of Fishways for the protection and propagation of Fish," also "An act to provide for furnishing the rivers and lakes with fish and fish spawn." This act appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose. In accordance with the provisions of the first act above mentioned, on the 9th of April, 1874, S. B. Evans of Ottumwa, Wapello County; B. F. Shaw of Jones County, and Charles A. Haines, of Black Hawk County, were appointed to be Fish Commissioners by the Governor. These Commissioners met at Des Moines, May 10, 1874, and organized by the election of Mr. Evans, President; Mr. Shaw, Secretary and Superintendent, and Mr. Haines, Treasurer.

The State was partitioned into three districts or divisions to enable the Commissioners to better superintend the construction of fishways as required by law. That part of the State lying south of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad was placed under the especial supervision of Mr. Evans; that part between that railroad and the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Shaw, and all north of the Illinois Central Railroad, Mr. Haines. At this meeting, the Superintendent was authorized to build a State Hatching House; to procure the spawn of valuable fish adapted to the waters of Iowa; hatch and prepare the young fish for distribution, and assist in putting them into the waters of the State.

In compliance with these instructions, Mr. Shaw at once commenced work, and in the Summer of 1874, erected a "State Hatching House" near Anamosa, 20x40 feet, two stories; the second story being designed for a tenement; the first story being the "hatching room." The hatching troughs are supplied with water from a magnificent spring four feet deep and about ten feet in diameter, affording an abundant and unfailing supply of pure running water. During

the first year, from May 10, 1874, to May 10, 1875, the Commissioners distributed within the State 100,000 Shad, 300,000 California Salmon, 10,000 Bass, 80,000 Penobscot (Maine) Salmon, 5,000 land-locked Salmon, 20,000 of other species.

By act approved March 10, 1876, the law was amended so that there should be but one instead of three Fish Commissioners, and B. F. Shaw was appointed, and the Commissioner was authorized to purchase twenty acres of land, on which the State Hatching House was located near Anamosa.

In the Fall of 1876, Commissioner Shaw gathered from the sloughs of the Mississippi, where they would have been destroyed, over a million and a half of small fish, which were distributed in the various rivers of the State and turned into the Mississippi.

In 1875-6, 533,000 California Salmon, and in 1877, 303,500 Lake Trout were distributed in various rivers and lakes in the State. The experiment of stocking the small streams with brook trout is being tried, and 81,000 of the speckled beauties were distributed in 1877. In 1876, 100,000 young eels were distributed. These came from New York and they are increasing rapidly.

At the close of 1877, there were at least a dozen private fish farms in successful operation in various parts of the State. Commissioner Shaw is enthusiastically devoted to the duties of his office and has performed an important service for the people of the State by his intelligent and successful operations.

The Sixteenth General Assembly passed an act in 1878, prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except Brook Trout from March until June of each year. Some varieties are fit for food only during this period.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The grants of public lands made in the State of Iowa, for various purposes, are as follows :

1. The 500,000 Acre Grant.
2. The 16th Section Grant.
3. The Mortgage School Lands.
4. The University Grant.
5. The Saline Grant.
6. The Des Moines River Grant.
7. The Des Moines River School Lands.
8. The Swamp Land Grant.
9. The Railroad Grant.
10. The Agricultural College Grant.

I. THE FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRE GRANT.

When the State was admitted into the Union, she became entitled to 500,000 acres of land by virtue of an act of Congress, approved September 4, 1841, which granted to each State therein specified 500,000 acres of public land for internal improvements; to each State admitted subsequently to the passage of the act, an amount of land which, with the amount that might have been granted to her as a Territory, would amount to 500,000 acres. All these lands were required to be selected within the limits of the State to which they were granted.

The Constitution of Iowa declares that the proceeds of this grant, together with all lands then granted or to be granted by Congress for the benefit of schools, shall constitute a perpetual fund for the support of schools throughout the State. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the Legislature established

a board of School Fund Commissioners, and to that board was confided the selection, care and sale of these lands for the benefit of the School Fund. Until 1855, these Commissioners were subordinate to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, but on the 15th of January of that year, they were clothed with exclusive authority in the management and sale of school lands. The office of School Fund Commissioner was abolished March 23, 1858, and that officer in each county was required to transfer all papers to and make full settlement with the County Judge. By this act, County Judges and Township Trustees were made the agents of the State to control and sell the sixteenth sections; but no further provision was made for the sale of the 500,000 acre grant until April 3d, 1860, when the entire management of the school lands was committed to the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties.

II. THE SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

By the provisions of the act of Congress admitting Iowa to the Union, there was granted to the new State the sixteenth section in every township, or where that section had been sold, other lands of like amount for the use of schools. The Constitution of the State provides that the proceeds arising from the sale of these sections shall constitute a part of the permanent School Fund. The control and sale of these lands were vested in the School Fund Commissioners of the several counties until March 23, 1858, when they were transferred to the County Judges and Township Trustees, and were finally placed under the supervision of the County Boards of Supervisors in January, 1861.

III. THE MORTGAGE SCHOOL LANDS.

These do not belong to any of the grants of land proper. They are lands that have been mortgaged to the school fund, and became school lands when bid off by the State by virtue of a law passed in 1862. Under the provisions of the law regulating the management and investment of the permanent school fund, persons desiring loans from that fund are required to secure the payment thereof with interest at ten per cent. per annum, by promissory notes endorsed by two good sureties and by mortgage on unincumbered real estate, which must be situated in the county where the loan is made, and which must be valued by three appraisers. Making these loans and taking the required securities was made the duty of the County Auditor, who was required to report to the Board of Supervisors at each meeting thereof, all notes, mortgages and abstracts of title connected with the school fund, for examination.

When default was made of payment of money so secured by mortgage, and no arrangement made for extension of time as the law provides, the Board of Supervisors were authorized to bring suit and prosecute it with diligence to secure said fund; and in action in favor of the county for the use of the school fund, an injunction may issue without bonds, and in any such action, when service is made by publication, default and judgment may be entered and enforced without bonds. In case of sale of land on execution founded on any such mortgage, the attorney of the board, or other person duly authorized, shall, on behalf of the State or county for the use of said fund, bid such sum as the interests of said fund may require, and if struck off to the State the land shall be held and disposed of as the other lands belonging to the fund. These lands are known as the Mortgage School Lands, and reports of them, including description and amount, are required to be made to the State Land Office.

IV. UNIVERSITY LANDS.

By act of Congress, July 20, 1840, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships was reserved in the Territory of Iowa for the use and support of a university within said Territory when it should become a State. This land was to be located in tracts of not less than an entire section, and could be used for no other purpose than that designated in the grant. In an act supplemental to that for the admission of Iowa, March 3, 1845, the grant was renewed, and it was provided that the lands should be used "solely for the purpose of such university, in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe."

Under this grant there were set apart and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the use of the State, the following lands:

	ACRES.
In the Iowa City Land District, Feb. 26, 1849.....	20,150.49
In the Fairfield Land District, Oct. 17, 1849.....	9,685.20
In the Iowa City Land District, Jan. 28, 1850.....	2,571.81
In the Fairfield Land District, Sept. 10, 1850.....	3,198.20
In the Dubuque Land District, May 19, 1852.....	10,552.24
Total.....	45,957.94

These lands were certified to the State November 19, 1859. The University lands are placed by law under the control and management of the Board of Trustees of the Iowa State University. Prior to 1865, there had been selected and located under 282 patents, 22,892 acres in sixteen counties, and 23,036 acres unpatented, making a total of 45,928 acres.

V.—SALINE LANDS.

By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1845, the State of Iowa was granted the use of the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding twelve. By a subsequent act, approved May 27, 1852, Congress granted the springs to the State in fee simple, together with six sections of land contiguous to each, to be disposed of as the Legislature might direct. In 1861, the proceeds of these lands then to be sold were constituted a fund for founding and supporting a lunatic asylum, but no sales were made. In 1856, the proceeds of the saline lands were appropriated to the Insane Asylum, repealed in 1858. In 1860, the saline lands and funds were made a part of the permanent fund of the State University. These lands were located in Appanoose, Davis, Decatur, Lucas, Monroe, Van Buren and Wayne Counties.

VI.—THE DES MOINES RIVER GRANT.

By act of Congress, approved August 8, 1846, a grant of land was made for the improvement of the navigation of Des Moines River, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and hereby is, granted to said Territory of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding said Territory to improve the navigation of the Des Moines River from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork (so called) in said Territory, one equal moiety, in alternate sections, of the public lands (remaining unsold and not otherwise disposed of, incumbered or appropriated), in a strip five miles in width on each side of said river, to be selected within said Territory by an agent or agents to be appointed by the Governor thereof, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the lands hereby granted shall not be conveyed or disposed of by said Territory, nor by any State to be formed out of the same, except as said improvement shall progress; that is, the said Territory or State may sell so much of said lands as shall produce the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and then the sales shall cease until the Governor of said Territory or State shall certify the fact to the President of the United States that one-half of said sum has been expended upon said improvements, when the said Territory or

State may sell and convey a quantity of the residue of said lands sufficient to replace the amount expended, and thus the sales shall progress as the proceeds thereof shall be expended, and the fact of such expenditure shall be certified as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said River Des Moines shall be and forever remain a public highway for the use of the Government of the United States, free from any toll or other charge whatever, for any property of the United States or persons in their service passing through or along the same: *Provided always*, That it shall not be competent for the said Territory or future State of Iowa to dispose of said lands, or any of them, at a price lower than, for the time being, shall be the minimum price of other public lands.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Territory of Iowa shall be admitted into the Union as a State, the lands hereby granted for the above purpose shall be and become the property of said State for the purpose contemplated in this act, and for no other: *Provided* the Legislature of the State of Iowa shall accept the said grant for the said purpose." Approved Aug. 8, 1846.

By joint resolution of the General Assembly of Iowa, approved January 9, 1847, the grant was accepted for the purpose specified. By another act, approved February 24, 1847, entitled "An act creating the Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the Des Moines River," the Legislature provided for a Board consisting of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, to be elected by the people. This Board was elected August 2, 1847, and was organized on the 22d of September following. The same act defined the nature of the improvement to be made, and provided that the work should be paid for from the funds to be derived from the sale of lands to be sold by the Board.

Agents appointed by the Governor selected the sections designated by "odd numbers" throughout the whole extent of the grant, and this selection was approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. But there was a conflict of opinion as to the extent of the grant. It was held by some that it extended from the mouth of the Des Moines only to the Raccoon Forks; others held, as the agents to make selection evidently did, that it extended from the mouth to the head waters of the river. Richard M. Young, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d of February, 1848, construed the grant to mean that "the State is entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, throughout the whole extent of that river within the limits of Iowa." Under this construction, the alternate sections above the Raccoon Forks would, of course, belong to the State; but on the 19th of June, 1848, some of these lands were, by proclamation, thrown into market. On the 18th of September, the Board of Public Works filed a remonstrance with the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Board also sent in a protest to the State Land Office, at which the sale was ordered to take place. On the 8th of January, 1849, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Iowa also protested against the sale, in a communication to Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary of the Treasury, to which the Secretary replied, concurring in the opinion that the grant extended the whole length of the Des Moines River in Iowa.

On the 1st of June, 1849, the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Iowa City "to withhold from sale all lands situated in the odd numbered sections within five miles on each side of the Des Moines River above the Raccoon Forks." March 13, 1850, the Commissioner of the General Land Office submitted to the Secretary of the Interior a list "showing the tracts falling within the limits of the Des Moines River grant, above the Raccoon Forks, etc., under the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury, of March 2, 1849," and on the 6th of April following, Mr. Ewing, then Secretary of the Interior, reversed the decision of Secretary Walker, but ordered the lands to be withheld from sale until Con-

gress could have an opportunity to pass an explanatory act. The Iowa authorities appealed from this decision to the President (Taylor), who referred the matter to the Attorney General (Mr. Johnson). On the 19th of July, Mr. Johnson submitted as his opinion, that by the terms of the grant itself, it extended to the very source of the Des Moines, but before his opinion was published President Taylor died. When Mr. Tyler's cabinet was formed, the question was submitted to the new Attorney General (Mr. Crittenden), who, on the 80th of June, 1851, reported that in his opinion the grant did not extend above the Raccoon Forks. Mr. Stewart, Secretary of the Interior, concurred with Mr. Crittenden at first, but subsequently consented to lay the whole subject before the President and Cabinet, who decided in favor of the State.

October 29, 1851, Mr. Stewart directed the Commissioner of the General Land Office to "submit for his approval such lists as had been prepared, and to proceed to report for like approval lists of the alternate sections claimed by the State of Iowa above the Raccoon Forks, as far as the surveys have progressed, or may hereafter be completed and returned." And on the following day, three lists of these lands were prepared in the General Land Office.

The lands approved and certified to the State of Iowa under this grant, and all lying above the Raccoon Forks, are as follows:

By Secretary Stewart, Oct. 30, 1851.....	81,707.93 acres
March 10, 1852.....	143,908.37 "
By Secretary McLellan, Dec. 17, 1853.....	83,142.48 "
Dec. 30, 1853.....	12,813.51 "
Total.....	271,572.24 acres.

The Commissioners and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement, in their report to the Governor, November 30, 1852, estimates the total amount of lands then available for the work, including those in possession of the State and those to be surveyed and approved, at nearly a million acres. The indebtedness then standing against the fund was about \$108,000, and the Commissioners estimated the work to be done would cost about \$1,200,000.

January 19, 1853, the Legislature authorized the Commissioners to sell "any or all the lands which have or may hereafter be granted, for not less than \$1,300,000."

On the 24th of January, 1853, the General Assembly provided for the election of a Commissioner by the people, and appointed two Assistant Commissioners, with authority to make a contract, selling the lands of the Improvement for \$1,300,000. This new Board made a contract, June 9, 1855, with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, agreeing to sell *all* the lands donated to the State by Act of Congress of August 8, 1846, which the State had not sold prior to December 23, 1853, for \$1,300,000, to be expended on the improvement of the river, and in paying the indebtedness then due. This contract was duly reported to the Governor and General Assembly.

By an act approved January 25, 1855, the Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement were authorized to negotiate with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company for the purchase of lands in Webster County which had been sold by the School Fund Commissioner as school lands, but which had been certified to the State as Des Moines River lands, and had, therefore, become the property of the Company, under the provisions of its contract with the State.

March 21, 1856, the old question of the extent of the grant was again raised and the Commissioner of the General Land Office decided th. it was limited to

the Raccoon Fork. Appeal was made to the Secretary of the Interior, and by him the matter was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that the grant extended to the northern boundary of the State; the State relinquished its claim to lands lying along the river in Minnesota, and the vexed question was supposed to be finally settled.

The land which had been certified, as well as those extending to the northern boundary within the limits of the grant, were reserved from pre-emption and sale by the General Land Commissioner, to satisfy the grant of August 8, 1846, and they were treated as having passed to the State, which from time to time sold portions of them prior to their final transfer to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, applying the proceeds thereof to the improvement of the river in compliance with the terms of the grant. Prior to the final sale to the Company, June 9, 1854, the State had sold about 327,000 acres, of which amount 58,830 acres were located above the Raccoon Fork. The last certificate of the General Land Office bears date December 30, 1853.

After June 9th, 1854, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company carried on the work under its contract with the State. As the improvement progressed, the State, from time to time, by its authorized officers, issued to the Company, in payment for said work, certificates for lands. But the General Land Office ceased to certify lands under the grant of 1846. The State had made no other provision for paying for the improvements, and disagreements and misunderstanding arose between the State authorities and the Company.

March 22, 1858, a joint resolution was passed by the Legislature submitting a proposition for final settlement to the Company, which was accepted. The Company paid to the State \$20,000 in cash, and released and conveyed the dredge boat and materials named in the resolution; and the State, on the 3d of May, 1858, executed to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company fourteen deeds or patents to the lands, amounting to 256,703.64 acres. These deeds were intended to convey all the lands of this grant certified to the State by the General Government not previously sold; but, as if for the purpose of covering any tract or parcel that might have been omitted, the State made another deed of conveyance on the 18th day of May, 1858. These fifteen deeds, it is claimed, by the Company, convey 266,108 acres, of which about 53,367 are below the Raccoon Fork, and the balance, 212,741 acres, are above that point.

Besides the lands deeded to the Company, the State had deeded to individual purchasers 58,830 acres above the Raccoon Fork, making an aggregate of 271,571 acres, deeded above the Fork, all of which had been certified to the State by the Federal Government.

By act approved March 28, 1858, the Legislature donated the remainder of the grant to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company, upon condition that said Company assumed all liabilities resulting from the Des Moines River improvement operations, reserving 50,000 acres of the land in security for the payment thereof, and for the completion of the locks and dams at Bentonsport, Croton, Keosauqua and Plymouth. For every three thousand dollars' worth of work done on the locks and dams, and for every three thousand dollars paid by the Company of the liabilities above mentioned, the Register of the State Land Office was instructed to certify to the Company 1,000 acres of the 50,000 acres reserved for these purposes. Up to 1865, there had been presented by the Company, under the provisions of the act of 1858, and allowed, claims amounting to \$109,579.37, about seventy-five per cent. of which had been settled.

After the passage of the Act above noticed, the question of the extent of the original grant was again mooted, and at the December Term of the Supreme Court of the United States, in 1859-60, a decision was rendered declaring that the grant did *not* extend above Raccoon Fork, and that all certificates of land *above* the Fork had been issued without authority of law and were, therefore, void (see 23 How., 66).

The State of Iowa had disposed of a large amount of land without authority, according to this decision, and appeal was made to Congress for relief, which was granted on the 3d day of March, 1861, in a joint resolution relinquishing to the State all the title which the United States then still retained in the tracts of land along the Des Moines River above Raccoon Fork, that had been improperly certified to the State by the Department of the Interior, and which is now held by *bona fide* purchasers under the State of Iowa.

In confirmation of this relinquishment, by act approved July 12, 1862, Congress enacted :

That the grant of lands to the then Territory of Iowa for the improvement of the Des Moines River, made by the act of August 8, 1846, is hereby extended so as to include the alternate sections (designated by odd numbers) lying within five miles of said river, between the Raccoon Fork and the northern boundary of said State; such lands are to be held and applied in accordance with the provisions of the original grant, except that the consent of Congress is hereby given to the application of a portion thereof to aid in the construction of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, in accordance with the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, approved March 22, 1858. And if any of the said lands shall have been sold or otherwise disposed of by the United States before the passage of this act, except those released by the United States to the grantees of the State of Iowa, under joint resolution of March 3, 1861, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to set apart an equal amount of lands within said State to be certified in lieu thereof; *Provided*, that if the State shall have sold and conveyed any portion of the lands lying within the limits of the grant the title of which has proved invalid, any lands which shall be certified to said State in lieu thereof by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall inure to and be held as a trust fund for the benefit of the person or persons, respectively, whose titles shall have failed as aforesaid.

The grant of lands by the above act of Congress was accepted by a joint resolution of the General Assembly, September 11, 1862, in extra session. On the same day, the Governor was authorized to appoint one or more Commissioners to select the lands in accordance with the grant. These Commissioners were instructed to report their selections to the Registrar of the State Land Office. The lands so selected were to be held for the purposes of the grant, and were not to be disposed of until further legislation should be had. D. W. Kilburne, of Lee County, was appointed Commissioner, and, on the 25th day of April, 1864, the General Land Officer authorized the selection of 300,000 acres from the vacant public lands as a part of the grant of July 12, 1862, and the selections were made in the Fort Dodge and Sioux City Land Districts.

Many difficulties, controversies and conflicts, in relation to claims and titles, grew out of this grant, and these difficulties were enhanced by the uncertainty of its limits until the act of Congress of July, 1862. But the General Assembly sought, by wise and appropriate legislation, to protect the integrity of titles derived from the State. Especially was the determination to protect the actual settlers, who had paid their money and made improvements prior to the final settlement of the limits of the grant by Congress.

VII.—THE DES MOINES RIVER SCHOOL LANDS.

These lands constituted a part of the 500,000 acre grant made by Congress in 1841; including 28,378.46 acres in Webster County, selected by the Agent of the State under that grant, and approved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office February 20, 1851. They were ordered into the market June 6,

1853, by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who authorized John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner for Webster County, to sell them as school lands. Subsequently, when the act of 1846 was construed to extend the Des Moines River grant above Raccoon Fork, it was held that the odd numbered sections of these lands within five miles of the river were appropriated by that act, and on the 30th day of December, 1853, 12,813.51 acres were set apart and approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior, as a part of the Des Moines River grant. January 6, 1854, the Commissioner of the General Land Office transmitted to the Superintendent of Public Instruction a certified copy of the lists of these lands, indorsed by the Secretary of the Interior. Prior to this action of the Department, however, Mr. Tolman had sold to individual purchasers 3,194.28 acres as school lands, and their titles were, of course, killed. For their relief, an act, approved April 2, 1860, provided that, upon application and proper showing, these purchasers should be entitled to draw from the State Treasury the amount they had paid, with 10 per cent. interest, on the contract to purchase made with Mr. Tolman. Under this act, five applications were made prior to 1864, and the applicants received, in the aggregate, \$949.53.

By an act approved April 7, 1862, the Governor was forbidden to issue to the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company any certificate of the completion of any part of said road, or any conveyance of lands, until the company should execute and file, in the State Land Office, a release of its claim—first, to certain swamp lands; second, to the Des Moines River Lands sold by Tolman; third, to certain other river lands. That act provided that "the said company shall transfer their interest in those tracts of land in Webster and Hamilton Counties heretofore sold by John Tolman, School Fund Commissioner, to the Register of the State Land Office in trust, to enable said Register to carry out and perform said contracts in all cases when he is called upon by the parties interested to do so, before the 1st day of January, A. D. 1864.

The company filed its release to the Tolman lands, in the Land Office, February 27, 1864, at the same time entered its protest that it had no claim upon them, never had pretended to have, and had never sought to claim them. The Register of the State Land Office, under the advice of the Attorney General, decided that patents would be issued to the Tolman purchasers in all cases where contracts had been made prior to December 23, 1853, and remaining uncancelled under the act of 1860. But before any were issued, on the 27th of August, 1864, the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company commenced a suit in chancery, in the District Court of Polk County, to enjoin the issue of such patents. On the 30th of August, an *ex parte* injunction was issued. In January, 1868, Mr. J. A. Harvey, Register of the Land Office, filed in the court an elaborate answer to plaintiffs' petition, denying that the company had any right to or title in the lands. Mr. Harvey's successor, Mr. C. C. Carpenter, filed a still more exhaustive answer February 10, 1868. August 3, 1868, the District Court dissolved the injunction. The company appealed to the Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed in December, 1869.

VIII.—SWAMP LAND GRANT.

By an act of Congress, approved March 28, 1850, to enable Arkansas and other States to reclaim swampy lands within their limits, granted all the swamp and overflowed lands remaining unsold within their respective limits to the several States. Although the total amount claimed by Iowa under this act

does not exceed 4,000,000 acres, it has, like the Des Moines River and some of the land grants, cost the State considerable trouble and expense, and required a deal of legislation. The State expended large sums of money in making the selections, securing proofs, etc., but the General Government appeared to be laboring under the impression that Iowa was not acting in good faith; that she had selected a large amount of lands under the swamp land grant, transferred her interest to counties, and counties to private speculators, and the General Land Office permitted contests as to the character of the lands already selected by the Agents of the State as "swamp lands." Congress, by joint resolution Dec. 18, 1856, and by act March 3, 1857, saved the State from the fatal result of this ruinous policy. Many of these lands were selected in 1854 and 1855, immediately after several remarkably wet seasons, and it was but natural that some portions of the selections would not appear swampy after a few dry seasons. Some time after these first selections were made, persons desired to enter parcels of the so-called swamp lands and offering to prove them to be dry. In such cases the General Land Office ordered hearing before the local land officers, and if they decided the land to be dry, it was permitted to be entered and the claim of the State rejected. Speculators took advantage of this. Affidavits were bought of irresponsible and reckless men, who, for a few dollars, would confidently testify to the character of lands they never saw. These applications multiplied until they covered 3,000,000 acres. It was necessary that Congress should confirm all these selections to the State, that this gigantic scheme of fraud and plunder might be stopped. The act of Congress of March 3, 1857, was designed to accomplish this purpose. But the Commissioner of the General Land Office held that it was only a qualified confirmation, and under this construction sought to sustain the action of the Department in rejecting the claim of the State, and certifying them under act of May 15, 1856, under which the railroad companies claimed all swamp land in odd numbered sections within the limits of their respective roads. This action led to serious complications. When the railroad grant was made, it was not intended nor was it understood that it included any of the swamp lands. These were already disposed of by previous grant. Nor did the companies expect to receive any of them, but under the decisions of the Department adverse to the State the way was opened, and they were not slow to enter their claims. March 4, 1862, the Attorney General of the State submitted to the General Assembly an opinion that the railroad companies were not entitled even to contest the right of the State to these lands, under the swamp land grant. A letter from the Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office expressed the same opinion, and the General Assembly by joint resolution, approved April 7, 1862, expressly repudiated the acts of the railroad companies, and disclaimed any intention to claim these lands under any other than the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850. A great deal of legislation has been found necessary in relation to these swamp lands.

IX.—THE RAILROAD GRANT.

One of the most important grants of public lands to Iowa for purposes of internal improvement was that known as the "Railroad Grant," by act of Congress approved May 15, 1856. This act granted to the State of Iowa, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi River, to a point on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Platte River; from the city of Davenport, via Iowa City and Fort Des Moines to

Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad, near Maquoketa; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the Forty-second Parallel; across the said State of Iowa to the Missouri River; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri River, near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tete des Morts, to the nearest point on said road, to be completed as soon as the main road is completed to that point, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said roads. It was also provided that if it should appear, when the lines of those roads were definitely fixed, that the United States had sold, or right of pre-emption had attached to any portion of said land, the State was authorized to select a quantity equal thereto, in alternate sections, or parts of sections, within fifteen miles of the lines so located. The lands remaining to the United States within six miles on each side of said roads were not to be sold for less than the double minimum price of the public lands when sold, nor were any of said lands to become subject to private entry until they had been first offered at public sale at the increased price.

Section 4 of the act provided that the lands granted to said State shall be disposed of by said State only in the manner following, that is to say: that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of said roads, may be sold; and when the Governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of any of said roads is completed, then another quantity of land hereby granted, not to exceed one hundred and twenty sections for each of said roads having twenty continuous miles completed as aforesaid, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of each of such roads, may be sold; and so from time to time until said roads are completed, and if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands unsold shall revert to the United States."

At a special session of the General Assembly of Iowa, by act approved July 14, 1856, the grant was accepted and the lands were granted by the State to the several railroad companies named, provided that the lines of their respective roads should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857; and provided further, that if either of said companies should fail to have seventy-five miles of road completed and equipped by the 1st day of December, 1859, and its entire road completed by December 1, 1865, it should be competent for the State of Iowa to resume all rights to lands remaining undisposed of by the company so failing.

The railroad companies, with the single exception of the Iowa Central Air Line, accepted the several grants in accordance with the provisions of the above act, located their respective roads and selected their lands. The grant to the Iowa Central was again granted to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company, which accepted them.

By act, approved April 7, 1862, the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad Company was required to execute a release to the State of certain swamp and school lands, included within the limits of its grant, in compensation for an extension of the time fixed for the completion of its road.

A careful examination of the act of Congress does not reveal any special reference to railroad companies. The lands were granted to the State, and the act evidently contemplate the sale of them by the State, and the appropriation of the proceeds to aid in the construction of certain lines of railroad within its

limits. Section 4 of the act clearly defines the authority of the State in disposing of the lands.

Lists of all the lands embraced by the grant were made, and certified to the State by the proper authorities. Under an act of Congress approved August 3, 1854, entitled "*An act to vest in the several States and Territories the title in fee of the lands which have been or may be certified to them,*" these certified lists, the originals of which are filed in the General Land Office, conveyed to the State "the fee simple title to all the lands embraced in such lists that are of the character contemplated" by the terms of the act making the grant, and "intended to be granted thereby; but where lands embraced in such lists are not of the character embraced by such act of Congress, and were not intended to be granted thereby, said lists, so far as these lands are concerned, shall be perfectly null and void; and no right, title, claim or interest shall be conveyed thereby." Those certified lists made under the act of May 15, 1856, were forty-three in number, viz.: For the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad, nine; for the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad, 11; for the Iowa Central Air Line, thirteen; and for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, ten. The lands thus approved to the State were as follows:

Burlington & Missouri River R. R.....	287,095.34 acres.
Mississippi & Missouri River R. R.....	774,674.36 "
Cedar Rapids & Missouri River R. R.....	775,454.19 "
Dubuque & Sioux City R. R.....	1,226,558.32 "

A portion of these had been selected as swamp lands by the State, under the act of September 28, 1850, and these, by the terms of the act of August 3, 1854, could not be turned over to the railroads unless the claim of the State to them as swamp was first rejected. It was not possible to determine from the records of the State Land Office the extent of the conflicting claims arising under the two grants, as copies of the swamp land selections in some of the counties were not filed of record. The Commissioner of the General Land Office, however, prepared lists of the lands claimed by the State as swamp under act of September 28, 1850, and also claimed by the railroad companies under act of May 15, 1856, amounting to 553,293.33 acres, the claim to which as swamp had been rejected by the Department. These were consequently certified to the State as railroad lands. There was no mode other than the act of July, 1856, prescribed for transferring the title to these lands from the State to the companies. The courts had decided that, for the purposes of the grant, the lands belonged to the State, and to her the companies should look for their titles. It was generally accepted that the act of the Legislature of July, 1856, was all that was necessary to complete the transfer of title. It was assumed that all the rights and powers conferred upon the State by the act of Congress of May 14, 1856, were by the act of the General Assembly transferred to the companies; in other words, that it was designed to put the companies in the place of the State as the grantees from Congress—and, therefore, that which perfected the title thereto to the State perfected the title to the companies by virtue of the act of July, 1856. One of the companies, however, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, was not entirely satisfied with this construction. Its managers thought that some further and specific action of the State authorities in addition to the act of the Legislature was necessary to complete their title. This induced Gov. Lowe to attach to the certified lists his official certificate, under the broad seal of the State. On the 9th of November, 1859, the Governor thus certified to them (commencing at the Missouri River) 187,207.44 acres, and December 27th, 43,775.70 acres, an aggregate of 231,073.14 acres. These were the only

lands under the grant that were certified by the State authorities with any design of perfecting the title already vested in the company by the act of July, 1856. The lists which were afterward furnished to the company were simply certified by the Governor as being correct copies of the lists received by the State from the United States General Land Office. These subsequent lists embraced lands that had been claimed by the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

It was urged against the claim of the Companies that the effect of the act of the Legislature was simply to substitute them for the State as parties to the grant. 1st. That the lands were granted to the State to be held in trust for the accomplishment of a specific purpose, and therefore the State could not part with the title until that purpose should have been accomplished. 2d. That it was not the intention of the act of July 14, 1856, to deprive the State of the control of the lands, but on the contrary that she should retain supervision of them and the right to withdraw all rights and powers and resume the title conditionally conferred by that act upon the companies in the event of their failure to complete their part of the contract. 3d. That the certified lists from the General Land Office vested the title in the State only by virtue of the act of Congress approved August 3, 1854. The State Land Office held that the proper construction of the act of July 14, 1856, when accepted by the companies, was that it became a *conditional contract* that might ripen into a positive sale of the lands as from time to time the work should progress, and as the State thereby became authorized by the express terms of the grant to sell them.

This appears to have been the correct construction of the act, but by a subsequent act of Congress, approved June 2, 1864, amending the act of 1856, the terms of the grant were changed, and numerous controversies arose between the companies and the State.

The ostensible purpose of this additional act was to allow the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad "to modify or change the location of the uncompleted portion of its line," to run through the town of Newton, Jasper County, or as nearly as practicable to that point. The original grant had been made to the State to aid in the construction of railroads within its limits and not to the companies, but Congress, in 1864, appears to have been utterly ignorant of what had been done under the act of 1856, or, if not, to have utterly disregarded it. The State had accepted the original grant. The Secretary of the Interior had already certified to the State all the lands intended to be included in the grant within fifteen miles of the lines of the several railroads. It will be remembered that Section 4, of the act of May 15, 1856, specifies the manner of sale of these lands from time to time as work on the railroads should progress, and also provided that "if any of said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sale shall be made, and the lands *unsold shall revert to the United States.*" Having vested the title to these lands in trust, in the State of Iowa, it is plain that until the expiration of the ten years there could be no reversion, and the State, not the United States, must control them until the grant should expire by limitation. The United States authorities could not rightfully require the Secretary of the Interior to certify directly to the companies any portion of the lands already certified to the State. And yet Congress, by its act of June 2, 1864, provided that whenever the Davenport & Council Bluffs Railroad Company should file in the General Land Office at Washington a map definitely showing such new location, the Secretary of the Interior should cause to be certified and conveyed to said Company, from time to time, as the road progressed, out of any of the lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved, or

otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached, and on which a *bona fide* settlement and improvement had not been made under color of title derived from the United States or from the State of Iowa, within six miles of such newly located line, an amount of land per mile equal to that originally authorized to be granted to aid in the construction of said road by the act to which this was an amendment.

The term "out of any lands *belonging to the United States*, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, etc.," would seem to indicate that Congress did intend to grant lands already granted, but when it declared that the Company should have an amount per mile *equal* to that originally *authorized to be granted*, it is plain that the framers of the bill were ignorant of the real terms of the original grant, or that they designed that the United States should *resume* the title it had already parted with two years before the lands could revert to the United States under the original act, which was not repealed.

A similar change was made in relation to the Cedar Rapids & Missouri Railroad, and dictated the conveyance of lands in a similar manner.

Like provision was made for the Dubuque & Sioux City Railroad, and the Company was permitted to change the location of its line between Fort Dodge and Sioux City, so as to secure the best route between those points; but this change of location was not to impair the right to the land granted in the original act, nor did it change the location of those lands.

By the same act, the Mississippi & Missouri Railroad Company was authorized to transfer and assign all or any part of the grant to any other company or person, "if, in the opinion of said Company, the construction of said railroad across the State of Iowa would be thereby sooner and more satisfactorily completed; but such assignee should not in any case be released from the liabilities and conditions accompanying this grant, nor acquire perfect title in any other manner than the same would have been acquired by the original grantee."

Still further, the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad was not forgotten, and was, by the same act, empowered to receive an amount of land per mile equal to that mentioned in the original act, and if that could not be found within the limits of six miles from the line of said road, then such selection might be made along such line within twenty miles thereof out of any public lands belonging to the United States, not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of, or to which a pre-emption claim or right of homestead had not attached.

Those acts of Congress, which evidently originated in the "lobby," occasioned much controversy and trouble. The Department of the Interior, however, recognizing the fact that when the Secretary had certified the lands to the State, under the act of 1856, that act divested the United States of title, under the vesting act of August, 1854, refused to review its action, and also refused to order any and all investigations for establishing adverse claims (except in pre-emption cases), on the ground that the United States had parted with the title, and, therefore, could exercise no control over the land.

May 12, 1864, before the passage of the amendatory act above described, Congress granted to the State of Iowa, to aid in the construction of a railroad from McGregor to Sioux City, and for the benefit of the McGregor Western Railroad Company, every alternate section of land, designated by odd numbers, for ten sections in width on each side of the proposed road, reserving the right to substitute other lands whenever it was found that the grant infringed upon pre-empted lands, or on lands that had been reserved or disposed of for any other purpose. In such cases, the Secretary of the Interior was instructed to select, in lieu, lands belonging to the United States lying nearest to the limits specified.

X.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND FARM LANDS.

An Agricultural College and Model Farm was established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 22, 1858. By the eleventh section of the act, the proceeds of the five-section grant made for the purpose of aiding in the erection of public buildings was appropriated, subject to the approval of Congress, together with all lands that Congress might thereafter grant to the State for the purpose, for the benefit of the institution. On the 23d of March, by joint resolution, the Legislature asked the consent of Congress to the proposed transfer. By act approved July 11, 1862, Congress removed the restrictions imposed in the "five-section grant," and authorized the General Assembly to make such disposition of the lands as should be deemed best for the interests of the State. By these several acts, the five sections of land in Jasper County certified to the State to aid in the erection of public buildings under the act of March 3, 1845, entitled "An act supplemental to the act for the admission of the States of Iowa and Florida into the Union," were fully appropriated for the benefit of the Iowa Agricultural College and Farm. The institution is located in Story County. Seven hundred and twenty-one acres in that and two hundred in Boone County were donated to it by individuals interested in the success of the enterprise.

By act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, an appropriation was made to each State and Territory of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, to which, by the apportionment under the census of 1860, they were respectively entitled. This grant was made for the purpose of endowing colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts.

Iowa accepted this grant by an act passed at an extra session of its Legislature, approved September 11, 1862, entitled "An act to accept of the grant, and carry into execution the trust conferred upon the State of Iowa by an act of Congress entitled 'An act granting public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts,' approved July 2, 1862." This act made it the duty of the Governor to appoint an agent to select and locate the lands, and provided that none should be selected that were claimed by any county as swamp lands. The agent was required to make report of his doings to the Governor, who was instructed to submit the list of selections to the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural College for their approval. One thousand dollars were appropriated to carry the law into effect. The State, having two Senators and six Representatives in Congress, was entitled to 240,000 acres of land under this grant, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an Agricultural College. Peter Melendy, Esq., of Black Hawk County, was appointed to make the selections, and during August, September and December, 1863, located them in the Fort Dodge, Des Moines and Sioux City Land Districts. December 8, 1864, these selections were certified by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and were approved to the State by the Secretary of the Interior December 13, 1864. The title to these lands was vested in the State in fee simple, and conflicted with no other claims under other grants.

The agricultural lands were approved to the State as 240,000.96 acres; but as 35,691.66 acres were located within railroad limits, which were computed at the rate of two acres for one, the actual amount of land approved to the State under this grant was only 204,309.30 acres, located as follows:

In Des Moines Land District.....	6,804.96 acres.
In Sioux City Land District.....	59,025.37 "
In Fort Dodge Land District.....	138,478.97 "

By act of the General Assembly, approved March 29, 1864, entitled, "An act authorizing the Trustees of the Iowa State Agricultural College and Farm to sell all lands acquired, granted, donated or appropriated for the benefit of said college, and to make an investment of the proceeds thereof," all these lands were granted to the Agricultural College and Farm, and the Trustees were authorized to take possession, and sell or lease them. They were then, under the control of the Trustees, lands as follows :

Under the act of July 2, 1852.....	204,309.80 acres.
Of the five-section grant.....	3,200.00 "
Lands donated in Story County.....	721.00 "
Lands donated in Boone County.....	200.00 "
Total.....	208,430.80 acres.

The Trustees opened an office at Fort Dodge, and appointed Hon. G. W. Bassett their agent for the sale of these lands.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The germ of the free public school system of Iowa, which now ranks second to none in the United States, was planted by the first settlers. They had migrated to the "The Beautiful Land" from other and older States, where the common school system had been tested by many years' experience, bringing with them some knowledge of its advantages, which they determined should be enjoyed by the children of the land of their adoption. The system thus planted was expanded and improved in the broad fields of the West, until now it is justly considered one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country.

Nor is this to be wondered at when it is remembered humble log school houses were built almost as soon as the log cabin of the earliest settlers were occupied by their brave builders. In the lead mining regions of the State, the first to be occupied by the white race, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for their families. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first united public act of the settlers; and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities had increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses, which, long since, superseded the log cabins of the first settlers. To-day, the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in the great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted, by a generous people, for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from \$10,000 to \$60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than \$10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first house erected in Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by James L. Langworthy and a few other miners, in the Autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the Winter of 1833-4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the second term with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter

commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

Among the first buildings erected at Burlington was a commodious log school house in 1834, in which Mr. Johnson Pierson taught the first school in the Winter of 1834-5.

The first school in Muscatine County was taught by George Bumgardner, in the Spring of 1837, and in 1839, a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time for school house, church and public hall. The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

When the site of Iowa City was selected as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839, it was a perfect wilderness. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town; and during the same year, Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected, on what is now College street.

The first settlement in Monroe County was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the Summer of 1844, a log school house was built by Gray, William V. Beadle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years. About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell in 1844.

At Fort Des Moines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court in the Winter of 1846-7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattomie County was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854, nearly, if not quite, all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1853, by T. W. Burdick, then a young man of seventeen. In Osceola, the first school was opened by Mr. D. W. Scoville. The first school at Fort Dodge was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford County, the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861, there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865, there were 796; in 1870, 336, and in 1875, 121.

Iowa Territory was created July 3, 1838. January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools in each of the counties in this Territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required

to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

When Iowa Territory became a State, in 1846, with a population of 100,000, and with 20,000 scholars within its limits, about four hundred school districts had been organized. In 1850, there were 1,200, and in 1857, the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be divided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of District Secretaries and Treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended, in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849; and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

The first official mention of Teachers' Institutes in the educational records of Iowa occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said, "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has, also, been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time—although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of \$150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of \$50 each by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the Superintendent.

No legislation in this direction, however, was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than thirty teachers should desire. The Superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding \$100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the County Superintendent as the institute might direct for teachers and lecturers, and one thousand dollars was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

December 6, 1858, Mr. Fisher reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in twenty counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been, but the appropriation had been exhausted.

The Board of Education at its first session, commencing December 6, 1858, enacted a code of school laws which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding fifty dollars annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county."

In 1865, Mr. Faville reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes has never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By act approved March 19, 1874, Normal Institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the County Superintendent. This was regarded as a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the Sixteenth General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk County, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The public school system of Iowa is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with the educational interests of the commonwealth are faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

"The public schools are supported by funds arising from several sources. The sixteenth section of every Congressional Township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirtieth part of all the lands of the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of five hundred thousand acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State Treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals for long terms at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State Treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year."

The taxes levied for the support of schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of the district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been sometimes built at a prodigal expense, the tax payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors under certain legal restrictions. These boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support

of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one. Mr. Abernethy, who was Superintendent of Public Instruction from 1872 to 1877, said in one of his reports:

There is but little opposition to the levy of taxes for the support of schools, and there would be still less if the funds were always properly guarded and judiciously expended. However much our people disagree upon other subjects, they are practically united upon this. The opposition of wealth has long since ceased to exist, and our wealthy men are usually the most liberal in their views and the most active friends of popular education. They are often found upon our school boards, and usually make the best of school officers. It is not uncommon for Boards of Directors, especially in the larger towns and cities, to be composed wholly of men who represent the enterprise, wealth and business of their cities.

At the close of 1877, there were 1,086 township districts, 3,138 independent districts and 7,015 sub-districts. There were 9,948 ungraded and 476 graded schools, with an average annual session of seven months and five days. There were 7,348 male teachers employed, whose average compensation was \$34.88 per month, and 12,518 female teachers, with an average compensation of \$28.69 per month.

The number of persons between the ages 5 and 21 years, in 1877, was 567,859; number enrolled in public schools, 421,163; total average attendance, 251,372; average cost of tuition per month, \$1.62. There are 9,279 frame, 671 brick, 257 stone and 89 log school houses, making a grand total of 10,296, valued at \$9,044,973. The public school libraries number 17,329 volumes. Ninety-nine teachers' institutes were held during 1877. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$2,953,645. There was expended for school houses, grounds, libraries and apparatus, \$1,106,788, and for fuel and other contingencies, \$1,136,995, making the grand total of \$5,197,428 expended by the generous people of Iowa for the support of their magnificent public schools in a single year. The amount of the permanent school fund, at the close of 1877, was \$3,462,000. Annual interest, \$276,960.

In 1857, there were 3,265 independent districts, 2,708 ungraded schools, and 1,572 male and 1,424 female teachers. Teachers' salaries amounted to \$198,142, and the total expenditures for schools was only \$364,515. Six hundred and twenty-three volumes were the extent of the public school libraries twenty years ago, and there were only 1,686 school houses, valued at \$571,064.

In twenty years, teachers' salaries have increased from \$198,142, in 1857, to \$2,953,645 in 1877. Total school expenditures, from \$364,515 to \$5,197,428.

The significance of such facts as these is unmistakable. Such lavish expenditures can only be accounted for by the liberality and public spirit of the people, all of whom manifest their love of popular education and their faith in the public schools by the annual dedication to their support of more than one per cent. of their entire taxable property; this, too, uninterruptedly through a series of years, commencing in the midst of a war which taxed their energies and resources to the extreme, and continuing through years of general depression in business—years of moderate yield of produce, of discouragingly low prices, and even amid the scanty surroundings and privations of pioneer life. Few human enterprises have a grander significance or give evidence of a more noble purpose than the generous contributions from the scanty resources of the pioneer for the purposes of public education.

POLITICAL RECORD.

TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Governors—Robert Lucas, 1838–41; John Chambers, 1841–45; James Clarke, 1845.

Secretaries—William B. Conway, 1838, died 1839; James Clarke, 1839; O. H. W. Stull, 1841; Samuel J. Burr, 1843; Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors—Jesse Williams, 1840; Wm. L. Gilbert, 1843; Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers—Thornton Bayliss, 1839; Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges—Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838; Joseph Williams, 1838; Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council—Jesse B. Browne, 1838–9; Stephen Hempstead, 1839–40; M. Bainridge, 1840–1; Jonathan W. Parker, 1841–2; John D. Elbert, 1842–3; Thomas Cox, 1843–4; S. Clinton Hastings, 1845; Stephen Hempstead, 1845–6.

Speakers of the House—William H. Wallace, 1838–9; Edward Johnston, 1839–40; Thomas Cox, 1840–1; Warner Lewis, 1841–2; James M. Morgan, 1842–3; James P. Carleton, 1843–4; James M. Morgan, 1845; George W. McCleary, 1845–6.

First Constitutional Convention, 1844—Shepherd Leffler, President; Geo. S. Hampton, Secretary.

Second Constitutional Convention, 1846—Enos Lowe, President; William Thompson, Secretary.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governors—Ansel Briggs, 1846 to 1850; Stephen Hempstead, 1850 to 1854; James W. Grimes, 1854 to 1858; Ralph P. Lowe, 1858 to 1860; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860 to 1864; William M. Stone, 1864 to 1868; Samuel Morrill, 1868 to 1872; Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872 to 1876; Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876 to 1877; Joshua G. Newbold, Acting, 1877 to 1878; John H. Gear, 1878 to —.

Lieutenant Governor—Office created by the new Constitution September 3, 1857—Oran Faville, 1858–9; Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–1; John R. Needham, 1862–3; Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–5; Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–7; John Scott, 1868–9; M. M. Walden, 1870–1; H. C. Bulis, 1872–3; Joseph Dyrhart, 1874–5; Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–7; Frank T. Campbell, 1878–9.

Secretaries of State—Elisha Cutler, Jr., Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 4, 1848; Josiah H. Bonney, Dec. 4, 1848, to Dec. 2, 1850; George W. McCleary, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 1, 1856; Elijah Sells, Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 5, 1863; James Wright, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Ed. Wright, Jan. 7, 1867, to Jan. 6, 1873; Josiah T. Young, Jan. 6, 1873, to —.

Auditors of State—Joseph T. Fales, Dec. 5, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; William Pattee, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1854; Andrew J. Stevens, Dec. 4, 1854, resigned in 1855; John Pattee, Sept. 22, 1855, to Jan. 3, 1859; Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859 to 1865; John A. Elliot, 1865 to 1871; John Russell, 1871 to 1875; Buren R. Sherman, 1875 to —.

Treasurers of State—Morgan Reno, Dec. 18, 1846, to Dec. 2, 1850; Israel Kister, Dec. 2, 1850, to Dec. 4, 1852; Martin L. Morris, Dec. 4, 1852, to Jan. 2, 1859; John W. Jones, 1859 to 1863; William H. Holmes, 1863 to

1867; Samuel E. Rankin, 1867 to 1873; William Christy, 1873 to 1877; George W. Bemis, 1877 to —.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office created in 1847—James Harlan, June 5, 1845 (Supreme Court decided election void); Thomas H. Benton, Jr., May 23, 1844, to June 7, 1854; James D. Eads, 1854-7; Joseph C. Stone, March to June, 1857; Maturin L. Fisher, 1857 to Dec., 1858, when the office was abolished and the duties of the office devolved upon the Secretary of the Board of Education.

Secretaries of Board of Education—Thomas H. Benton, Jr., 1859-1863; Oran Faville, Jan. 1, 1864. Board abolished March 23, 1864.

Superintendents of Public Instruction—Office re-created March 23, 1864—Oran Faville, March 28, 1864, resigned March 1, 1867; D. Franklin Wells, March 4, 1867, to Jan., 1870; A. S. Kissell, 1870 to 1872; Alonzo Abernethy, 1872 to 1877; Carl W. Von Coelln, 1877 to —.

State Binders—Office created February 21, 1855—William M. Coles, May 1, 1855, to May 1, 1859; Frank M. Mills, 1859 to 1867; James S. Carter, 1867 to 1870; J. J. Smart, 1870 to 1874; H. A. Perkins, 1874 to 1875; James J. Smart, 1875 to 1876; H. A. Perkins, 1876 to —.

Registers of the State Land Office—Anson Hart, May 5, 1855, to May 13, 1857; Theodore S. Parvin, May 13, 1857, to Jan. 3, 1859; Amos B. Miller, Jan. 3, 1859, to October, 1862; Edwin Mitchell, Oct. 31, 1862, to Jan 5, 1863; Josiah A. Harvey, Jan. 5, 1863, to Jan. 7, 1867; Cyrus C. Carpenter, Jan. 7, 1867, to January, 1871; Aaron Brown, January, 1871, to January, 1875; David Secor, January, 1875, to —.

State Printers—Office created Jan. 3, 1840—Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849; William H. Merritt, 1851 to 1853; William A. Hornish, 1853 (resigned May 16, 1853); Mahoney & Dorr, 1853 to 1855; Peter Moriarty, 1855 to 1857; John Teesdale, 1857 to 1861; Francis W. Palmer, 1861 to 1869; Frank M. Mills, 1869 to 1870; G. W. Edwards, 1870 to 1872; R. P. Clarkson, 1872 to —.

Adjutants General—Daniel S. Lee, 1851-5; Geo. W. McCleary, 1855-7; Elljah Sells, 1857; Jesse Bowen, 1857-61; Nathaniel Baker, 1861 to 1877; John H. Looby, 1877 to —.

Attorneys General—David C. Cloud, 1853-56; Samuel A. Rice, 1856-60; Charles C. Nourse, 1861-4; Isaac L. Allen, 1865 (resigned January, 1866); Frederick E. Bissell, 1866 (died June 12, 1867); Henry O'Connor, 1867-72; Marsena E. Cutts, 1872-6; John F. McJunkin, 1877.

Presidents of the Senate—Thomas Baker, 1846-7; Thomas Hughes, 1848; John J. Selman, 1848-9; Enos Lowe, 1850-1; William E. Lettingwell, 1852-3; Maturin L. Fisher, 1854-5; William W. Hamilton, 1856-7. Under the new Constitution, the Lieutenant Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House—Jesse B. Brown, 1847-8; Smiley H. Bonham, 1849-50; George Temple, 1851-2; James Grant, 1853-4; Reuben Noble, 1855-6; Samuel McFarland, 1856-7; Stephen B. Sheledy, 1858-9; John Edwards, 1860-1; Rush Clark, 1862-3; Jacob Butler, 1864-5; Ed. Wright, 1866-7; John Russell, 1868-9; Aylett R. Cotton, 1870-1; James Wilson, 1872-3; John H. Gear, 1874-7; John Y. Stone, 1878.

New Constitutional Convention, 1859—Francis Springer, President; Thos. J. Saunders, Secretary.

STATE OFFICERS, 1878.

John H. Gear, Governor; Frank T. Campbell, Lieutenant Governor; Josiah T. Young, Secretary of State; Buren R. Sherman, Auditor of State; George W. Bemis, Treasurer of State; David Secor, Register of State Land Office; John H. Looby, Adjutant General; John F. McJunken, Attorney General; Mrs. Ada North, State Librarian; Edward J. Holmes, Clerk Supreme Court; John S. Runnells, Reporter Supreme Court; Carl W. Von Coelln, Superintendent Public Instruction; Richard P. Clarkson, State Printer; Henry A. Perkins, State Binder; Prof. Nathan R. Leonard, Superintendent of Weights and Measures; William H. Fleming, Governor's Private Secretary; Fletcher W. Young, Deputy Secretary of State; John C. Parish, Deputy Auditor of State; Erastus G. Morgan, Deputy Treasurer of State; John M. Davis, Deputy Register Land Office; Ira C. Kling, Deputy Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF IOWA.

Chief Justices.—Charles Mason, resigned in June, 1847; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1847, to Jan., 1848; S. Clinton Hastings, Jan., 1848, to Jan., 1849; Joseph Williams, Jan., 1849, to Jan. 11, 1855; Geo. G. Wright, Jan. 11, 1855, to Jan., 1860; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1860, to Jan. 1, 1862; Caleb Baldwin, Jan., 1862, to Jan., 1864; Geo. G. Wright, Jan., 1864, to Jan., 1866; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan., 1866, to Jan., 1868; John F. Dillon, Jan., 1868, to Jan., 1870; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to Jan. 1, 1872; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1874; W. E. Miller, Jan. 1, 1874, to Jan. 1, 1876; Chester C. Cole, Jan. 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1877, to Jan. 1, 1878; James H. Rothrock, Jan. 1, 1878.

Associate Judges.—Joseph Williams; Thomas S. Wilson, resigned Oct., 1847; John F. Kinney, June 12, 1847, resigned Feb. 15, 1854; George Greene, Nov. 1, 1847, to Jan. 9, 1855; Jonathan C. Hall, Feb. 15, 1854, to succeed Kinney, resigned, to Jan., 1855; William G. Woodward, Jan. 9, 1855; Norman W. Isbell, Jan. 16, 1855, resigned 1856; Lacen D. Stockton, June 3, 1856, to succeed Isbell, resigned, died June 9, 1860; Caleb Baldwin, Jan. 11, 1860, to 1864; Ralph P. Lowe, Jan. 12, 1860; George G. Wright, June 26, 1860, to succeed Stockton, deceased; elected U. S. Senator, 1870; John F. Dillon, Jan. 1, 1864, to succeed Baldwin, resigned, 1870; Chester C. Cole, March 1, 1864, to 1877; Joseph M. Beck, Jan. 1, 1868; W. E. Miller, October 11, 1864, to succeed Dillon, resigned; James G. Day, Jan. 1, 1871, to succeed Wright.

SUPREME COURT, 1878.

James H. Rothrock, Cedar County, Chief Justice; Joseph M. Beck, Lee County, Associate Justice; Austin Adams, Dubuque County, Associate Justice; William H. Seavers, Oskaloosa County, Associate Justice; James G. Day, Fremont County, Associate Justice.

CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

(The first General Assembly failed to elect Senators.)

George W. Jones, Dubuque, Dec. 7, 1848–1858; Augustus C. Dodge, Burlington, Dec. 7, 1848–1855; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, Jan. 6, 1855–1865; James W. Grimes, Burlington, Jan. 26, 1858–died 1870; Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa City, elected Jan. 13, 1866, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of James

Harlan; James Harlan, Mt. Pleasant, March 4, 1866-1872; James B. Howell, Keokuk, elected Jan. 20, 1870, to fill vacancy caused by the death of J. W. Grimes—term expired March 3d; George G. Wright, Des Moines, March 4, 1871-1877; William B. Allison, Dubuque, March 4, 1872; Samuel J. Kirkwood, March 4, 1877.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Twenty-ninth Congress—1846 to 1847.—S. Clinton Hastings; Shepherd Leffler.

Thirtieth Congress—1847 to 1849.—First District, William Thompson; Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-first Congress—1849 to 1851.—First District, First Session, Wm. Thompson; unseated by the House of Representatives on a contest, and election remanded to the people. First District, Second Session, Daniel F. Miller. Second District, Shepherd Leffler.

Thirty-second Congress—1851 to 1853.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, Lincoln Clark.

Thirty-third Congress—1853 to 1855.—First District, Bernhart Henn. Second District, John P. Cook.

Thirty-fourth Congress—1855 to 1857.—First District, Augustus Hall. Second District, James Thorington.

Thirty-fifth Congress—1857 to 1859.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, Timothy Davis.

Thirty-sixth Congress—1859 to 1861.—First District, Samuel R. Curtis. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-seventh Congress—1861 to 1863.—First District, First Session, Samuel R. Curtis.* First District, Second and Third Sessions, James F. Wilson. Second District, William Vandever.

Thirty-eighth Congress—1863 to 1865.—First District, James F. Wilson. Second District, Hiram Price. Third District, William B. Allison. Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell. Fifth District, John A. Kasson. Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Thirty-ninth Congress—1865 to 1867.—First District, James F. Wilson; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, Josiah B. Grinnell; Fifth District, John A. Kasson; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Fortieth Congress—1867 to 1869.—First District, James F. Wiison; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, William B. Allison, Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Grenville M. Dodge; Sixth District, Asahel W. Hubbard.

Forty-first Congress—1869 to 1871.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, William Smyth; Third District, William B. Allison; Fourth District, William Loughridge; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Charles Pomeroy.

Forty-second Congress—1871 to 1873.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, W. G. Donnan; Fourth District, Madison M. Waldon; Fifth District, Frank W. Palmer; Sixth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-third Congress—1873 to 1875.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, Aylett R. Cotton; Third District, William Y. Donnan; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District,

* Vacated seat by acceptance of commission as Brigadier General, and J. F. Wilson chosen his successor.



Edward Jay Smith

William Loughridge; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Ninth District, Jackson Orr.

Forty-fourth Congress—1875 to 1877.—First District, George W. McCrary; Second District, John Q. Tufts; Third District, L. L. Ainsworth; Fourth District, Henry O. Pratt; Fifth District, James Wilson; Sixth District, Ezekiel S. Sampson; Seventh District, John A. Kasson; Eighth District, James W. McDill; Fifth District, Addison Oliver.

Forty-fifth Congress—1877 to 1879.—First District, J. C. Stone; Second District, Hiram Price; Third District, T. W. Burdick; Fourth District, H. C. Deering; Fifth District, Rush Clark; Sixth District, E. S. Sampson; Seventh District, H. J. B. Cummings; Eighth District, W. F. Sapp; Ninth District, Addison Oliver.

WAR RECORD.

The State of Iowa may well be proud of her record during the War of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865. The following brief but comprehensive sketch of the history she made during that trying period is largely from the pen of Col. A. P. Wood, of Dubuque, the author of "The History of Iowa and the War," one of the best works of the kind yet written.

"Whether in the promptitude of her responses to the calls made on her by the General Government, in the courage and constancy of her soldiery in the field, or in the wisdom and efficiency with which her civil administration was conducted during the trying period covered by the War of the Rebellion, Iowa proved herself the peer of any loyal State. The proclamation of her Governor, responsive to that of the President, calling for volunteers to compose her First Regiment, was issued on the fourth day after the fall of Sumter. At the end of only a single week, men enough were reported to be in quarters (mostly in the vicinity of their own homes) to fill the regiment. These, however, were hardly more than a tithe of the number who had been offered by company commanders for acceptance under the President's call. So urgent were these offers that the Governor requested (on the 24th of April) permission to organize an additional regiment. While awaiting an answer to this request, he conditionally accepted sufficient number of companies to compose two additional regiments. In a short time, he was notified that both of these would be accepted. Soon after the completion of the Second and Third Regiments (which was near the close of May), the Adjutant General of the State reported that upward of one hundred and seventy companies had been tendered to the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union.

"Much difficulty and considerable delay occurred in fitting these regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized—principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of \$800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (Ex-Governor Merrill, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for the three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in State bonds at par. This con-

tract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, to his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day on which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the regiment, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the national troops.⁷

Other States also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying if not fatal mistakes were liable to be made.

But while engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders, from threatened invasion on the south by the Secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the nation at its very heart.

To provide for the adequate defense of her borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, the Governor of the State was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies.) Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, "but," says Col. Wood, "in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

"The first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field was received on the 13th of June. It was issued by Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats, and moved to Hannibal. Some two weeks later, the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's Creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November, the Seventh Iowa, as a part of a force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

"The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, and compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was

captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi River, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which, eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of one of the journals of a neighboring State, 'The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes,' embody the spirit of all.

"In the veteran re-enlistments that distinguished the closing months of 1863 above all other periods in the history of re-enlistments for the national armies, the Iowa three years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State) were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

"In all the important movements of 1864-65, by which the Confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful and devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field and endurance on the march.

"Two Iowa three-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the rivers of the West.

"The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the Governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

"Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a Home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a Home was opened at Farnington, Van Buren County, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865, it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk County, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent Home, Camp Kinsman near the City of Davenport. This property was soon afterward donated to the institution, by act of Congress.

"In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about four hundred and fifty inmates) became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills County. Convenient tracts were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In all ways the provision made for these wards of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the Home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than two thousand.

"At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about one hundred and fifty thousand men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised, for general service, thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men; and four regiments and one battalion of infantry, composed of one hundred days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including seventeen hundred and twenty-seven men raised by draft, numbered a little more than sixty-nine thousand. The re-enlistments, including upward of seven thousand veterans, numbered very nearly eight thousand. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of eighty thousand. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as five thousand.

"Iowa paid no bounty on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty to a comparatively small amount was paid by cities and towns. On only one occasion—that of the call of July 18, 1864—was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where subdistricts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts."

It is to be said to the honor and credit of Iowa that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material addition to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after the restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bonds issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

INFANTRY.

THE FIRST INFANTRY

was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and C were from Muscatine County; Company B, from Johnson County; Companies D and E, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Henry County; Company G, from Davenport; Companies H and I, from Dubuque, and Company K, from Linn County, and were mustered into United States service May 14, 1861, at Keokuk. The above companies were independent military organizations before the war, and tendered their services before breaking-out of hostilities. The First was engaged at the battle of Wilson's Creek, under Gen. Lyon, where it lost ten killed and fifty wounded. Was mustered out at St. Louis Aug. 25, 1861.

THE SECOND INFANTRY

was organized, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Jas. M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant Colonel, and M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk in May, 1861. Company A was from Keokuk; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Des Moines; Company E, from Fairfield, Jefferson Co.; Company F, from Van Buren County; Company G, from Davis County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Clinton County; and Company K, from Wapello County. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala.; Tunnel Creek, Ala.; Resaca, Ga.; Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864; siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, S. C.; Lynch's Creek, and Bentonville. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas home. The Second Regiment of Iowa Infantry Veteran Volunteers was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.

THE THIRD INFANTRY

was organized with N. G. Williams, of Dubuque County, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story County, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. N. Stone, of Marion County, Major, and was mustered into the United States service in May, 1861, at Keokuk. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, from Marion County; Company C, from Clayton County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Boone, Story, Marshall and Jasper Counties; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Warren County; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Floyd, Butler Black Hawk and Mitchell Counties, and Company K from Cedar Falls. It was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo.; Shiloh, Tenn.; Hatchie River, Mataunoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., Meridian expedition, and Atlanta, Atlanta campaign and Sherman's march to Savannah, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The veterans of the Third Iowa Infantry were consolidated with the Second, and mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864.

THE FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. R. English, Glenwood, as Major. Company A, from Mills County, was mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 15, 1861; Company B, Pottawattamie County, was mustered in at Council Bluffs, August 8, 1861; Company C, Guthrie County, mustered in at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., May 3, 1861; Company D, Decatur County, at St. Louis, August 16th; Company E, Polk County, at Council Bluffs, August 8th; Company F, Madison County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company G, Ringgold County, at Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company H, Adams County, Jefferson Barracks, August 15th; Company I, Wayne County, at St. Louis, August 31st; Company K, Taylor and Page Counties, at St. Louis, August 31st. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca, Taylor's Ridge; came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864. Returned in April, and was in the campaign against Atlanta, and Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington and home. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 24, 1865.

THE FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Matthias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. Company A was from Cedar County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Marshall County; Company E, from Buchanan County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Jackson County; Company K, from Allamakee County; was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg, Chickamauga: went home on veteran furlough, April, 1864. The non-veterans went home July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH INFANTRY.

was mustered into the service July 6, 1861, at Burlington, with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, Lieutenant Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Lucas and Clarke Counties; Company C, from Hardin County; Company D, from Appanoose County; Company E, from Monroe County; Company F, from Clarke County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Lee County; Company I, from Des Moines County; Company K, from Henry County. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, etc., etc. The Sixth lost 7 officers killed in action, 18 wounded; of enlisted men 102 were killed in action, 30 died of wounds, 124 of disease, 211 were discharged for disability and 301 were wounded in action, which was the largest list of casualties, of both officers and men, of any regiment from Iowa. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 21, 1865.

THE SEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861, with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and E. W. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Chickasaw and Floyd Counties; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Lee County; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Iowa County; Company H, from Washington County; Company I, from Wapello County; Company K, from Keokuk. Was engaged at the battles of Belmont (in which it lost in killed, wounded and missing 237 men), Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22d of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, July 12, 1865.

THE EIGHTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, with Frederick Steele, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Geddes, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Benton and Linn Counties; Company E, from Marion County; Company F, from Keokuk County; Company G, from Iowa and Johnson Counties; Company H, from Mahaska County; Company I, from Monroe County; Company K, from Louisa County. Was engaged at the following battles: Shiloh (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out of the United States service at Selma, Alabama, April 20, 1866.

THE NINTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service September 24, 1861, at Dubuque, with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, Major. Company A was from Jackson County; Company B, from Jones County; Company C, from Buchanan County; Company D, from Jones County; Company E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Fayette County; Company G, from Black Hawk County; Company H, from Winneshiek County; Company I, from Howard County and Company K, from Linn County. Was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas, Lookout Mountain, Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865.

THE TENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City September 6, 1861, with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; and John C. Bennett, of Polk County, as Major. Company A was from Polk County; Company B, from Warren County; Company C, from Tama County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Washington County; Company F, from Poweshiek County; Company G, from

Warren County; Company H, from Greene County; Company I, from Jasper County; Company K, from Polk and Madison Counties. Participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. In September, 1864, the non-veterans being mustered out, the veterans were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, where will be found their future operations.

THE ELEVENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, in September and October, 1861, with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Jno. C. Abercrombie, as Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major. Company A was from Muscatine; Company B, from Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company C, from Louisa County; Company D, from Muscatine County; Company E, from Cedar County; Company F, from Washington County; Company G, from Henry County; Company H, from Muscatine County; Company I from Muscatine County; Company K, from Linn County. Was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865.

THE TWELFTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service November 25, 1861, at Dubuque, with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major. Company A was from Hardin County; Company B, from Allamakee County; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Linn County; Company E, from Black Hawk County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Winneshiek County; Company H, from Dubuque and Delaware Counties; Company I, from Dubuque and Jackson Counties; Company K, from Delaware County. It was engaged at Fort Donelson, Shiloh, where most of the regiment was captured, and those not captured were organized in what was called the Union Brigade, and were in the battle of Corinth; the prisoners were exchanged November 10, 1862, and the regiment re-organized, and then participating in the siege of Vicksburg, battle of Tupelo, Miss.; White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. The regiment was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866.

THE THIRTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in November 1, 1861, at Davenport, with M. M. Crocker, of Des Moines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; John Shane, Vinton, Major. Company A was from Mt. Vernon; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Scott and Linn Counties; Company G, from Benton County; Company H, from Marshall County; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Washington County. It participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, Campaign against Atlanta. Was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through North and South Carolina. Was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.

THE FOURTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered in the United States service October, 1861, at Davenport, with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as

Lieutenant Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of Des Moines County, as Major. Company A was from Scott County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company D, from Henry and Van Buren Counties; Company E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Van Buren and Henry Counties; Company G, from Tama and Scott Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Henry County; Company K, from Des Moines County. Participated in the following engagements: Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth (where most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war), Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Ft. De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, etc., etc., and was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service March 19, 1862, at Keokuk, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Wm. Dewey, of Fremont County, as Lieutenant Colonel; W. W. Belknap, of Keokuk, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Company B, from Polk County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Company D, from Wapello County; Company E, from Van Buren County; Company F, from Fremont and Mills Counties; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Pottawattamie and Harrison Counties; Company I, from Lee, Van Buren and Clark Counties; Company K, from Wapello, Van Buren and Warren Counties. Participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, and was under fire during the siege of Atlanta eighty-one days; was on Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out, August 1, 1864.

THE SIXTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, Iowa, December 10, 1861, with Alexander Chambers, of the regular army, as Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. Purcell, of Muscatine, Major. Company A was from Clinton County; Company B, from Scott County; Company C, from Muscatine County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine, Clinton and Scott Counties; Company G, from Dubuque County; Company H, from Dubuque and Clayton Counties; Company I, from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company K, from Lee and Muscatine Counties. Was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nick-a-Jack Creek, battles around Atlanta; was in Sherman's campaigns, and the Carolina campaigns. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.

THE SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in March and April, 1862, with Jno. W. Rankin, of Keokuk, Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, Major. Company A was from Decatur County; Company B, from Lee County; Company C, from Van Buren, Wapello and Lee Counties; Company D, from Des Moines, Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company E, from Wapello County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion County; Company H, from Marion and Pottawattamie Counties; Company I, from Jefferson and Lee Counties; Company K, from Lee and Polk Counties. They were in

the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and at Tilton, Ga., Oct. 13, 1864, most of the regiment were taken prisoners of war. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.

THE EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, at Clinton, with John Edwards, of Chariton, Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, Lieutenant Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. Company A, was from Linn and various other counties; Company B, from Clark County; Company C, from Lucas County; Company D, from Keokuk and Wapello Counties; Company E, from Muscatine County; Company F, from Appanoose County; Company G, from Marion and Warren Counties; Company H, from Fayette and Benton Counties; Company I, from Washington County; Company K, from Wapello, Muscatine and Henry Counties, and was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., July 20, 1865.

THE NINETEENTH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, Lieutenant Colonel, and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, Major. Company A was from Lee and Van Buren Counties; Company B, from Jefferson County; Company C, from Washington County; Company D, from Jefferson County; Company E, from Lee County; Company F, from Louisa County; Company G, from Louisa County; Company H, from Van Buren County; Company I, from Van Buren County; Company K, from Henry County. Was engaged a Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, Yazoo River expedition, Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, at which place they surrendered; three officers and eight enlisted men were killed, sixteen enlisted men were wounded, and eleven officers and two hundred and three enlisted men taken prisoners out of five hundred engaged; they were exchanged July 22d, and joined their regiment August 7th, at New Orleans. Was engaged at Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.

THE TWENTIETH INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service August 25, 1862, at Clinton, with Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn Co., as Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Linn Co., as Major. Companies A, B, F, H and I were from Linn County; Companies C, D, E, G and K, from Scott County, and was engaged in the following battles: Prairie Grove, and assault on Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Clinton in June and August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (late Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Charles W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. G. VanAnda, of Delhi, as Major. Company A was from Mitchell and Black Hawk Counties; Company B, from Clayton County; Company C, from Dubuque County; Company D, from Clayton County; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Clayton County; Company H, from Dela-

ware County; Company I, from Dubuque County; Company K, from Delaware County, and was in the following engagements: Hartsville, Mo.; Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, was at the siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was mustered into the United States service Sept. 10, 1862, at Iowa City, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; Jno. A. Garrett, of Newton, Lieutenant Colonel; and Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major. Company A was from Johnson County; Company B, Johnson County; Company C, Jasper County; Company D, Monroe County; Company E, Wapello County; Company F, Johnson County; Company G, Johnson County; Company H, Johnson County; Company I, Johnson County; Company K, Johnson County. Was engaged at Vicksburg, Thompson's Hill, Champion Hills, Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, in Shenandoah Valley, losing 109 men, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was mustered into United States service at Des Moines, Sept. 19, 1862, with William Dewey, of Sidney, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieutenant Colonel, and S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major. Companies A, B and C, were from Polk County; Company D, from Wayne County; Company E, from Pottawattamie County; Company F, from Montgomery County; Company G, from Jasper County; Company H, from Madison County; Company I, from Cass County, and Company K, from Marshall County. Was in Vicksburg, and engaged at Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Vicksburg, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, Fort Blakely, and was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH

was mustered into United States service at Muscatine, September 18, 1862, with Eber C. Byam, of Mount Vernon, as Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mount Vernon, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. Company A was from Jackson and Clinton Counties; Companies B and C, from Cedar County; Company D, from Washington, Johnson and Cedar Counties; Company E, from Tama County; Companies F, G and H, from Linn County; Company I, from Jackson County, and Company K, from Jones County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Gen. Banks' Red River expedition, Winchester and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized with George A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolf as Lieutenant Colonel, and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant, September 27, 1862. Companies A and I were from Washington County; Companies B and H, from Henry County; Company C, from Henry and Lee Counties; Companies D, E and G, from Des Moines County; Company F, from Louisa County, and Company K, from Des Moines and Lee Counties. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ring-

gold, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ship's Gap, Bentonville, and on Sherman's march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. Was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH

was organized and mustered in at Clinton, in August, 1862, with Milo Smith, of Clinton, as Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Samuel Clark, of De Witt, as Major. Company A was from Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company B, from Jackson County; Companies C, D, E, F, G, H, I and K, from Clinton County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, Sherman's campaign to Savannah, went through the Carolinas, and was mustered out of service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH

was mustered into United States service at Dubuque, Oct. 3, 1862, with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. Companies A, B and I were from Allamakee County; Companies C and H, from Buchanan County; Companies D and E, from Clayton County; Company F, from Delaware County; Company G, from Floyd and Chickasaw Counties, and Company K, from Mitchell County. Engaged at Little Rock, Ark., was on Red River expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. Was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 8, 1865.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH

was organized at Iowa City, and mustered in Nov. 10, 1862, with William E. Miller, of Iowa City, as Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, as Lieutenant Colonel, and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. Companies A and D were from Benton County; Companies B and G, from Iowa County; Companies C, H and I, from Poweshiek County; Company E, from Johnson County; Company F, from Tama County, and Company K, from Jasper County. Was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was on Banks' Red River expedition, and engaged at Sabine Cross Roads; was engaged in Shenandoah Valley, Va., and engaged at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. Was mustered out of service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865.

THE TWENTY-NINTH

was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the United States service December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major. Company A was from Pottawattamie County; Company B, from Pottawattamie and Mills Counties; Company C, from Harrison County; Company D, from Adair and Adams Counties, Company E, from Fremont County; Company F, from Taylor County; Company G, from Ringgold County. Was engaged at Helena, Arkansas and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at New Orleans August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, and mustered into the United States service September 23, 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa County, as Colonel; Wm. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. Companies A and I were from Lee County; Company B, from Davis County; Company C, from Des Moines County; Company D, from Van Buren County; Companies E and K from Washington County; Company F, from Davis County; and Companies G and H, from Jefferson County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Ringgold, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Taylor's Ridge; was in Sherman's campaigns to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond; was in the grand review at Washington, D. C., where it was mustered out June 5, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY

was mustered into the service at Davenport October 13, 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. Company A was from Linn County; Companies B, C and D, from Black Hawk County; Companies E, G and H, from Jones County; Companies F, I and K, from Jackson County. Was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky, June 27, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. A. Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. Company A was from Hamilton, Hardin and Wright Counties; Company B, from Cerro Gordo County; Company C, from Black Hawk County; Company D, from Boone County; Company E, from Butler County; Company F, from Hardin County; Company G, from Butler and Floyd Counties; Company H, from Franklin County; Company I, from Webster County, and Company K, from Marshall and Polk Counties, and was mustered into the United States service October 5, 1862. Was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Town Creek, Nashville, etc., and was mustered out of the United States service at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 24, 1865.

THE THIRTY-THIRD INFANTRY

was organized at Oskaloosa, with Samuel A. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major. Companies A and I were from Marion County; Companies B, F and H, from Keokuk County; Companies C, D, E and K, from Makaska County, and Company G, from Marion, Makaska and Polk Counties, and mustered in October 1, 1862. Was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saliene River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. Was mustered out at New Orleans, July 17, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY

was organized with George W. Clark, of Indianola, as Colonel; W. S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur County, as Major, and mustered in at Burlington, October 15, 1862. Companies A and I were from Decatur County; Companies B, C and D, from Warren County; Company E, from Lucas County; Company F, from Wayne County; Company G, from Lucas and Clark Counties; Company H, from Madison and Warren Counties, and Company K, from Lucas County. Was engaged at Arkansas Post, Ft. Gaines, etc., etc. Was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth Infantry, January 1, 1865, and mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY

was organized at Muscatine, and mustered in the United States service September 18, 1862, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James H. Rothrock, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major. Companies A, B, C, D and E, were from Muscatine County; Company F, from Muscatine and Louisa Counties; Companies G, H and I, from Muscatine and Cedar Counties, and Company K, from Cedar County. Participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH INFANTRY

was organized at Keokuk, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose County, as Lieutenant Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major, and mustered in October 4, 1862; Company A was from Monroe County; Companies B, D, E, H and K, from Wapello County, and Companies C, F, G and I, from Appanoose County. Was engaged in the following battles: Mark's Mills, Ark.; Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. At Mark's Mills, April 25, 1864, out of 500 engaged, lost 200 killed and wounded, the balance being taken prisoners of war; was exchanged October 6, 1864. Was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865.

THE THIRY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (OR GRAY BEARDS,

was organized with Geo. W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major, and was mustered into United States service at Muscatine December 15, 1862. Company A was from Black Hawk and Linn Counties; Company B, from Muscatine County; Company C, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company D, from Johnson and Iowa Counties; Company E, from Wapello and Mahaska Counties; Company F, from Dubuque County; Company G, from Appanoose, Des Moines, Henry and Washington Counties; Company H, from Henry and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Jasper, Linn and other counties, and Company K, from Scott and Fayette Counties. The object of the Thirty-seventh was to do garrison duty and let the young men go to the front. It was mustered out at Davenport on expiration of three years' service.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY

was organized at Dubuque, and mustered in November 4, 1862, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudnutt, of Waverly, as Lieutenant Colonel, and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. Companies A, Ft G and H were from Fayette County; Company B, from Bremer County; Company C, from Chickasaw County; Companies D, E and K, from Winneshiek County, and Company I, from Howard County. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Banks' Red River expedition, and on December 12, 1864, was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry. Mustered out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865.

THE THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY

was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas County, as Lieutenant Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of Des Moines, as Major. Companies A and F were from Madison County; Companies B and I, from Polk County; Companies C and H, from Dallas County; Company D, from Clark County; Company E, from Greene County; Company G, from Des Moines and Henry Counties; and Company K, from Clark and Decatur Counties. Was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn.; Corinth, Allatoona, Ga.; Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Sherman's march to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was mustered out at Washington June 5, 1865.

THE FORTIETH INFANTRY

was organized at Iowa City November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major. Companies A and H were from Marion County; Company B, from Poweshiek County; Company C, from Mahaska County; Companies D and E, from Jasper County; Company F, from Mahaska and Marion Counties; Company G, from Marion County; Company I, from Keokuk County; and Company K, from Benton and other counties. Participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Banks' Red River expedition, Jenkins' Ferry, etc. Was mustered out at Port Gibson August 2, 1866.

THE FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY,

formerly Companies A, B and C of the Fourteenth Infantry, became Companies K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry, under authority of the War Department. Its infantry organization was under command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Company A was from Black Hawk, Johnson and other counties; Company B, from Johnson County; and Company C, from Des Moines and various counties.

THE FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in June 1, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque County; Company B, Muscatine County; Company C, Jones, Linn and Dubuque Counties; Company D, Johnson and Linn Counties; Company E, Bremer and Butler Counties; Company F, Clinton and Jackson Counties; Company G, Marshall and Hardin Counties; Company H, Boone and Polk Counties; Companies I and K, Scott County. The Forty-fourth did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn. Mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864.

THE FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. H. Bereman, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. The companies were from the following counties: A, Henry; B, Washington; C, Lee; D, Davis; E, Henry and Lee; F, Des Moines; G, Des Moines and Henry; H, Henry; I, Jefferson, and K, Van Buren. Was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864.

THE FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. L. Tarbet, as Major, and was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864. Company A was from Dubuque; Company B, from Poweshiek; C, from Dallas and Guthrie; D, from Taylor and Fayette; E, from Ringgold and Linn; F, from Winneshiek and Delaware; G, from Appanoose and Delaware; H, from Wayne; I, from Cedar, and K, from Lucas. Was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864.

THE FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY (100 DAYS)

was mustered into United States service at Davenport, June 4, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel, and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major. Company A was from Marion and Clayton Counties; Company B, from Appanoose County; Company C, from Wapello and Benton Counties; Company D, from Buchanan and Linn Counties; Company E, from Madison County; Company F, from Polk County; Company G, from Johnson County; Company H, from Keokuk County; Company I, from Mahaska County, and Company K, from Wapello.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY—BATTALION—(100 DAYS)

was organized at Davenport, and mustered in July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant Colonel. Company A was from Warren County; Company B, from Jasper County; Company C, from Decatur County, and Company D, from Des Moines and Lee Counties, and was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks Oct. 21, 1864.

CAVALRY.

THE FIRST CAVALRY

was organized at Burlington, and mustered into the United States service May 3, 1861, with Fitz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Chas. E. Moss, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel; and E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors. Company A was from Lee, Van Buren and Wapello Counties; Company B, from Clinton County; Company C, from Des Moines and Lee Counties; Company D, from Madison and Warren Counties; Company E, from Henry County; Company F, from Johnson and Linn Counties; Company G, from Dubuque and Black Hawk Counties; Company H, from Lucas and Morrison Counties; Company I, from Wapello and Des Moines Counties; Company K, from Allamakee and Clayton Counties; Company L, from Dubuque and other

counties; Company M, from Clinton County. It was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo.; Rolla, New Lexington, Elkins' Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, Clear Creek, etc. Was mustered out at Austin, Texas, February 15, 1866.

THE SECOND CAVALRY

was organized with W. L. Elliott, of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors, and was mustered into the United States service at Davenport September 1, 1861. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, from Marshall County; Company C, from Scott County; Company D, from Polk County; Company E, from Scott County; Company F, from Hamilton and Franklin Counties; Company G, from Muscatine County; Company H, from Johnson County; Company I, from Cerro Gordo, Delaware and other counties; Company K, from Des Moines County; Company L, from Jackson County, and Company M, from Jackson County. The Second Cavalry participated in the following military movements: Siege of Corinth, battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford, and engagements against Hood's march on Nashville, battle of Nashville, etc. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865.

THE THIRD CAVALRY

was organized and mustered into the United States service at Keokuk, in August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant Colonel, and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. Companies A and E were from Davis County; Company B, from Van Buren and Lee Counties; Company C, from Lee and Keokuk Counties; Company D, from Davis and Van Buren Counties; Company F, from Jefferson County; Company G, from Van Buren County; Company H, from Van Buren and Jefferson Counties; Company I, from Appanoose County; Company K, from Wapello and Marion Counties; Company L, from Decatur County, and Company M, from Appanoose and Decatur Counties. It was engaged in the following battles and skirmishes: Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevello, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Botts' Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo, Village Creek. Was mustered out of United States service at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.

THE FOURTH CAVALRY

was organized with Asbury B. Porter, of Mount Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant Colonel; S. D. Swan, of Mount Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of Des Moines, and G. A. Stone, of Mount Pleasant, as Majors, and mustered into United States service at Mount Pleasant November 21, 1861. Company A was from Delaware County; Company C, from Jefferson and Henry Counties; Company D, from Henry County; Company E,

from Jasper and Poweshiek Counties; Company F, from Wapello County; Company G, from Lee and Henry Counties; Company H, from Chickasaw County; Company I, from Madison County; Company K, from Henry County; Company L, from Des Moines and other counties; and Company M, from Jefferson County. The Fourth Cavalry lost men in the following engagements: Guntown, Miss.; Helena, Ark.; near Bear Creek, Miss.; near Memphis, Tenn.; Town Creek, Miss.; Columbus, Ga.; Mechanicsburg, Miss.; Little Blue River, Ark.; Brownsville, Miss.; Ripley, Miss.; Black River Bridge, Miss.; Grenada, Miss.; Little Red River, Ark.; Tupelo, Miss.; Yazoo River, Miss.; White River, Ark.; Osage, Kan.; Lick Creek, Ark.; Okalona, Miss.; St. Francis River, Ark. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 10, 1865.

THE FIFTH CAVALRY

was organized at Omaha with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant Colonel; and C. S. Bernstein, of Dubuque, as Major, and mustered in September 21, 1861. Companies A, B, C and D were mostly from Nebraska; Company E, from Dubuque County; Company F, from Des Moines, Dubuque and Lee Counties; Company G, from Minnesota; Company H, from Jackson and other counties; Companies I and K were from Minnesota; Company L, from Minnesota and Missouri; Company M, from Missouri; Companies G, I and K were transferred to Minnesota Volunteers Feb. 25, 1864. The new Company G was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies C, E, F and I of Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Cavalry August 8, 1864. The second Company I was organized from veterans and recruits and Companies A, B, D, G, H and K of the Fifth Iowa Infantry, and transferred to Fifth Iowa Cavalry August 18, 1864. Was engaged at second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newnan, Camp Creek, Cumberland Works, Tenn.; Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski, Cheraw, and mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865.

THE SIXTH CAVALRY.

was organized with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant Colonel; T. H. Shephard, of Iowa City, E. P. Ten-Broeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors, and was mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863. Company A was from Scott and other counties; Company B, from Dubuque and other counties; Company C, from Fayette County; Company D, from Winneshiek County; Company E, from Southwest counties of the State; Company F, from Allamakee and other counties; Company G, from Delaware and Buchanan Counties; Company H, from Linn County; Company I, from Johnson and other counties; Company K, from Linn County; Company L, from Clayton County; Company M, from Johnson and Dubuque Counties. The Sixth Cavalry operated on the frontier against the Indians. Was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865.

THE SEVENTH CAVALRY

was organized at Davenport, and mustered into the United States service April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant Colonel; H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque,

and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors. Companies A, B, C and D, were from Wapello and other counties in immediate vicinity; Companies E, F, G and H, were from all parts of the State; Company I, from Sioux City and known as Sioux City Cavalry; Company K was originally Company A of the Fourteenth Infantry and afterward Company A of the Forty-first Infantry, was from Johnson and other counties; Company L was originally Company B, of the Forty-first Infantry and afterward Company B, of the Forty—, and was from Johnson County; Company M was originally Company C, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and afterward Company C, of the Forty-first and from Des Moines and other counties. The Seventh Cavalry operated against the Indians. Excepting the Lieutenant Colonel and Companies K, L and M, the regiment was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, May 17, 1866. Companies K, L, and M were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY

was organized with J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton, J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenburg, as Majors, and were mustered in at Davenport September 30, 1863. The companies were mostly from the following counties: Company A, Page; B, Wapello; C, Van Buren; D, Ringgold; E, Henry; F, Appanoose; G, Clayton; H, Appanoose; I, Marshall; K, Muscatine; L, Wapello; M, Polk. The Eighth did a large amount of duty guarding Sherman's communications, in which it had many small engagements. It was in the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newnan, Nashville, etc. Was on Stoneman's cavalry raid around Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. Was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865.

THE NINTH CAVALRY

was mustered in at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of Des Moines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors. Company A was from Muscatine County; Company B, Linn County; Company C, Wapello and Decatur Counties; Company D, Washington County; Company E, Fayette County; Company F, Clayton County; Companies G and H, various counties; Company I, Wapello and Jefferson Counties; Company K, Keokuk County; Company L, Jasper and Marion Counties; Company M, Wapello and Lee Counties. Was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866.

ARTILLERY.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, Des Moines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk, etc., and was mustered in at Burlington, Aug. 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain. Was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in Atlanta campaign, Chickasaw Bayou, Lookout Mountain, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport July 5, 1865.

THE SECOND BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawattamie, and mustered into United States service at Council Bluffs and St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson T. Spear, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. Was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Aug. 7, 1865.

THE THIRD BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and mustered into United States service at Dubuque, September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. Was at battle of Pea Ridge, etc., etc. Was mustered out at Davenport, Oct. 23, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont Counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, Nov. 23, 1863, with P. H. Goode, of Glenwood, Captain. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FOURTH BATTALION

Company A, from Fremont County, W. Hoyt, Captain; Company B, from Taylor County, John Flick, Captain; Company C, from Page County, J. Whitcomb, Captain.

THE NORTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier, James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It had Companies A, B, C, D and E, all enlisted from the Northwestern counties.

THE SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE

was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the Southern border of the State, and was organized in counties on the border of Missouri. Company A, First Battalion, was from Lee County, Wm. Sole, Captain; Company B, First Battalion, Joseph Dickey, Captain, from Van Buren County; Company A, Second Battalion, from Davis County, Capt. H. B. Horn; Company B, Second Battalion, from Appanoose County, E. B. Skinner, Captain; Company A, Third Battalion, from Decatur County, J. H. Simmons, Captain; Company B, Third Battalion, from Wayne County, E. F. Estel, Captain; Company C, Third Battalion, from Ringgold County, N. Miller, Captain.

THE FIRST INFANTRY—AFRICAN DESCENT—(SIXTIETH U. S.)

was organized with John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, as Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant Colonel, and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, as Major. Had ten companies, and were mustered in at various places in the Fall of 1863. The men were from all parts of the State and some from Missouri.

During the war, the following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments:*

MAJOR GENERALS

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier General, from March 21, 1862.
 Frederick Steele, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Brigadier General, from November 29, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.
 Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.
 Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.
 Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.
 James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.
 Washington L. Elliott, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.
 Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.
 Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1862.
 Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.
 Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from Nov. 29, 1862. (Since died.)
 Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry from March 13, 1863.
 Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.
 John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.
 Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.
 Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 15th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.
 John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.
 James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.
 James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

BREVET MAJOR GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier General from October 5, 1864.
 Edward Hatch, Brigadier General, from December 15, 1864.
 Wm. W. Belknap, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 W. L. Elliott, Brigadier General, from March 13, 1865.
 Wm. Vandever, Brigadier General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A. A. G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.
 Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.
 S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864. (Since died.)
 Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.
 Samuel L. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.
 Clark R. Wever, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.
 Francis M. Drake, Lieutenant Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.
 George A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.
 George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.
 J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.
 W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

*Thomas J. McKean was appointed Paymaster in U. S. A. from Iowa, and subsequently promoted Brigadier General, to date from Nov. 21, 1861.

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG OFFICERS OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

REGIMENT OR BATTERY	KILLED.	DIED.	DISCHARGED.	WOUNDED.	CAPTURED.	TRANFERRED.	
	IN ACTION.	ACCIDENTALITY.	OF WOUNDS.	OF DISEASE.	BY DRAWING.	TOTAL.	
First Cavalry.....	1	1	2	3	1	4	3
Second Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	2	12	5
Third Cavalry.....	3	2	4	6	5	9	3
Fourth Cavalry.....	3	3	6	6	6	7	3
Fifth Cavalry.....	5	5	2	4	1	6	2
Sixth Cavalry.....	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
Seventh Cavalry.....	8	3	2	2	2	10	2
Eighth Cavalry.....	9	1	3	1	1	10	2
Ninth Cavalry.....	8	1	1	1	2	2	2
Artillery, First Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Artillery, Second Battery.....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1
Artillery, Third Battery.....	2	2	4	4	1	1	1
First Infantry.....	1	1	4	2	6	2	1
Second Infantry.....	6	6	4	2	1	1	1
Second and Third Infantry (consolidated).....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Third Infantry.....	2	2	4	4	1	1	1
Third Veteran Infantry.....	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Fourth Infantry.....	3	3	2	5	1	1	1
Fifth Infantry.....	4	1	5	1	6	16	9
Sixth Infantry.....	7	7	1	3	4	17	8
Seventh Infantry.....	4	4	3	6	5	18	9
Eighth Infantry.....	3	3	1	4	6	17	8
Ninth Infantry.....	6	6	7	2	9	18	9
Tenth Infantry.....	6	6	6	1	8	16	8
Eleventh Infantry.....	3	3	2	1	4	4	2
Twelfth Infantry.....	8	8	1	8	9	8	4
Thirteenth Infantry.....	2	2	4	3	7	11	4

NUMBER OF CASUALTIES AMONG ENLISTED MEN OF IOWA REGIMENTS DURING THE WAR.

* Before transferred to 7th Iowa Cavalry.

**NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATE OF IOWA
DURING THE WAR OF THE REBELLION,
TO JANUARY 1, 1865.**

No. Regiment.	No. of men.	No. Regiment.	No. of men.
1st Iowa Infantry.....	959	39th Iowa Infantry.....	933
2d " "	1,247	40th " "	900
3d " "	1,074	41st Battalion Iowa Infantry.....	294
4th " "	1,184	44th Infantry (100-days men).....	867
5th " "	1,037	45th " "	912
6th " "	1,013	46th " "	892
7th " "	1,138	47th " "	884
8th " "	1,027	48th Battalion " "	346
9th " "	1,090	1st Iowa Cavalry.....	1,478
10th " "	1,027	2d " "	1,394
11th " "	1,022	3d " "	1,360
12th " "	981	4th " "	1,227
13th " "	989	5th " "	1,245
14th " "	840	6th " "	1,125
15th " "	1,196	7th " "	562
16th " "	919	8th " "	1,234
17th " "	956	9th " "	1,178
18th " "	875	Sioux City Cavalry*.....	93
19th " "	985	Co. A, 11th Penn. Cavalry.....	87
20th " "	925	1st Battery Artillery.....	149
21st " "	980	2d " "	123
22d " "	1,008	3d " "	142
23d " "	961	4th " "	152
24th " "	979	1st Iowa African Infantry, 60th U. S. Inf.	903
25th " "	995	Dodge's Brigade Band.....	14
26th " "	919	Band of 2d Iowa Infantry.....	10
27th " "	940	Enlistments as far as reported to Jan. 1,	
28th " "	956	1864, for the older Iowa regiments....	2,765
29th " "	1,005	Enlistments of Iowa men in regiments	
30th " "	978	of other States, over.....	2,500
31st " "	977		
32d " "	925	Total.....	61,653
33d " "	985	Re-enlisted Veterans for different Regi-	
34th " "	953	ments.....	7,202
35th " "	984	Additional enlistments.....	6,664
36th " "	986		
37th " "	914	Grand total as far as reported up to Jan.	
38th " "	910	1, 1865.....	75,519

This does not include those Iowa men who veteranized in the regiments of other States, nor the names of men who enlisted during 1864, in regiments of other States.

* Afterward consolidated with Seventh Cavalry.

† Only a portion of this regiment was credited to the State.

**POPULATION OF IOWA,
By COUNTIES.**

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Adair.....	7045	3982	984.....	.....	.....	1616
Adams.....	7832	4614	1533.....	.....	.....	1727
Allamakee.....	19158	17868	12337	777.....	.....	3653
Appanoose.....	17405	16456	11931	3131.....	.....	8679
Audubon.....	2370	1212	454.....	.....	.....	527
Benton.....	28807	22454	8496	672.....	.....	4778
Black Hawk.....	22913	21706	8244	133.....	.....	4877
Boone.....	17251	14584	4232	735.....	.....	3515
Bremer.....	13220	12528	4915.....	.....	.....	2656
Buchanan.....	17315	17034	7906	517.....	.....	3890
Buena Vista.....	8561	1585	57.....	.....	.....	817
Buncombe*.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butler.....	11734	9951	3724.....	.....	.....	2598
Calhoun.....	3185	1602	147.....	.....	.....	681
Carroll.....	5760	2451	281.....	.....	.....	1197
Cass.....	10552	5464	1612.....	.....	.....	2422
Cedar.....	17879	19731	12949	3941	1253	8934
Cerro Gordo.....	6685	4722	940.....	.....	.....	1526
Cherokee.....	424 ⁹	1967	58.....	.....	.....	1001
Chickasaw.....	11400	10180	4336.....	.....	.....	2392
Clarke.....	10118	8735	5427	79.....	.....	2213
Clay.....	3559	1523	52.....	.....	.....	868
Clayton.....	27184	27771	20728	3873	1101	5272
Clinton.....	34295	35357	18938	2822	821	5669
Crawford.....	6039	2530	383.....	.....	.....	1244
Dallas.....	14386	12019	5244	854.....	.....	8170
Davis.....	15757	15565	13764	7264.....	.....	3448
Decatur.....	13249	12018	8677	965.....	.....	2882
Delaware.....	16893	17432	11024	1759	168	3662
Des Moines.....	35415	27256	19611	12988	5577	6654
Dickinson.....	1748	1389	180.....	.....	.....	394
Dubuque.....	43845	38969	31164	10841	3059	8759
Emmett.....	1436	1392	105.....	.....	.....	299
Fayette.....	20515	16973	12073	825.....	.....	4637
Floyd.....	13100	10768	3744.....	.....	.....	2884
Franklin.....	6558	4738	1309.....	.....	.....	1374
Fremont.....	13719	11173	5074	1244.....	.....	2998
Greene.....	7028	4627	1374.....	.....	.....	1622
Grundy.....	8134	6399	793.....	.....	.....	1625
Guthrie.....	9638	7061	3058.....	.....	.....	2339
Hamilton.....	7701	6055	1699.....	.....	.....	1455
Hancock.....	1482	999	179.....	.....	.....	303
Hardin.....	15029	13684	5440.....	.....	.....	3215
Harrison.....	11818	8931	3621.....	.....	.....	2658
Henry.....	21594	21463	18701	8707	3772	4641
Howard.....	7875	6282	3168.....	.....	.....	1712
Humboldt.....	3455	2506	332.....	.....	.....	695
Ida.....	794	226	43.....	.....	.....	172
Iowa.....	17456	16644	8029	822.....	.....	3576
Jackson.....	23061	22613	18493	7210	1411	4901
Jasper.....	24128	22116	9883	1280.....	.....	5239
Jefferson.....	17127	17839	15038	9904	2773	3721
Johnson.....	24654	24898	17573	4472	1491	5225
Jones.....	19168	19731	13306	3007	471	4180

* In 1862, name changed to Lyon.

POPULATION OF IOWA—CONCLUDED.

COUNTIES.	AGGREGATE.					
	1875.	1870.	1860.	1850.	1840.	Voters.
Keokuk	20488	19434	13271	4822	.....	4202
Kossuth.....	3765	3851	416	.....	.....	773
Lee	33913	38210	29232	18861	6093	7274
Linn	31815	28852	18947	5444	1373	7509
Louisa	12499	12877	10370	4939	1927	2899
Lucas.....	11725	10388	5766	471	.....	2464
Lyon*.....	1139	221	.....	.....	.....	287
Madison.....	16030	13884	7339	1179	.....	3632
Mahaska.....	23718	22508	14816	5989	.....	5287
Marion.....	24094	24436	16813	5482	.....	4988
Marshall	19629	17576	6015	338	.....	4445
Mills.....	10555	8718	4481	.....	.....	2365
Mitchell.....	11523	9582	3409	.....	.....	2338
Monona.....	2267	3054	832	.....	.....	1292
Monroe	12811	12724	8612	2884	.....	2743
Montgomery.....	10389	5934	1256	.....	.....	2485
Muscatine.....	21623	21688	16444	5731	1942	6588
O'Brien	2349	715	8	.....	.....	595
Osceola	1778	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
Page.....	14274	9975	4419	551	.....	3222
Palo Alto	2728	1336	132	.....	.....	556
Plymouth.....	6282	2199	148	.....	.....	1136
Pocahontas	2249	1446	103	.....	.....	464
Polk.....	31558	27857	11625	4513	.....	6842
Pottawattomie	21665	16893	4968	7828	.....	4392
Poweshiek	16482	15581	5668	615	.....	3634
Ringgold	7546	5691	2923	.....	.....	1496
Sac.....	2873	1411	246	.....	.....	657
Scott.....	39763	38599	25059	5986	2140	7109
Shelby	5664	2540	818	.....	.....	1084
Sioux	3120	576	10	.....	.....	687
Story	13111	11651	4051	.....	.....	2574
Tama	18771	16131	5285	8	.....	3911
Taylor	10418	6989	8590	204	.....	2282
Union	8827	6986	2012	.....	.....	1924
Van Buren	16980	17672	17081	12270	6146	3893
Wapello	23865	22346	14518	8471	.....	5346
Warren	18541	17980	10281	961	.....	4168
Washington	19269	18952	14235	4957	1594	4168
Wayne	18978	11287	6409	340	.....	2947
Webster	13114	10484	2504	.....	.....	2747
Winnebago	2986	1562	168	.....	.....	406
Winneshiek	24233	23570	18942	546	.....	4117
Woodbury	8568	6172	1119	.....	.....	1776
Worth	4908	2892	756	.....	.....	763
Wright	8244	2392	653	.....	.....	694
Total.....	1853118	1191792	674913	192214	48112	284557

* Formerly Buncombe.

ILLINOIS.

Length, 380 miles, mean width about 156 miles. Area, 55,410 square miles, or 35,462,400 acres. Illinois, as regards its surface, constitutes a table-land at a varying elevation ranging between 350 and 800 feet above the sea level; composed of extensive and highly fertile prairies and plains. Much of the south division of the State, especially the river-bottoms, are thickly wooded. The prairies, too, have oasis-like clumps of trees scattered here and there at intervals. The chief rivers irrigating the State are the Mississippi—dividing it from Iowa and Missouri—the Ohio (forming its south barrier), the Illinois, Wabash, Kaskaskia, and Sangamon, with their numerous affluents. The total extent of navigable streams is calculated at 4,000 miles. Small lakes are scattered over various parts of the State. Illinois is extremely prolific in minerals, chiefly coal, iron, copper, and zinc ores, sulphur and limestone. The coal-field alone is estimated to absorb a full third of the entire coal-deposit of North America. Climate tolerably equable and healthy; the mean temperature standing at about 51° Fahrenheit. As an agricultural region, Illinois takes a competitive rank with neighboring States, the cereals, fruits, and root-crops yielding plentiful returns; in fact, as a grain-growing State, Illinois may be deemed, in proportion to her size, to possess a greater area of lands suitable for its production than any other State in the Union. Stock-raising is also largely carried on, while her manufacturing interests in regard of woolen fabrics, etc., are on a very extensive and yearly expanding scale. The lines of railroad in the State are among the most extensive of the Union. Inland water-carriage is facilitated by a canal connecting the Illinois River with Lake Michigan, and thence with the St. Lawrence and Atlantic. Illinois is divided into 102 counties; the chief towns being Chicago, Springfield (capital), Alton, Quincy, Peoria, Galena, Bloomington, Rock Island, Vandalia, etc. By the new Constitution, established in 1870, the State Legislature consists of 51 Senators, elected for four years, and 153 Representatives, for two years; which numbers were to be decennially increased thereafter to the number of six per every additional half-million of inhabitants. Religious and educational institutions are largely diffused throughout, and are in a very flourishing condition. Illinois has a State Lunatic and a Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Jacksonville; a State Penitentiary at Joliet; and a Home for

Soldiers' Orphans at Normal. On November 30, 1870, the public debt of the State was returned at \$4,870,937, with a balance of \$1,808,833 unprovided for. At the same period the value of assessed and equalized property presented the following totals: assessed, \$840,031,703; equalized \$480,664,058. The name of Illinois, through nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, embraced most of the known regions north and west of Ohio. French colonists established themselves in 1673, at Cahokia and Kaskaskia, and the territory of which these settlements formed the nucleus was, in 1763, ceded to Great Britain in conjunction with Canada, and ultimately resigned to the United States in 1787. Illinois entered the Union as a State, December 3, 1818; and now sends 19 Representatives to Congress. Population, 2,589,891, in 1870.



INDIANA.

The profile of Indiana forms a nearly exact parallelogram, occupying one of the most fertile portions of the great Mississippi Valley. The greater extent of the surface embraced within its limits consists of gentle undulations rising into hilly tracts toward the Ohio bottom. The chief rivers of the State are the Ohio and Wabash, with their numerous affluents. The soil is highly productive of the cereals and grasses—most particularly so in the valleys of the Ohio, Wabash, Whitewater, and White Rivers. The northeast and central portions are well timbered with virgin forests, and the west section is notably rich in coal, constituting an offshoot of the great Illinois carboniferous field. Iron, copper, marble, slate, gypsum, and various clays are also abundant. From an agricultural point of view, the staple products are maize and wheat, with the other cereals in lesser yields; and besides these, flax, hemp, sorghum, hops, etc., are extensively raised. Indiana is divided into 92 counties, and counts among her principal cities and towns, those of Indianapolis (the capital), Fort Wayne, Evansville, Terre Haute, Madison, Jeffersonville, Columbus, Vincennes, South Bend, etc. The public institutions of the State are many and various, and on a scale of magnitude and efficiency commensurate with her important political and industrial status. Upward of two thousand miles of railroads permeate the State in all directions, and greatly conduce to the development of her expanding manufacturing interests. Statistics for the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1870, exhibited a total of receipts, \$3,896,541 as against disbursements, \$3,532,406, leaving a balance, \$364,135 in favor of the State Treasury. The entire public debt, January 5, 1871, \$3,971,000. This State was first settled by Canadian voyageurs in 1702, who erected a fort at Vincennes; in 1763 it passed into the hands of the English, and was by the latter ceded to the United States in 1783. From 1788 till 1791, an Indian warfare prevailed. In 1800, all the region west and north of Ohio (then formed into a distinct territory) became merged in Indiana. In 1809, the present limits of the State were defined, Michigan and Illinois having previously been withdrawn. In 1811, Indiana was the theater of the Indian War of Tecumseh, ending with the decisive battle of Tippecanoe. In 1816 (December 11), Indiana became enrolled among the States of the American Union. In 1834, the State passed through a monetary crisis owing to its having become mixed up with railroad, canal, and other speculations on a gigantic scale, which ended, for the time being, in a general collapse of public credit, and consequent bankruptcy. Since that time, however, the greater number of the public

works which had brought about that imbroglio — especially the great Wabash and Erie Canal — have been completed, to the great benefit of the State, whose subsequent progress has year by year been marked by rapid strides in the paths of wealth, commerce, and general social and political prosperity. The constitution now in force was adopted in 1851. Population, 1,680,637.

IOWA.

In shape, Iowa presents an almost perfect parallelogram; has a length, north to south, of about 300 miles, by a pretty even width of 208 miles, and embraces an area of 55,045 square miles, or 35,228,800 acres. The surface of the State is generally undulating, rising toward the middle into an elevated plateau which forms the "divide" of the Missouri and Mississippi basins. Rolling prairies, especially in the south section, constitute a regnant feature, and the river bottoms, beited with woodlands, present a soil of the richest alluvion. Iowa is well watered; the principal rivers being the Mississippi and Missouri, which form respectively its east and west limits, and the Cedar, Iowa, and Des Moines, affluents of the first named. Mineralogically, Iowa is important as occupying a section of the great Northwest coal field, to the extent of an area estimated at 25,000 square miles. Lead, copper, zinc, and iron, are also mined in considerable quantities. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, maize, and the other cereals; fruits, vegetables, and esculent roots; maize, wheat, and oats forming the chief staples. Wine, tobacco, hops, and wax, are other noticeable items of the agricultural yield. Cattle-raising, too, is a branch of rural industry largely engaged in. The climate is healthy, although liable to extremes of heat and cold. The annual gross product of the various manufactures carried on in this State approximate, in round numbers, a sum of \$20,000,000. Iowa has an immense railroad system, besides over 500 miles of water-communication by means of its navigable rivers. The State is politically divided into 99 counties, with the following centers of population: Des Moines (capital), Iowa City (former capital), Dubuque, Davenport, Burlington, Council Bluffs, Keokuk, Muscatine, and Cedar Rapids. The State institutions of Iowa—religious, scholastic, and philanthropic—are on a par, as regards number and perfection of organization and operation, with those of her Northwest sister States, and education is especially well cared for, and largely diffused. Iowa formed a portion of the American territorial acquisitions from France, by the so-called Louisiana purchase in 1803, and was politically identified with Louisiana till 1812,



R. S. Bower

when it merged into the Missouri Territory; in 1834 it came under the Michigan organization, and, in 1836, under that of Wisconsin. Finally, after being constituted an independent Territory, it became a State of the Union, December 28, 1846. Population in 1860, 674,913; in 1870, 1,191,792, and in 1875, 1,353,118.

MICHIGAN.

United area, 56,243 square miles, or 35,995,520 acres. Extent of the Upper and smaller Peninsula—length, 316 miles; breadth, fluctuating between 36 and 120 miles. The south division is 416 miles long, by from 50 to 300 miles wide. Aggregate lake-shore line, 1,400 miles. The Upper, or North, Peninsula consists chiefly of an elevated plateau, expanding into the Porcupine mountain-system, attaining a maximum height of some 2,000 feet. Its shores along Lake Superior are eminently bold and picturesque, and its area is rich in minerals, its product of copper constituting an important source of industry. Both divisions are heavily wooded, and the South one, in addition, boasts of a deep, rich, loamy soil, throwing up excellent crops of cereals and other agricultural produce. The climate is generally mild and humid, though the Winter colds are severe. The chief staples of farm husbandry include the cereals, grasses, maple sugar, sorghum, tobacco, fruits, and dairy-stuffs. In 1870, the acres of land in farms were: improved, 5,096,939; unimproved woodland, 4,080,146; other unimproved land, 842,057. The cash value of land was \$398,240,578; of farming implements and machinery, \$13,711,979. In 1869, there were shipped from the Lake Superior ports, 874,582 tons of iron ore, and 45,762 of smelted pig, along with 14,188 tons of copper (ore and ingot). Coal is another article largely mined. Inland communication is provided for by an admirably organized railroad system, and by the St. Mary's Ship Canal, connecting Lakes Huron and Superior. Michigan is politically divided into 78 counties; its chief urban centers are Detroit, Lansing (capital), Ann Arbor, Marquette, Bay City, Niles, Ypsilanti, Grand Haven, etc. The Governor of the State is elected biennially. On November 30, 1870, the aggregate bonded debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,385,028, and the assessed valuation of land to \$266,929,278, representing an estimated cash value of \$800,000,000. Education is largely diffused and most excellently conducted and provided for. The State University at Ann Arbor, the colleges of Detroit and Kalamazoo, the Albion Female College, the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, and the State Agricultural College at Lansing, are chief among the academic institutions. Michigan (a term of Chippeway origin, and

signifying "Great Lake), was discovered and first settled by French Canadians, who, in 1670, founded Detroit, the pioneer of a series of trading-posts on the Indian frontier. During the "Conspiracy of Pontiac," following the French loss of Canada, Michigan became the scene of a sanguinary struggle between the whites and aborigines. In 1796, it became annexed to the United States, which incorporated this region with the Northwest Territory, and then with Indiana Territory, till 1803, when it became territorially independent. Michigan was the theater of warlike operations during the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and in 1819 was authorized to be represented by one delegate in Congress; in 1837 she was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1869 ratified the 15th Amendment to the Federal Constitution. Population, 1,184,059.

WISCONSIN.

It has a mean length of 260 miles, and a maximum breadth of 215. Land area, 53,924 square miles, or 34,511,360 acres. Wisconsin lies at a considerable altitude above sea-level, and consists for the most part of an upland plateau, the surface of which is undulating and very generally diversified. Numerous local eminences called mounds are interspersed over the State, and the Lake Michigan coast-line is in many parts characterized by lofty escarp'd cliffs, even as on the west side the banks of the Mississippi form a series of high and picturesque bluffs. A group of islands known as The Apostles lie off the extreme north point of the State in Lake Superior, and the great estuary of Green Bay, running far inland, gives formation to a long, narrow peninsula between its waters and those of Lake Michigan. The river-system of Wisconsin has three outlets — those of Lake Superior, Green Bay, and the Mississippi, which latter stream forms the entire southwest frontier, widening at one point into the large watery expanse called Lake Pepin. Lake Superior receives the St. Louis, Burnt Wood, and Montreal Rivers; Green Bay, the Menomonee, Peshtigo, Oconto, and Fox; while into the Mississippi empty the St. Croix, Chippewa, Black, Wisconsin, and Rock Rivers. The chief interior lakes are those of Winnebago, Horicon, and Court Oreilles, and smaller sheets of water stud a great part of the surface. The climate is healthful, with cold Winters and brief but very warm Summers. Mean annual rainfall 31 inches. The geological system represented by the State, embraces those rocks included between the primary and the Devonian series, the former containing extensive deposits of copper and iron ore. Besides these minerals, lead and zinc are found in great quantities, together with kaolin, plumbago, gypsum,

and various clays. Mining, consequently, forms a prominent industry, and one of yearly increasing dimensions. The soil of Wisconsin is of varying quality, but fertile on the whole, and in the north parts of the State heavily timbered. The agricultural yield comprises the cereals, together with flax, hemp, tobacco, pulse, sorgum, and all kinds of vegetables, and of the hardier fruits. In 1870, the State had a total number of 102,904 farms, occupying 11,715,321 acres, of which 5,899,343 consisted of improved land, and 3,437,442 were timbered. Cash value of farms, \$300,414,064; of farm implements and machinery, \$14,239,364. Total estimated value of all farm products, including betterments and additions to stock, \$78,027,032; of orchard and dairy stuffs, \$1,045,933; of lumber, \$1,327,618; of home manufactures, \$338,423; of all live-stock, \$45,310,882. Number of manufacturing establishments, 7,136, employing 39,055 hands, and turning out productions valued at \$85,624,966. The political divisions of the State form 61 counties, and the chief places of wealth, trade, and population, are Madison (the capital), Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Janesville, Portage City, Racine, Kenosha, and La Crosse. In 1870, the total assessed valuation reached \$333,209,838, as against a true valuation of both real and personal estate aggregating \$602,207,829. Treasury receipts during 1870, \$886,696; disbursements, \$906,329. Value of church property, \$4,749,983. Education is amply provided for. Independently of the State University at Madison, and those of Galesville and of Lawrence at Appleton, and the colleges of Beloit, Racine, and Milton, there are Normal Schools at Platteville and Whitewater. The State is divided into 4,802 common school districts, maintained at a cost, in 1870, of \$2,094,160. The charitable institutions of Wisconsin include a Deaf and Dumb Asylum, an Institute for the Education of the Blind, and a Soldiers' Orphans' School. In January, 1870, the railroad system ramified throughout the State totalized 2,779 miles of track, including several lines far advanced toward completion. Immigration is successfully encouraged by the State authorities, the larger number of yearly new-comers being of Scandinavian and German origin. The territory now occupied within the limits of the State of Wisconsin was explored by French missionaries and traders in 1639, and it remained under French jurisdiction until 1703, when it became annexed to the British North American possessions. In 1796, it reverted to the United States, the government of which latter admitted it within the limits of the Northwest Territory, and in 1809, attached it to that of Illinois, and to Michigan in 1818. Wisconsin became independently territorially organized in 1836, and became a State of the Union, March 3, 1847. Population in 1870, 1,064,985, of which 2,113 were of the colored race, and 11,521 Indians, 1,206 of the latter being out of tribal relations.

MINNESOTA.

Its length, north to south, embraces an extent of 380 miles; its breadth one of 250 miles at a maximum. Area, 84,000 square miles, or 54,760,000 acres. The surface of Minnesota, generally speaking, consists of a succession of gently undulating plains and prairies, drained by an admirable water-system, and with here and there heavily-timbered bottoms and belts of virgin forest. The soil, corresponding with such a superficies, is exceptionally rich, consisting for the most part of a dark, calcareous sandy drift intermixed with loam. A distinguishing physical feature of this State is its riverine ramifications, expanding in nearly every part of it into almost innumerable lakes—the whole presenting an aggregate of water-power having hardly a rival in the Union. Besides the Mississippi—which here has its rise, and drains a basin of 800 miles of country—the principal streams are the Minnesota (334 miles long), the Red River of the North, the St. Croix, St. Louis, and many others of lesser importance; the chief lakes are those called Red, Cass, Leech, Mille Lacs, Vermillion, and Winibigosh. Quite a concatenation of sheets of water fringe the frontier line where Minnesota joins British America, culminating in the Lake of the Woods. It has been estimated, that of an area of 1,200,000 acres of surface between the St. Croix and Mississippi Rivers, not less than 73,000 acres are of lacustrine formation. In point of minerals, the resources of Minnesota have as yet been very imperfectly developed; iron, copper, coal, lead—all these are known to exist in considerable deposits; together with salt, limestone, and potter's clay. The agricultural outlook of the State is in a high degree satisfactory; wheat constitutes the leading cereal in cultivation, with Indian corn and oats in next order. Fruits and vegetables are grown in great plenty and of excellent quality. The lumber resources of Minnesota are important; the pine forests in the north region alone occupying an area of some 21,000 square miles, which in 1870 produced a return of sealed logs amounting to 313,116,416 feet. The natural industrial advantages possessed by Minnesota are largely improved upon by a railroad system. The political divisions of this State number 78 counties; of which the chief cities and towns are: St. Paul (the capital), Stillwater, Red Wing, St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Minneapolis, and Mankato. Minnesota has already assumed an attitude of high importance as a manufacturing State; this is mainly due to the wonderful command of water-power she possesses, as before spoken of. Besides her timber-trade, the milling of flour, the distillation of whisky, and the tanning of leather, are prominent interests, which in 1869, gave returns to the amount of \$14,831,043.

Education is notably provided for on a broad and catholic scale, the entire amount expended scholastically during the year 1870 being \$857,816; while on November 30 of the preceding year the permanent school fund stood at \$2,476,222. Besides a University and Agricultural College, Normal and Reform Schools flourish, and with these may be mentioned such various philanthropic and religious institutions as befit the needs of an intelligent and prosperous community. The finances of the State for the fiscal year terminating December 1, 1870, exhibited a balance on the right side to the amount of \$136,164, being a gain of \$44,000 over the previous year's figures. The earliest exploration of Minnesota by the whites was made in 1680 by a French Franciscan, Father Hennepin, who gave the name of St. Antony to the Great Falls on the Upper Mississippi. In 1763, the Treaty of Versailles ceded this region to England. Twenty years later, Minnesota formed part of the Northwest Territory transferred to the United States, and became herself territorialized independently in 1849. Indian cessions in 1851 enlarged her boundaries, and, May 11, 1857, Minnesota became a unit of the great American federation of States. Population, 439,706.

N E B R A S K A .

Maximum length, 412 miles; extreme breadth, 208 miles. Area, 75,905 square miles, or 48,636,800 acres. The surface of this State is almost entirely undulating prairie, and forms part of the west slope of the great central basin of the North American Continent. In its west division, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, is a sandy belt of country, irregularly defined. In this part, too, are the "dunes," resembling a wavy sea of sandy billows, as well as the Mauvaises Terres, a tract of singular formation, produced by eccentric disintegrations and denudations of the land. The chief rivers are the Missouri, constituting its entire east line of demarcation; the Nebraska or Platte, the Niobrara, the Republican Fork of the Kansas, the Elkhorn, and the Loup Fork of the Platte. The soil is very various, but consisting chiefly of rich, bottomy loam, admirably adapted to the raising of heavy crops of cereals. All the vegetables and fruits of the temperate zone are produced in great size and plenty. For grazing purposes Nebraska is a State exceptionally well fitted, a region of not less than 23,000,000 acres being adaptable to this branch of husbandry. It is believed that the, as yet, comparatively infertile tracts of land found in various parts of the State are susceptible of productivity by means of a properly conducted system of irrigation. Few minerals of moment have so far been found within the limits of

Nebraska, if we may except important saline deposits at the head of Salt Creek in its southeast section. The State is divided into 57 counties, independent of the Pawnee and Winnebago Indians, and of unorganized territory in the northwest part. The principal towns are Omaha, Lincoln (State capital), Nebraska City, Columbus, Grand Island, etc. In 1870, the total assessed value of property amounted to \$53,000,000, being an increase of \$11,000,000 over the previous year's returns. The total amount received from the school-fund during the year 1869-70 was \$77,999. Education is making great onward strides, the State University and an Agricultural College being far advanced toward completion. In the matter of railroad communication, Nebraska bids fair to soon place herself on a par with her neighbors to the east. Besides being intersected by the Union Pacific line, with its off-shoot, the Fremont and Blair, other tracks are in course of rapid construction. Organized by Congressional Act into a Territory, May 30, 1854, Nebraska entered the Union as a full State, March 1, 1867. Population, 122,993.



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND ITS AMENDMENTS.

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the Executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the Legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expira-

tion of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any state, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason,

felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted), after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power—

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish a uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of sciences and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the states respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state.

No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expeditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

[* The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President,

* This clause between brackets has been superseded and annulled by the Twelfth amendment.

the person having the greatest number of votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the Electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardon for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may on extraordinary

occasions convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states; between a state and citizens of another state; between citizens of different states; between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction.

In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other state. And

the Congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state, under the laws thereof escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on the claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the Legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress. Provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the Judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the mem-

bers of the several state Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the states present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEO. WASHINGTON,
President and Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire.

JOHN LANGDON,
NICHOLAS GILMAN.

Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL GORHAM,
RUFUS KING.

Connecticut.

WM. SAM'L JOHNSON,
ROGER SHERMAN.

New York.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

New Jersey.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,
WM. PATERSON,
DAVID BREARLEY,
JONA. DAYTON.

Pennsylvania.

B. FRANKLIN,
ROBT. MORRIS,
THOS. FITZSIMONS,
JAMES WILSON,
THOS. MIFFLIN,
GEO. CLYMER,
JARED INGERSOLL,
GOUV. MORRIS.

Delaware.

GEO. READ,
JOHN DICKINSON,
JACO. BROOM,
GUNNING BEDFORD, JR.,
RICHARD BASSETT.

Maryland.

JAMES M'HENRY,
DANL. CARROLL,
DAN. OF ST. THOS. JENIFER.

Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR,
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.

WM. BLOUNT,
HU. WILLIAMSON,
RICH'D DOBBS SPAIGHT.

South Carolina.

J. RUTLEDGE,
CHARLES PINCKNEY,
CHAS. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY.
PIERCE BUTLER.

Georgia.

WILLIAM FEW,
ABR. BALDWIN.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Secretary.*

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO AND AMENDATORY OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

*Proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislatures of the several states,
pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact



J. M. Beck

tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration, in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person to be voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be the majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a major-

ity, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed; but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who, having previously taken an oath as a Member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any state shall pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1877, AND PRESIDENT, 1876.

COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.		COUNTIES.	1877. Governor.				1876. President.	
	Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.		Rep.	Dem.	Gr.	Pro.	Rep.	Dem.
	982	161	581	15	1334	583	Johnson.....	1884	2345	18	273	2345	3563
Adair.....	876	397	485	38	1376	629	Jones.....	1868	1218	14	68	2504	1763
Allamakee.....	1547	1540	69	36	1709	1646	Keeokuk.....	1772	1526	322	105	2364	1862
Appanoose.....	1165	1049	729	32	1711	1419	Kossuth.....	463	236	13	98	638	227
Audubon.....	410	352	26	-----	427	352	Lee.....	2157	2863	350	239	316	3682
Benton.....	1432	712	567	449	2901	1356	Linn.....	2524	2316	75	585	4331	2917
Black Hawk.....	1780	1111	95	244	2979	1592	Louisiana.....	1328	817	89	108	1920	1008
Boone.....	1612	981	466	10	2018	1305	Lucas.....	1203	804	103	12	1478	1044
Bremer.....	1180	582	196	1	1737	757	Lyon.....	261	17	9	14	262	46
Buchanan.....	1290	769	725	223	2227	1416	Madison.....	1792	1077	616	56	246	1538
Ruena Vista.....	747	192	161	20	770	200	Mahaska.....	1823	1086	1011	590	3211	1701
Butler.....	1453	758	19	95	1828	780	Marion.....	1976	1866	760	95	236	234
Calhoun.....	418	75	171	74	622	196	Marshall.....	1448	837	389	604	3056	1189
Carroll.....	633	744	141	11	799	771	Mills.....	1435	1102	98	28	142	1165
Cass.....	1502	839	116	30	1876	979	Mitchell.....	1396	459	35	36	1663	671
Cedar.....	1315	1093	206	416	2328	1475	Monroe.....	580	119	432	9	713	394
Cerro Gordo.....	903	348	72	40	1274	448	Monroe.....	1034	928	217	26	1418	1246
Cherokee.....	562	74	383	86	864	175	Montgomery.....	1122	441	532	47	1749	759
Chickasaw.....	1279	1107	37	94	1574	1050	Muscatine.....	1753	1775	171	387	2523	2075
Clark.....	1054	267	813	19	1403	816	O'Brien.....	306	11	201	14	463	116
Clay.....	517	16	20	67	567	94	Oscceola.....	295	40	13	33	329	59
Clayton.....	1873	1776	66	167	2662	2621	Page.....	1166	508	345	293	2243	861
Clinton.....	2444	2327	286	66	3534	3398	Palo Alto.....	311	357	-----	3	343	333
Crawford.....	898	651	19	111	1043	638	Plymouth.....	779	487	77	39	835	502
Dallas.....	1541	215	1241	80	2136	752	Pocahontas.....	370	93	41	36	374	141
Davis.....	893	121	803	12	1586	1631	Polk.....	8171	1885	1373	94	4321	2382
Decatur.....	1269	961	310	19	1647	1282	Pottawattamie.....	2223	2059	218	121	2505	2414
Delaware.....	1226	1143	32	523	2233	1466	Powership.....	1496	882	420	346	2500	1083
Des Moines.....	2315	1384	767	6	3235	2917	Ringgold.....	964	71	671	47	1246	422
Dickinson.....	197	8	12	259	48	Sac.....	676	18	177	13	661	166	
Dubuque.....	1587	3415	406	53	2798	4977	Scott.....	3631	1963	369	37	3819	2553
Emmett.....	213	25	-----	246	-----	36 Sh lby.....	888	639	3	16	897	631	
Fayette.....	1933	1067	889	27	3029	1709	Sieuix.....	436	132	49	439	229	229
Floyd.....	1233	208	162	30	2332	751	Story.....	1250	344	611	187	1843	579
Franklin.....	1311	336	16	10	1178	379	Tama.....	1426	833	195	13	237	1317
Fremont.....	1250	1331	334	-----	1658	1682	Taylor.....	1325	293	865	17	127	676
Greene.....	1631	215	551	27	1310	510	Union.....	899	516	830	63	1238	795
Grundy.....	969	504	-----	8	1099	417	Van Buren.....	1490	1205	301	130	2113	1661
Guthrie.....	1169	496	364	21	1434	629	Wapello.....	17	1629	1265	226	2582	2412
Hamilton.....	842	265	422	57	1187	425	Warren.....	1726	944	742	101	2439	1315
Hancock.....	349	95	29	2	281	99	Washington.....	1687	1221	303	112	2467	1588
Hardin.....	1492	661	238	154	2152	980	Webster.....	1316	832	404	3	1692	1341
Harrison.....	1348	86	523	19	1557	1386	Webster.....	850	127	142	47	1209	987
Henry.....	1770	424	1041	149	2869	1485	Winnebago.....	544	40	-----	498	39	39
Howard.....	551	647	201	51	1194	600	Winneshiek.....	2674	1069	279	238	2759	1617
Humboldt.....	382	149	115	64	523	183	Woodbury.....	1074	867	226	9	1634	907
Ida.....	321	54	104	-----	212	57	Worth.....	628	132	8	14	703	149
Iowa.....	1132	1129	642	228	1870	1348	Wright.....	3.01	166	117	9	574	184
Jackson.....	1619	196	224	15	2126	2485	Totals.....	121546	79353	3422	10630	171373	112121
Jasper.....	1977	1154	1018	204	3475	1804	Negatives.....	1-19	-----	-----	59211	-----	-----
Jefferson.....	1396	753	576	109	2166	1419							

Total vote, 1877, 245,766; 1876 (including \$49 Greenback), 292,943.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN, 1876.

District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.	District.	Rep.	Dem.	R. Maj.	Total.	Maj. '74.
I.....	17188	14814	2374	32002	D. 1863	VII.....	19196	11688	780	31184	R. 2390
II.....	16439	14683	1756	31122	R. 657	VIII	19358	15236	4122	31591	R. 2127
III.....	17423	16100	1323	33523	D. 63	IX	19363	10583	8980	30146	R. 5849
IV.....	20770	9379	11391	30149	R. 3824	X	16828	118356	49531	292111	-----
V.....	19274	11164	8120	30428	R. 6243						
VI.....	18778	14719	4059	33497	R. 2724						

Total vote, 1874, 184,640; aggregate Republican majority, 24,524. *Including 5,466 Greenback vot.

PRACTICAL RULES FOR EVERY DAY USE.

How to find the gain or loss per cent. when the cost and selling price are given.

RULE.—Find the difference between the cost and selling price, which will be the gain or loss.

Annex two ciphers to the gain or loss, and divide it by the cost price; the result will be the gain or loss per cent.

How to change gold into currency.

RULE.—Multiply the given sum of gold by the price of gold.

How to change currency into gold.

Divide the amount in currency by the price of gold.

How to find each partner's share of the gain or loss in a copartnership business.

RULE.—Divide the whole gain or loss by the entire stock, the quotient will be the gain or loss per cent.

Multiply each partner's stock by this per cent., the result will be each one's share of the gain or loss.

How to find gross and net weight and price of hogs.

A short and simple method for finding the net weight, or price of hogs, when the gross weight or price is given, and vice versa.

NOTE.—It is generally assumed that the gross weight of hogs diminished by 1-5 or 20 per cent. of itself gives the net weight, and the net weight increased by $\frac{1}{4}$ or 25 per cent. of itself equals the gross weight.

To find the net weight or gross price.

Multiply the given number by .8 (tenths.)

To find the gross weight or net price.

Divide the given number by .8 (tenths.)

How to find the capacity of a granary, bin, or wagon-bed.

RULE.—Multiply (by short method) the number of cubic feet by 6308, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the correct answer in bushels and tenths of a bushel.

For only an approximate answer, multiply the cubic feet by 8, and point off one decimal place.

How to find the contents of a corn-crib.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by 54, short method, or

by $4\frac{1}{2}$ ordinary method, and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the answer in bushels.

NOTE.—In estimating corn in the ear, the quality and the time it has been cribbed must be taken into consideration, since corn will shrink considerably during the Winter and Spring. This rule generally holds good for corn measured at the time it is cribbed, provided it is sound and clean.

How to find the contents of a cistern or tank.

RULE.—Multiply the square of the mean diameter by the depth (all in feet) and this product by 5681 (short method), and point off ONE decimal place—the result will be the contents in barrels of $31\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

How to find the contents of a barrel or cask.

RULE.—Under the square of the mean diameter, write the length (all in inches) in REVERSED order, so that its UNITS will fall under the TENS; multiply by short method, and this product again by 430; point off one decimal place, and the result will be the answer in wine gallons.

How to measure boards.

RULE.—Multiply the length (in feet) by the width (in inches) and divide the product by 12—the result will be the contents in square feet.

How to measure scantlings, joists, planks, sills, etc.

RULE.—Multiply the width, the thickness, and the length together (the width and thickness in inches, and the length in feet), and divide the product by 12—the result will be square feet.

How to find the number of acres in a body of land.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width (in rods), and divide the product by 160 (carrying the division to 2 decimal places if there is a remainder); the result will be the answer in acres and hundredths.

When the opposite sides of a piece of land are of unequal length, add them together and take one-half for the mean length or width.

How to find the number of square yards in a floor or wall.

RULE.—Multiply the length by the width or height (in feet), and divide the product by 9, the result will be square yards.

How to find the number of bricks required in a building.

RULE.—Multiply the number of cubic feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$.

The number of cubic feet is found by multiplying the length, height and thickness (in feet) together.

Bricks are usually made 8 inches long, 4 inches wide, and two inches thick; hence, it requires 27 bricks to make a cubic foot without mortar, but it is generally assumed that the mortar fills 1-6 of the space.

How to find the number of shingles required in a roof.

RULE.—Multiply the number of square feet in the roof by 8, if the shingles are exposed $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches, or by $7\frac{1}{5}$ if exposed 5 inches.

To find the number of square feet, multiply the length of the roof by twice the length of the rafters.

To find the length of the rafters, at ONE-FOURTH pitch, multiply the width of the building by .56 (hundredths); at ONE-THIRD pitch, by .6 (tenths); at TWO-FIFTHS pitch, by .64 (hundredths); at ONE-HALF pitch, by .71 (hundredths). This gives the length of the rafters from the apex to the end of the wall, and whatever they are to project must be taken into consideration.

NOTE.—By $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ pitch is meant that the apex or comb of the roof is to be $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$ the width of the building higher than the walls or base of the rafters.

How to reckon the cost of hay.

RULE.—Multiply the number of pounds by half the price per ton, and remove the decimal point three places to the left.

How to measure grain.

RULE.—Level the grain; ascertain the space it occupies in cubic feet; multiply the number of cubic feet by 8, and point off one place to the left.

NOTE.—Exactness requires the addition to every three hundred bushels of one extra bushel.

The foregoing rule may be used for finding the number of gallons, by multiplying the number of bushels by 8.

If the corn in the box is in the ear, divide the answer by 2, to find the number of bushels of shelled corn, because it requires 2 bushels of ear corn to make 1 of shelled corn.

Rapid rules for measuring land without instruments.

In measuring land, the first thing to ascertain is the contents of any given plot in square yards; then, given the number of yards, find out the number of rods and acres.

The most ancient and simplest measure of distance is a step. Now, an ordinary-sized man can train himself to cover one yard at a stride, on the average, with sufficient accuracy for ordinary purposes.

To make use of this means of measuring distances, it is essential to walk in a straight line; to do this, fix the eye on two objects in a line straight ahead, one comparatively near, the other remote; and, in walking, keep these objects constantly in line.

Farmers and others by adopting the following simple and ingenious contrivance, may always carry with them the scale to construct a correct yard measure.

Take a foot rule, and commencing at the base of the little finger of the left hand, mark the quarters of the foot on the outer borders of the left arm, pricking in the marks with indelible ink.

To find how many rods in length will make an acre, the width being given.

RULE.—Divide 160 by the width, and the quotient will be the answer.

How to find the number of acres in any plot of land, the number of rods being given.

RULE.—Divide the number of rods by 8, multiply the quotient by 5, and remove the decimal point two places to the left.

The diameter being given, to find the circumference.

RULE.—Multiply the diameter by 3 1-7.

How to find the diameter, when the circumference is given.

RULE.—Divide the circumference by 3 1-7.

To find how many solid feet a round stick of timber of the same thickness throughout will contain when squared.

RULE.—Square half the diameter in inches, multiply by 2, multiply by the length in feet, and divide the product by 144.

General rule for measuring timber, to find the solid contents in feet.

RULE.—Multiply the depth in inches by the breadth in inches, and then multiply by the length in feet, and divide by 144.

To find the number of feet of timber in trees with the bark on.

RULE.—Multiply the square of one-fifth of the circumference in inches, by twice the length, in feet, and divide by 144. Deduct 1-10 to 1-15 according to the thickness of the bark.

Howard's new rule for computing interest.

RULE.—The reciprocal of the rate is the time for which the interest on any sum of money will be shown by simply removing the decimal point two places to the left; for ten times that time, remove the point one place to the left; for 1-10 of the same time, remove the point three places to the left.

Increase or diminish the results to suit the time given.

NOTE.—The reciprocal of the rate is found by **inverting** the rate; thus 3 per cent. per month, inverted, becomes $\frac{1}{3}$ of a month, or 10 days.

When the rate is expressed by one figure, always write it thus: 3-1, three ones.

Rule for converting English into American currency.

Multiply the pounds, with the shillings and pence stated in decimals, by 400 plus the premium in fourths, and divide the product by 90.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.

A township—36 sections each a mile square.

A section—640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square—160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide—80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square—40 acres.

The sections are all numbered 1 to 36, commencing at the north-east corner.

The sections are divided into quarters, which are named by the cardinal points. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a forty acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the south-west quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

The nautical mile is 795 4-5 feet longer than the common mile.

SURVEYORS' MEASURE.

7 92-100 inches.....	make 1 link.
25 links	" 1 rod.
4 rods.....	" 1 chain.
80 chains.....	" 1 mile.

NOTE.—A chain is 100 links, equal to 4 rods or 66 feet.

Shoemakers formerly used a subdivision of the inch called a barleycorn; three of which made an inch.

Horses are measured directly over the fore feet, and the standard of measure is four inches—called a hand.

In Biblical and other old measurements, the term span is sometimes used, which is a length of nine inches.

The sacred cubit of the Jews was 24.024 inches in length.

The common cubit of the Jews was 21.704 inches in length.

A pace is equal to a yard or 36 inches.

A fathom is equal to 6 feet.

A league is three miles, but its length is variable, for it is strictly speaking a nautical term, and should be three geographical miles, equal to 3.45 statute miles, but when used on land, three statute miles are said to be a league.

In cloth measure an aune is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards, or 45 inches.

An Amsterdam ell is equal to 26.796 inches.

A Trieste ell is equal to 25.284 inches.

A Brabant ell is equal to 27.116 inches.

HOW TO KEEP ACCOUNTS.

Every farmer and mechanic, whether he does much or little business, should keep a record of his transactions in a clear and systematic manner. For the benefit of those who have not had the opportunity of acquiring a primary knowledge of the principles of book-keeping, we here present a simple form of keeping accounts which is easily comprehended, and well adapted to record the business transactions of farmers, mechanics and laborers.

1875.

A. H. JACKSON.

Dr. Cr.

Jan.	10	To 7 bushels Wheat.....	at \$1.25	\$8 75	
"	17	By shoeing span of Horses.....			\$2 50
Feb.	4	To 14 bushels Oats.....	at \$.45	6 30	
"	4	To 5 lbs. Butter.....	at .25	1 25	
March	8	By new Harrow.....			18 00
"	8	By sharpening 2 Plows.....			.40
"	13	By new Double-Tree.....			2 25
"	27	To Cow and Calf.....		48 00	
April	9	To half ton of Hay.....		6 25	
"	9	By Cash.....			25 00
May	6	By repairing Corn-Planter.....			4 75
"	24	To one Sow with Pigs.....		17 50	
July	4	By Cash, to balance account.....			35 15
				\$88 05	\$88 05

1875.

CASSA MASON.

Dr. Cr.

March	21	By 3 days' labor.....	at \$1.25		\$3 75
"	21	To 2 Shoats.....	at 3.00	\$6 00	
"	23	To 18 bushels Corn.....	at .45	8 10	
May	1	By 1 month's Labor.....			25 00
"	1	To Cash.....		10 00	
June	19	By 8 days' Mowing.....	at \$1.50		12 00
"	26	To 50 lbs. Flour.....		2 75	
July	10	To 27 lbs. Meat.....	at \$.10	2 70	
"	29	By 9 days' Harvesting.....	at 2.00		18 00
Aug.	12	By 6 days' Labor.....	at 1.50		9 00
"	12	To Cash.....		20 00	
Sept.	1	To Cash to balance account.....		18 20	
				\$67 75	\$67 75

INTEREST TABLE.

A SIMPLE RULE FOR ACCURATELY COMPUTING INTEREST AT ANY GIVEN PER CENT. FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Multiply the principal (amount of money at interest) by the time reduced to days; then divide this product by the quotient obtained by dividing 360 (the number of days in the interest year) by the per cent. of interest, and the quotient thus obtained will be the required interest.

ILLUSTRATION.

Require the interest of \$462.50 for one month and eighteen days at 6 per cent. An interest month is 30 days; one month and eighteen days equal 48 days. \$462.50 multiplied by .48 gives \$222.0000; 360 divided by 6 (the per cent. of interest) gives 60, and \$222.0000 divided by 60 will give you the exact interest, which is \$3.70. If the rate of interest in the above example were 3 per cent., we would divide the \$222.0000 by 30 (360 because 360 divided by 12 gives 30); if 4 per cent., we would divide by 90; if 8 per cent., by 45; and in like manner for any other per cent.

Solution.

\$462.50	
	.48
	360
	6
	30
	18
	12
	10
	8
	6
	4
	3
	2
	1
	0

MISCELLANEOUS TABLE.

12 units, or things, 1 Dozen.	196 pounds, 1 Barrel of Flour.	24 sheets of paper, 1 Quire.
12 dozen, 1 Gross.	200 pounds, 1 Barrel of Pork.	20 quires paper 1 Ream.
30 things, 1 Score.	56 pounds, 1 Firkin of Butter.	4 ft. wide, 4 ft. high, and 8 ft. long, 1 Cord Wood.

NAMES OF THE STATES OF THE UNION, AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS.

Virginia.—The oldest of the States, was so called in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the “Virgin Queen,” in whose reign Sir Walter Raleigh made his first attempt to colonize that region.

Florida.—Ponce de Leon landed on the coast of Florida on Easter Sunday, and called the country in commemoration of the day, which was the Pasqua Florida of the Spaniards, or “Feast of Flowers.”

Louisiana was called after Louis the Fourteenth, who at one time owned that section of the country.

Alabama was so named by the Indians, and signifies “Here we Rest.”

Mississippi is likewise an Indian name, meaning “Long River.”

Arkansas, from Kansas, the Indian word for “smoky water.” Its prefix was really *arc*, the French word for “bow.”

The *Carolinas* were originally one tract, and were called “Carolina,” after Charles the Ninth of France.

Georgia owes its name to George the Second of England, who first established a colony there in 1732.

Tennessee is the Indian name for the “River of the Bend,” *i.e.*, the Mississippi which forms its western boundary.

Kentucky is the Indian name for “at the head of the river.”

Ohio means “beautiful;” *Iowa*, “drowsy ones;” *Minnesota*, “cloudy water,” and *Wisconsin*, “wild-rushing channel.”

Illinois is derived from the Indian word *illini*, men, and the French suffix *ois*, together signifying “tribe of men.”

Michigan was called by the name given the lake, *fish-weir*, which was so styled from its fancied resemblance to a fish trap.

Missouri is from the Indian word “muddy,” which more properly applies to the river that flows through it.

Oregon owes its Indian name also to its principal river.

Cortes named *California*.

Massachusetts is the Indian for “The country around the great hills.”

Connecticut, from the Indian *Quon-ch-ta-Cut*, signifying “Long River.”

Maryland, after Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles the First, of England.

New York was named by the Duke of York.

Pennsylvania means “Penn’s woods,” and was so called after William Penn, its original owner.

Delaware after Lord De La Ware.

New Jersey, so called in honor of Sir George Carteret, who was Governor of the Island of Jersey, in the British Channel.

Maine was called after the province of Maine in France, in compliment of Queen Henrietta of England, who owned that province.

Vermont, from the French word *Vert Mont*, signifying Green Mountain.

New Hampshire, from Hampshire county in England. It was formerly called Laconia.

The little State of *Rhode Island* owes its name to the Island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which domain it is said to greatly resemble.

Texas is the American word for the Mexican name by which all that section of the country was called before it was ceded to the United States.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Total Population.
Alabama.....	996,992
Arkansas.....	484,471
California.....	560,247
Connecticut.....	537,454
Delaware.....	125,415
Florida.....	187,748
Georgia.....	1,144,109
Illinois.....	2,539,891
Indiana.....	1,680,637
Iowa.....	1,191,792
Kansas.....	364,599
Kentucky.....	1,321,011
Louisiana.....	726,915
Maine.....	656,115
Maryland.....	789,894
Massachusetts.....	1,457,531
Michigan.....	1,184,059
Minnesota.....	439,706
Mississippi.....	827,922
Missouri.....	1,721,295
Nebraska.....	123,993
Nevada.....	42,491
New Hampshire.....	216,070
New Jersey.....	906,096
New York.....	4,382,759
North Carolina.....	1,071,361
Ohio.....	2,665,260
Oregon.....	90,923
Pennsylvania.....	8,521,791
Rhode Island.....	217,553
South Carolina.....	709,696
Tennessee.....	1,258,520
Texas.....	818,579
Vermont.....	330,551
Virginia.....	1,225,183
West Virginia.....	442,014
Wisconsin.....	1,054,670
Total States.....	38,113,253
Arizona.....	9,658
Colorado.....	39,664
Dakota.....	14,181
District of Columbia.....	131,700
Idaho.....	14,999
Montana.....	20,585
New Mexico.....	91,744
Utah.....	86,786
Washington.....	23,953
Wyoming.....	9,118
Total Territories.....	442,730
Total United States.....	38,555,983

POPULATION OF FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES.

CITIES.	Aggregate Population.
New York, N. Y.	942,292
Philadelphia, Pa.	674,022
Brooklyn, N. Y.	396,099
St. Louis, Mo.	310,864
Chicago, Ill.	298,977
Baltimore, Md.	267,354
Boston, Mass.	250,386
Cincinnati, Ohio.	243,396
New Orleans, La.	191,418
San Francisco, Cal.	149,473
Buffalo, N. Y.	117,714
Washington, D. C.	109,199
Newark, N. J.	105,059
Louisville, Ky.	100,753
St. Paul, Minn.	92,893
Pittsburgh, Pa.	85,076
Jersey City, N. J.	82,546
Detroit, Mich.	79,577
Milwaukee, Wis.	71,440
Albany, N. Y.	69,422
Providence, R. I.	68,901
Rochester, N. Y.	62,836
Allegheny, Pa.	54,180
Richmond, Va.	51,038
New Haven, Conn.	50,840
Charleston, S. C.	48,936
Indianapolis, Ind.	48,244
Troy, N. Y.	46,465
Syracuse, N. Y.	43,051
Worcester, Mass.	41,105
Dayton, Ohio.	40,938
Memphis, Tenn.	40,226
Cambridge, Mass.	39,834
Hartford, Conn.	37,180
Scranton, Pa.	35,092
Reading, Pa.	33,930
Paterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,290
Montgomery, Ala.	32,194
Toledo, Ohio.	31,583
Portland, Me.	31,413
Columbus, Ohio.	31,274
Wilmington, Del.	30,841
Dayton, Ohio.	30,473
Lawrence, Mass.	28,921
Utica, N. Y.	28,804
Chelmsford, Mass.	28,733
Savannah, Ga.	28,235
Lynn, Mass.	28,233
Fall River, Mass.	26,766

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.			STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area in square Miles.	POPULATION.			Miles R. R. 1872.				
		1870.	1875.	1872.			1870.	1875.	1872.					
<i>States.</i>														
Alabama.....	50,722	996,992	.....	1,671	Pennsylvania.....	46,000	3,521,791	.....	.....	5,113				
Arkansas.....	52,198	484,471	.....	95	Rhode Island.....	1,306	217,853	258,230	136	1,201				
California.....	188,981	560,247	.....	1,013	South Carolina.....	29,385	703,606	925,145	1,201	865				
Connecticut.....	4,674	537,454	.....	820	Tennessee.....	45,600	1,258,526	1,520	.....	1,490				
Delaware.....	2,120	125,015	.....	227	Texas.....	237,504	818,579	.....	85	1,225,163				
Florida.....	59,268	187,748	.....	466	Vermont.....	10,212	330,551	.....	675	33,000				
Georgia.....	58,000	1,184,109	.....	2,108	Virginia.....	40,904	1,225,163	1,490	.....	485				
Illinois.....	53,400	2,539,031	.....	3,904	West Virginia.....	23,000	442,014	.....	.....	53,924				
Indiana.....	50,809	1,631,269	.....	2,299	Wisconsin.....	1,034,670	1,226,721	1,725	.....	.....		
Iowa.....	53,045	1,191,792	1,350,544	3,160	<i>Total States.</i>									
Kansas.....	81,318	364,399	528,349	3,700		1,950,171	35,113,253	.....	.....	59,587	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	37,600	1,321,011	.....	1,123	<i>Territories.</i>									
Louisiana.....	41,346	726,915	857,059	539	Arizona.....	113,916	9,656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	31,776	626,915	.....	871	Colorado.....	104,500	39,841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392
Maryland.....	11,184	780,884	.....	820	Dist. of Columbia.....	147,600	11,181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	7,000	1,157,000	1,631,913	1,301	Idaho.....	60	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan*.....	56,451	1,184,059	1,604,031	2,235	Iowa.....	90,932	14,999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	83,531	439,706	598,429	1,612	Montana.....	143,776	20,595	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	47,156	827,922	.....	990	New Mexico.....	121,201	91,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	65,350	1,721,295	1,295,170	2,580	Utah.....	80,056	86,786	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375
Nebraska.....	75,955	123,993	246,280	828	Washington.....	69,944	23,955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	112,090	42,491	52,540	593	Wyoming.....	93,107	9,118	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	498
New Hampshire.....	9,250	318,300	790	.....	<i>Total Territories.</i>									
New Jersey.....	8,289	94,000	1,026,502	1,295		965,032	442,730	.....	.....	1,265	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	47,000	4,384,739	4,705,268	4,770	Aggregate of U. S., 2,915,203									
North Carolina.....	50,704	1,071,361	.....	1,190	38,555,983	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,852	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	39,964	2,665,260	.....	3,740	Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.									
Oregon.....	95,244	90,923	.....	139										

* Last Census of Michigan taken in 1874.

* Included in the Railroad Mileage of Maryland.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD;

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Date of Census.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants to Square Mile.	CAPITALS.	Population.
China.....	446,500,000	1871	3,741,846	119.3	Pekin.....	1,648,800
British Empire.....	226,817,108	1871	4,677,432	48.6	London.....	3,251,800
Russia.....	81,295,490	1871	8,003,778	10.2	S. Petersburg.....	667,000
United States with Alaska.....	33,925,600	1870	5,603,884	7.78	Washington.....	109,199
France.....	36,469,800	1869	204,091	178.7	Paris.....	1,825,300
Austria and Hungary.....	20,404,400	1869	20,548	1,000	Vienne.....	835,900
Great Britain and Ireland.....	32,750,000	1871	12,539	252.8	London.....	1,340,000
German Empire.....	29,906,092	1871	121,515	20.3	Berlin.....	825,400
Italy.....	27,439,921	1871	118,547	230.9	Rome.....	244,484
Spain.....	16,642,000	1867	195,775	85.	Madrid.....	832,000
Brazil.....	10,000,000	.....	3,253,029	3.07	Rio Janeiro.....	420,000
Turkey.....	16,163,000	.....	672,621	24.4	Constantinople.....	1,075,000
Mexico.....	9,173,000	1868	761,526	.....	Mexico.....	210,000
Sweden and Norway.....	5,322,500	1870	29,717	20.	Stockholm.....	11,900
Persia.....	5,000,000	1870	635,964	7.8	Teheran.....	120,000
Belgium.....	5,021,300	1869	11,373	441.3	Brussels.....	314,100
Bavaria.....	4,861,400	1871	29,292	165.9	Munich.....	169,500
Portugal.....	3,995,200	1868	34,499	115.8	Lisbon.....	224,063
Holland.....	3,688,300	1870	12,680	290.9	Hague.....	90,100
New Grenada.....	3,000,000	1870	357,157	8.4	Bogota.....	45,000
Switzerland.....	2,000,000	1869	132,616	15.1	Santiago.....	115,000
Bolivia.....	2,269,100	1870	15,522	146.9	Irene.....	30,000
Argentina Republic.....	2,500,000	1871	47,638	53	Chuquisaca.....	25,000
Wurttemburg.....	2,000,000	1869	497,321	4.	Buenos Ayres.....	177,800
Denmark.....	1,784,700	1870	187,816	9.5	Stuttgart.....	91,600
Yenagua.....	1,500,000	1871	368,238	4.2	Copenhagen.....	162,042
Ireland.....	1,461,000	1871	5,815	247.	Caracas.....	47,000
Greece.....	1,300,000	1870	13,733	93.3	Cuzco.....	34,000
Guatemala.....	1,180,000	1871	40,879	28.9	Athens.....	43,400
Ecuador.....	1,300,000	1871	218,925	5.9	Guatemala.....	40,000
Paraguay.....	1,000,000	1871	63,787	15.6	Quito.....	70,000
Hesse.....	823,158	.....	2,969	277.	Asuncion.....	48,000
Liberia.....	718,000	1871	9,576	74.9	Darmstadt.....	80,000
San Salvador.....	600,000	1871	7,335	81.8	Monrovia.....	3,000
Nicaragua.....	512,000	1871	10,205	50.7	Sal Salvador.....	15,000
Uruguay.....	350,000	1871	5,917	6.	Porto Alegre.....	30,000
Honduras.....	300,000	1871	66,722	6.5	Mansur.....	16,000
San Domingo.....	350,000	1871	17,092	7.4	Monte V. de C.....	44,500
Costa Rica.....	136,000	.....	17,827	7.6	Comayagua.....	12,000
Hawaii.....	165,000	1870	21,505	7.7	San Domingo.....	90,000
	62,950	.....	7,633	80.	San Jose.....	2,000
					Honolulu.....	7,633

ABSTRACT OF IOWA STATE LAWS.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

Upon negotiable bills, and notes payable in this State, grace shall be allowed according to the law merchant. All the above mentioned paper falling due on Sunday, New Year's Day, the Fourth of July, Christmas, or any day appointed or recommended by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State, as a day of fast or thanksgiving, shall be deemed as due on the day previous. No defense can be made against a negotiable instrument (assigned before due) in the hands of the assignee without notice, except fraud was used in obtaining the same. To hold an indorser, due diligence must be used by suit against the maker or his representative. Notes payable to person named or to order, in order to absolutely transfer title, must be indorsed by the payee. Notes payable to bearer may be transferred by delivery, and when so payable, every indorser thereon is held as a guarantor of payment, unless otherwise expressed.

In computing interest or discount on negotiable instruments, a month shall be considered a calendar month or twelfth of a year, and for less than a month, a day shall be figured a thirtieth part of a month. Notes only bear interest when so expressed; but after due, they draw the legal interest, even if not stated.

INTEREST.

The legal rate of interest is six per cent. Parties may agree, in writing, on a rate not exceeding ten per cent. If a rate of interest greater than ten per cent. is contracted for, it works a forfeiture of ten per cent. to the school fund, and only the principal sum can be recovered.

DESCENT.

The personal property of the deceased (except (1) that necessary for payment of debts and expenses of administration; (2) property set apart to widow, as exempt from execution; (3) allowance by court, if necessary, of twelve months' support to widow, and to children under fifteen years of age), including life insurance, descends as does real estate.

One-third in value (absolutely) of all estates in real property, possessed by husband at any time during marriage, which have not been sold on execution or other judicial sale, and to which the wife has made no relinquishment of her right, shall be set apart as her property, in fee simple, if she survive him.

The same share shall be set apart to the surviving husband of a deceased wife.

The widow's share cannot be affected by any will of her husband's, unless she consents, in writing thereto, within six months after notice to her of provisions of the will.

The provisions of the statutes of descent apply alike to surviving husband or surviving wife.

Subject to the above, the remaining estate of which the decedent died seized, shall in absence of other arrangements by will, descend

First. To his or her children and their descendants in equal parts; the descendants of the deceased child or grandchild taking the share of their deceased parents in equal shares among them.

Second. Where there is no child, nor descendant of such child, and no widow or surviving husband, then to the parents of the deceased in equal parts; the surviving parent, if either be dead, taking the whole; and if there is no parent living, then to the brothers and sisters of the intestate and their descendants.

Third. When there is a widow or surviving husband, and no child or children, or descendants of the same, then one-half of the estate shall descend to such widow or surviving husband, absolutely; and the other half of the estate shall descend as in other cases where there is no widow or surviving husband, or child or children, or descendants of the same.

Fourth. If there is no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, then to wife of intestate, or to her heirs, if dead, according to like rules.

Fifth. If any intestate leaves no child, parent, brother or sister, or descendants of either of them, and no widow or surviving husband, and no child, parent, brother or sister (or descendant of either of them) of such widow or surviving husband, it shall escheat to the State.

WILLS AND ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

No exact form of words are necessary in order to make a will good at law. Every male person of the age of twenty-one years, and every female of the age of eighteen years, of sound mind and memory, can make a valid will; it must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some one in his or her presence, and by his or her express direction, and attested by two or more competent witnesses. Care should be taken that the witnesses are not interested in the will. Inventory to be made by executor or administrator within fifteen days from date of letters testamentary or of administration. Executors' and administrators' compensation on amount of personal estate distributed, and for proceeds of sale of real estate, five per cent. for first one thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent. on overplus up to five thousand dollars, and one per cent. on overplus above five thousand dollars, with such additional allowance as shall be reasonable for extra services.

Within ten days after the receipt of letters of administration, the executor or administrator shall give such notice of appointment as the court or clerk shall direct.

Claims (other than preferred) must be filed *within one year* thereafter, are forever barred, *unless the claim is pending* in the District or Supreme Court, or *unless peculiar circumstances entitle the claimant to equitable relief.*

Claims are *classed* and *payable* in the following order:

1. Expenses of administration.
2. Expenses of last sickness and funeral.
3. Allowance to widow and children, if made by the court.
4. Debts preferred under laws of the United States.
5. Public rates and taxes.
6. Claims filed within six months after the *first publication* of the notice given by the executors of their appointment.
7. All other debts.
8. Legacies.

The award, or property which must be *set apart to the widow, in her own right*, by the executor, includes all personal property which, in the hands of the deceased, as head of a family, would have been *exempt from execution*.

TAXES.

The owners of personal property, on the first day of January of each year, and the owners of real property on the first day of November of each year, are liable for the taxes thereon.

The following property is exempt from taxation, viz.:

1. The property of the United States and of this State, including university, agricultural, college and school lands and all property leased to the State; property of a county, township, city, incorporated town or school district when devoted entirely to the public use and not held for pecuniary profit; public grounds, including all places for the burial of the dead; fire engines and all implements for extinguishing fires, with the grounds used exclusively for their buildings and for the meetings of the fire companies; all public libraries, grounds and buildings of literary, scientific, benevolent, agricultural and religious institutions, and societies devoted solely to the appropriate objects of these institutions, not exceeding 640 acres in extent, and not leased or otherwise used with a view of pecuniary profit; and all property leased to agricultural, charitable institutions and benevolent societies, and so devoted during the term of such lease; *provided*, that all deeds, by which such property is held, shall be duly filed for record before the property therein described shall be omitted from the assessment.
2. The books, papers and apparatus belonging to the above institutions; used solely for the purposes above contemplated, and the like property of students in any such institution, used for their education.
3. Money and credits belonging exclusively to such institutions and devoted solely to sustaining them, but not exceeding in amount or income the sum prescribed by their charter.
4. Animals not hereafter specified, the wool shorn from sheep, belonging to the person giving the list, his farm produce harvested within one year previous to the listing; private libraries not exceeding three hundred dollars in value; family pictures, kitchen furniture, beds and bedding requisite for each family, all wearing apparel in actual use, and all food provided for the family; but no person from whom a compensation for board or lodging is received or expected, is to be considered a member of the family within the intent of this clause.
5. The polls or estates or both of persons who, by reason of age or infirmity, may, in the opinion of the Assessor, be unable to contribute to the public

revenue; such opinion and the fact upon which it is based being in all cases reported to the Board of Equalization by the Assessor or any other person, and subject to reversal by them.

6. The farming utensils of any person who makes his livelihood by farming, and the tools of any mechanic, not in either case to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

7. Government lands entered or located or lands purchased from this State, should not be taxed for the year in which the entry, location or purchase is made.

There is also a suitable exemption, in amount, for planting fruit trees or forest trees or hedges.

Where buildings are destroyed by fire, tornado or other unavoidable casualty, after being assessed for the year, the Board of Supervisors may rebate taxes for that year on the property destroyed, *if same has not been sold for taxes, and if said taxes have not been delinquent for thirty days* at the time of destruction of the property, and the rebate shall be allowed for such loss only as is not covered by insurance.

All other property is subject to taxation. Every inhabitant of full age and sound mind shall assist the Assessor in listing all taxable property of which he is the owner, or which he controls or manages, either as agent, guardian, father, husband, trustee, executor, accounting officer, partner, mortgagor or lessor, mortgagee or lessee.

Road beds of railway corporations shall not be assessed to owners of adjacent property, but shall be considered the property of the companies for purposes of taxation; nor shall real estate used as a public highway be assessed and taxed as part of adjacent lands whence the same was taken for such public purpose.

The property of railway, telegraph and express companies shall be listed and assessed for taxation as the property of an individual would be listed and assessed for taxation. Collection of taxes made as in the case of an individual.

The Township Board of Equalization shall meet first Monday in April of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

The County Board of Equalization (the Board of Supervisors) meet at their regular session in June of each year. Appeal lies to the Circuit Court.

Taxes become delinquent February 1st of each year, payable, without interest or penalty, at any time before March 1st of each year.

Tax sale is held on first Monday in October of each year.

Redemption may be made at any time within three years after date of sale, by paying to the County Auditor the *amount* of sale, and *twenty per centum* of such amount immediately added as *penalty*, with *ten per cent.* *interest per annum* on the whole amount thus made from the day of sale, and also all subsequent taxes, interest and costs paid by purchaser after March 1st of each year, and a similar *penalty* of twenty per centum added as before, with ten per cent. *interest* as before.

If *notice* has been given, by purchaser, of the date at which the redemption is limited, the cost of same is added to the redemption money. Ninety days' notice is required, by the statute, to be published by the purchaser or holder of certificate, to terminate the right of redemption.

JURISDICTION OF COURTS

DISTRICT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, both civil and criminal, except in such cases where Circuit Courts have exclusive jurisdiction. District Courts have *exclusive supervision* over courts of Justices of the Peace and Magistrates, in criminal matters, on appeal and writs of error.

CIRCUIT COURTS

have jurisdiction, general and original, with the District Courts, in all civil actions and special proceedings, and *exclusive jurisdiction* in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, in civil matters. And *exclusive jurisdiction* in matters of estates and general probate business.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE

have jurisdiction in civil matters where \$100 or less is involved. By consent of parties, the jurisdiction may be extended to an amount not exceeding \$300. They have jurisdiction to try and determine all public offense less than felony, committed within their respective counties, in which the fine, by law, does not exceed \$100 or the imprisonment thirty days.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.

Action for injuries to the person or reputation; for a statute penalty; and to enforce a mechanics' lien, must be brought in two (2) years.

Those against a public officer within three (3) years.

Those founded on unwritten contracts; for injuries to property; for relief on the ground of fraud; and all other actions not otherwise provided for, within five (5) years.

Those founded on written contracts; on judgments of any court (except those provided for in next section), and for the recovery of real property, within ten (10) years.

Those founded on judgment of any court of record in the United States, within twenty (20) years.

All above limits, except those for penalties and forfeitures, are extended in favor of minors and insane persons, until one year after the disability is removed —time during which defendant is a non-resident of the State shall not be included in computing any of the above periods.

Actions for the recovery of real property, sold for non-payment of taxes, must be brought within five years after the Treasurer's Deed is executed and recorded, except where a minor or convict or insane person is the owner, and they shall be allowed five years after disability is removed, in which to bring action.

JURORS.

All qualified electors of the State, of good moral character, sound judgment, and in full possession of the senses of hearing and seeing, are competent jurors in their respective counties.

United States officers, practicing attorneys, physicians and clergymen, acting professors or teachers in institutions of learning, and persons disabled by

bodily infirmity or over sixty-five years of age, are exempt from liability to act as jurors.

Any person may be excused from serving on a jury when his own interests or the public's will be materially injured by his attendance, or when the state of his health or the death, or sickness of his family requires his absence.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

was restored by the Seventeenth General Assembly, making it optional with the jury to inflict it or not.

A MARRIED WOMAN

may convey or incumber real estate, or interest therein, belonging to her; may control the same or contract with reference thereto, as other persons may convey, encumber, control or contract.

She may own, acquire, hold, convey and devise property, as her husband may.

Her husband is not liable for civil injuries committed by her.

She may convey property to her husband, and he may convey to her.

She may constitute her husband her attorney in fact.

EXEMPTIONS FROM EXECUTION.

A resident of the State and head of a family may hold the following property exempt from execution: All wearing apparel of himself and family kept for actual use and suitable to the condition, and the trunks or other receptacles necessary to contain the same; one musket or rifle and shot-gun; all private libraries, faintly Bibles, portraits, pictures, musical instruments, and paintings not kept for the purpose of sale; a seat or pew occupied by the debtor or his family in any house of public worship; an interest in a public or private burying ground not exceeding one acre; two cows and a calf; one horse, unless a horse is exempt as hereinafter provided; fifty sheep and the wool therefrom, and the materials manufactured from said wool; six stands of bees; five hogs and all pigs under six months; the necessary food for exempted animals for six months; all flax raised from one acre of ground, and manufactures therefrom; one bedstead and necessary bedding for every two in the family; all cloth manufactured by the defendant not exceeding one hundred yards; household and kitchen furniture not exceeding two hundred dollars in value; all spinning wheels and looms; one sewing machine and other instruments of domestic labor kept for actual use; the necessary provisions and fuel for the use of the family for six months; the proper tools, instruments, or books of the debtor, if a farmer, mechanic, surveyor, clergyman, lawyer, physician, teacher or professor; the horse or the team, consisting of not more than two horses or mules, or two yokes of cattle, and the wagon or other vehicle, with the proper harness or tackle, by the use of which the debtor, if a physician, public officer, farmer, teamster or other laborer, habitually earns his living; and to the debtor, if a printer, there shall also be exempt a printing press and the types, furniture and material necessary for the use of such printing press, and a newspaper office to the value of twelve hundred dollars; the earnings of such debtor, or those of his family, at any time within ninety days next preceding the levy.

Persons unmarried and not the head of a family, and non-residents, have exempt their own ordinary wearing apparel and trunks to contain the same.

There is also exempt, to a head of a family, a homestead, not exceeding forty acres; or, if inside city limits, one-half acre with improvements, value not limited. The homestead is liable for all debts contracted prior to its acquisition as such, and is subject to mechanics' liens for work or material furnished for the same.

An article, otherwise exempt, is liable, on execution, for the purchase money thereof.

Where a debtor, if a head of a family, has started to leave the State, he shall have exempt only the ordinary wearing apparel of himself and family, and other property in addition, as he may select, in all not exceeding seventy-five dollars in value.

A policy of life insurance shall inure to the separate use of the husband or wife and children, entirely independent of his or her creditors.

ESTRAYS.

An unbroken animal shall not be taken up as an stray between May 1st and November 1st, of each year, unless the same be found within the lawful enclosure of a householder, who alone can take up such animal, unless some other person gives him notice of the fact of such animal coming on his place; and if he fails, within five days thereafter, to take up such stray, any other householder of the township may take up such stray and proceed with it as if taken on his own premises, provided he shall prove to the Justice of the Peace such notice, and shall make affidavit where such stray was taken up.

Any swine, sheep, goat, horse, neat cattle or other animal distrained (for damage done to one's enclosure), when the owner is not known, shall be treated as an stray.

Within five days after taking up an stray, notice, containing a full description thereof, shall be posted up in three of the most public places in the township; and in ten days, the person taking up such stray shall go before a Justice of the Peace in the township and make oath as to where such stray was taken up, and that the marks or brands have not been altered, to his knowledge. The stray shall then be appraised, by order of the Justice, and the appraisement, description of the size, age, color, sex, marks and brands of the stray shall be entered by the Justice in a book kept for that purpose, and he shall, within ten days thereafter, send a certified copy thereof to the County Auditor.

When the appraised value of an stray does not exceed five dollars, the Justice need not proceed further than to enter the description of the stray on his book, and if no owner appears within six months, the property shall vest in the finder, if he has complied with the law and paid all costs.

Where appraised value of stray exceeds five and is less than ten dollars, if no owner appears in nine months, the finder has the property, if he has complied with the law and paid costs.

An stray, legally taken up, may be used or worked with care and moderation.

If any person unlawfully take up an stray, or take up an stray and fail to comply with the law regarding strays, or use or work it contrary to above, or work it before having it appraised, or keep such stray out of the county more than five days at one time, before acquiring ownership, such offender shall forfeit to the county twenty dollars, and the owner may recover double damages with costs.

If the owner of any stray fail to claim and prove his title for one year after the taking up, and the finder shall have complied with the law, a complete title vests in the finder.

But if the owner appear within eighteen months from the taking up, prove his ownership and pay all costs and expenses, the finder shall pay him the appraised value of such estray, or may, at his option, deliver up the estray.

WOLF SCALPS.

A bounty of one dollar is paid for wolf scalps.

MARKS AND BRANDS.

Any person may adopt his own mark or brand for his domestic animals, and have a description thereof recorded by the Township Clerk.

No person shall adopt the recorded mark or brand of any other person residing in his township.

DAMAGES FROM TRESPASS.

When any person's lands are enclosed by a *lawful* fence, the owner of any domestic animal injuring said lands is liable for the damages, and the damages may be recovered by suit against the owner, or may be made by distraining the animals doing the damage; and if the party injured elects to recover by action against the owner, no appraisement need be made by the Trustees, as in case of distraint.

When trespassing animals are distrained within twenty-four hours, Sunday not included, the party injured shall notify the owner of said animals, if known; and if the owner fails to satisfy the party within twenty-four hours thereafter, the party shall have the township Trustees assess the damage, and notice shall be posted up in three conspicuous places in the township, that the stock, or part thereof, shall, on *the tenth day after posting the notice*, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., be sold to the highest bidder, to satisfy said damages, with costs.

Appeal lies, within twenty days, from the action of the Trustees to the Circuit Court.

Where stock is restrained, by police regulation or by law, from running at large, any person injured in his improved or cultivated lands by any domestic animal, may, by action against the owner of such animal, or by distraining such animal, recover his damages, whether the lands whereon the injury was done were inclosed by a lawful fence or not.

FENCES.

A lawful fence is fifty-four inches high, made of rails, wire or boards, with posts not more than ten feet apart where rails are used, and eight feet where boards are used, substantially built and kept in good repair; or any other fence which, in the opinion of the Fence Viewers, shall be declared a lawful fence—provided the lower rail, wire or board be not more than twenty nor less than sixteen inches from the ground.

The respective owners of lands enclosed with fences shall maintain partition fences between their own and next adjoining enclosure so long as they improve them in equal shares, unless otherwise agreed between them.

If any party neglect to maintain such partition fence as he should maintain, the Fence Viewers (the township Trustees), upon complaint of aggrieved party, may, upon due notice to both parties, examine the fence, and, if found insuf-

ficient, notify the delinquent party, *in writing*, to repair or re-build the same within such time as they judge reasonable.

If the fence be not repaired or rebuilt accordingly, the complainant may do so, and the same being adjudged sufficient by the Fence Viewers, and the value thereof, with their fees, being ascertained and certified under their hands, the complainant may demand of the delinquent the sum so ascertained, and if the same be not paid in one month after demand, may recover it with one per cent a month interest, by action.

In case of disputes, the Fence Viewers may decide as to who shall erect or maintain partition fences, and in what time the same shall be done; and in case any party neglect to maintain or erect such part as may be assigned to him, the aggrieved party may erect and maintain the same, and recover double damages.

No person, not wishing his land inclosed, and not using it otherwise than in common, shall be compelled to maintain any partition fence; but when he uses or incloses his land otherwise than in common, he shall contribute to the partition fences.

Where parties have had their lands inclosed in common, and one of the owners desires to occupy his separate and apart from the other, and the other refuses to divide the line or build a sufficient fence on the line when divided, the Fence Viewers may divide and assign, and upon neglect of the other to build as ordered by the Viewers, the one may build the other's part and recover as above.

And when one incloses land which has lain uninclosed, he must pay for one-half of each partition fence between himself and his neighbors.

Where one desires to lay not less than twenty feet of his lands, adjoining his neighbor, out to the public to be used in common, he must give his neighbor six months' notice thereof.

Where a fence has been built on the land of another through mistake, the owner may enter upon such premises and remove his fence and material within six months after the division line has been ascertained. Where the material to build such a fence has been taken from the land on which it was built, then, before it can be removed, the person claiming must first pay for such material to the owner of the land from which it was taken, nor shall such a fence be removed at a time when the removal will throw open or expose the crops of the other party; a reasonable time must be given beyond the six months to remove crops.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Every mechanic, or other person who shall do any labor upon, or furnish any materials, machinery or fixtures for any building, erection or other improvement upon land, including those engaged in the construction or repair of any work of internal improvement, by virtue of any contract with the owner, his agent, trustee, contractor, or sub-contractor, shall have a lien, on complying with the forms of law, upon the building or other improvement for his labor done or materials furnished.

It would take too large a space to detail the manner in which a subcontractor secures his lien. He should file, within thirty days after the last of the labor was performed, or the last of the material shall have been furnished, with the Clerk of the District Court a true account of the amount due him, after allowing all credits, setting forth the time when such material was furnished or labor performed, and when completed, and containing a correct description of

the property sought to be charged with the lien, and the whole verified by affidavit.

A principal contractor must file such an affidavit within ninety days, as above.

Ordinarily, there are so many points to be examined in order to secure a mechanics' lien, that it is much better, unless one is accustomed to managing such liens, to consult at once with an attorney.

Remember that the proper time to file the claim is ninety days for a principal contractor, thirty days for a sub-contractor, as above; and that actions to enforce these liens must be commenced within two years, and the rest can much better be done with an attorney.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Persons meeting each other on the public highways, shall give one-half of the same by turning to the right. All persons failing to observe this rule shall be liable to pay all damages resulting therefrom, together with a fine, not exceeding five dollars.

The prosecution must be instituted on the complaint of the person wronged.

Any person guilty of racing horses, or driving upon the public highway, in a manner likely to endanger the persons or the lives of others, shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisoned not exceeding thirty days.

It is a misdemeanor, without authority from the proper Road Supervisor, to break upon, plow or dig within the boundary lines of any public highway.

The money tax levied upon the property in each road district in each township (except the general Township Fund, set apart for purchasing tools, machinery and guide boards), whether collected by the Road Supervisor or County Treasurer, shall be expended for highway purposes in that district, and no part thereof shall be paid out or expended for the benefit of another district.

The Road Supervisor of each district, is bound to keep the roads and bridges therein, in as good condition as the funds at his disposal will permit; to put guide boards at cross roads and forks of highways in his district; and when notified in writing that any portion of the public highway, or any bridge is unsafe, must in a reasonable time repair the same, and for this purpose may call out any or all the able bodied men in the district, but not more than two days at one time, without their consent.

Also, when notified in writing, of the growth of any Canada thistles upon vacant or non-resident lands or lots, within his district, the owner, lessee or agent thereof being unknown, shall cause the same to be destroyed.

Bridges when erected or maintained by the public, are parts of the highway, and must not be less than sixteen feet wide.

A penalty is imposed upon any one who rides or drives faster than a walk across any such bridge.

The manner of establishing, vacating or altering roads, etc., is so well known to all township officers, that it is sufficient here to say that the first step is by petition, filed in the Auditor's office, addressed in substance as follows:

The Board of Supervisors of _____ County: The undersigned asks that a highway, commencing at _____ and running thence _____ and terminating at _____, be established, vacated or altered (as the case may be.)

When the petition is filed, all necessary and succeeding steps will be shown and explained to the petitioners by the Auditor.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN.

Any person competent to make a will can adopt as his own the minor child of another. The consent of both parents, if living and not divorced or separated, and if divorced or separated, or if unmarried, the consent of the parent lawfully having the custody of the child; or if either parent is dead, then the consent of the survivor, or if both parents be dead, or the child have been and remain abandoned by them, then the consent of the Mayor of the city where the child is living, or if not in the city, then of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county shall be given to such adoption by an instrument in writing, signed by party or parties consenting, and stating the names of the parties, if known, the name of the child, if known, the name of the person adopting such child, and the residence of all, if known, and declaring the name by which the child is thereafter to be called and known, and stating, also, that such child is given to the person adopting, for the purpose of adoption as his own child.

The person adopting shall also sign said instrument, and all the parties shall acknowledge the same in the manner that deeds conveying lands shall be acknowledged.

The instrument shall be recorded in the office of the County Recorder.

SURVEYORS AND SURVEYS.

There is in every county elected a Surveyor known as County Surveyor, who has power to appoint deputies, for whose official acts he is responsible. It is the duty of the County Surveyor, either by himself or his Duputy, to make all surveys that he may be called upon to make within his county as soon as may be after application is made. The necessary chainmen and other assistance must be employed by the person requiring the same to be done, and to be by him paid, unless otherwise agreed; but the chainmen must be disinterested persons and approved by the Surveyor and sworn by him to measure justly and impartially. Previous to any survey, he shall furnish himself with a copy of the field notes of the original survey of the same land, if there be any in the office of the County Auditor, and his survey shall be made in accordance therewith.

Their fees are three dollars per day. For certified copies of field notes, twenty-five cents.

SUPPORT OF POOR.

The father, mother and children of any poor person who has applied for aid, and who is unable to maintain himself by work, shall, jointly or severally, maintain such poor person in such manner as may be approved by the Township Trustees.

In the absence or inability of nearer relatives, the same liability shall extend to the grandparents, if of ability without personal labor, and to the male grandchildren who are of ability, by personal labor or otherwise.

The Township Trustees may, upon the failure of such relatives to maintain a poor person, who has made application for relief, apply to the Circuit Court for an order to compel the same.

Upon ten days' notice, in writing, to the parties sought to be charged, a hearing may be had, and an order made for entire or partial support of the poor person.

Appeal may be taken from such judgment as from other judgments of the Circuit Court.

When any person, having any estate, abandons either children, wife or husband, leaving them chargeable, or likely to become chargeable, upon the public for support, upon proof of above fact, an order may be had from the Clerk of the Circuit Court, or Judge, authorizing the Trustees or the Sheriff to take into possession such estate.

The Court may direct such personal estate to be sold, to be applied, as well as the rents and profits of the real estate, if any, to the support of children, wife or husband.

If the party against whom the order is issued return and support the person abandoned, or give security for the same, the order shall be discharged, and the property taken returned.

The mode of relief for the poor, through the action of the Township Trustees, or the action of the Board of Supervisors, is so well known to every township officer, and the circumstances attending applications for relief are so varied, that it need now only be said that it is the duty of each county to provide for its poor, no matter at what place they may be.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A tenant giving notice to quit demised premises at a time named, and afterward holding over, and a tenant or his assignee willfully holding over the premises after the term, and after notice to quit, shall pay double rent.

Any person in possession of real property, with the assent of the owner, is presumed to be a tenant at will until the contrary is shown.

Thirty days' notice, in writing, is necessary to be given by either party before he can terminate a tenancy at will; but when, in any case, a rent is reserved payable at intervals of less than thirty days, the length of notice need not be greater than such interval between the days of payment. In case of tenants occupying and cultivating farms, the notice must fix the termination of the tenancy to take place on the 1st day of March, except in cases of field tenants or croppers, whose leases shall be held to expire when the crop is harvested; provided, that in case of a crop of corn, it shall not be later than the 1st day of December, unless otherwise agreed upon. But when an express agreement is made, whether the same has been reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

But where an express agreement is made, whether reduced to writing or not, the tenancy shall cease at the time agreed upon, without notice.

If such tenant cannot be found in the county, the notices above required may be given to any sub-tenant or other person in possession of the premises; or, if the premises be vacant, by affixing the notice to the principal door of the building or in some conspicuous position on the land, if there be no building.

The landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all the crops grown on the premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant used on the premises during the term, and not exempt from execution, for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period claimed falls due; but such lien shall not continue more than six months after the expiration of the term.

The lien may be effected by the commencement of an action, within the period above prescribed, for the rent alone; and the landlord is entitled to a writ

of attachment, upon filing an affidavit that the action is commenced to recover rent accrued within one year previous thereto upon the premises described in the affidavit.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Whenever any of the following articles shall be contracted for, or sold or delivered, and no special contract or agreement shall be made to the contrary, the weight per bushel shall be as follows, to-wit:

Apples, Peaches or Quinces.....	48	Sand.....	130
Cherries, Grapes, Currants or Gooseberries, 40		Sorghum Seed.....	80
Strawberries, Raspberries or Blackberries, 32		Broom Corn Seed.....	30
Osage Orange Seed.....	32	Buckwheat.....	52
Millet Seed	45	Salt.....	50
Stone Coal.	80	Barley.....	48
Lime.....	80	Corn Meal.....	48
Corn in the ear.....	70	Castor Beans.....	46
Wheat	60	Timothy Seed	45
Potatoes.....	60	Hemp Seed.....	44
Beans	60	Dried Peaches.....	33
Clover Seed.....	60	Oats.....	33
Onions	57	Dried Apples.....	24
Shelled Corn.....	56	Bran.....	20
Rye.....	56	Blue Grass Seed.....	14
Flax Seed.....	56	Hungarian Grass Seed.....	45
Sweet Potatoes	46		

Penalty for giving less than the above standard is treble damages and costs and five dollars addition thereto as a fine.

DEFINITION OF COMMERCIAL TERMS.

\$— means dollars, being a contraction of U. S., which was formerly placed before any denomination of money, and meant, as it means now, United States Currency.

£— means pounds, English money.

@ stands for at or to; lb for pounds, and bbl. for barrels; ℥ for per or by the. Thus, Butter sells at 20@30c ℥ lb, and Flour at \$8@\$12 ℥ bbl.

% for per cent., and # for number.

May 1. Wheat sells at \$1.20@\$1.25, "seller June." Seller June means that the person who sells the wheat has the privilege of delivering it at any time during the month of June.

Selling short, is contracting to deliver a certain amount of grain or stock, at a fixed price, within a certain length of time, when the seller has not the stock on hand. It is for the interest of the person selling "short" to depress the market as much as possible, in order that he may buy and fill his contract at a profit. Hence the "shorts" are termed "bears."

Buying long, is to contract to purchase a certain amount of grain or shares of stock at a fixed price, deliverable within a stipulated time, expecting to make a profit by the rise in prices. The "longs" are termed "bulls," as it is for their interest to "operate" so as to "toss" the prices upward as much as possible.

NOTES.

Form of note is legal, worded in the simplest way, so that the amount and time of payment are mentioned:

\$100. CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 15, 1876.

Sixty days from date I promise to pay to E. F. Brown or order, one hundred dollars, for value received. L. D. LOWRY.

A note to be payable in anything else than money needs only the facts substituted for money in the above form.

ORDERS.

Orders should be worded simply, thus:

Mr. F. H. COATS: CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Please pay to H. Birdsall twenty-five dollars, and charge to
F. D. SILVA.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts should always state when received and what for, thus:

\$100. CHICAGO, Sept. 15, 1876.

Received of J. W. Davis, one hundred dollars, for services rendered in grading his lot in Fort Madison, on account.

THOMAS BRADY.

If receipt is in full, it should be so stated.

BILLS OF PURCHASE.

W. N. MASON, SALEM, Illinois, Sept. 18, 1876.

Bought of A. A. GRAHAM.

4 Bushels of Seed Wheat,	at \$1.50.....	\$ 6 00
2 Seamless Sacks	“ 30.....	60

Received payment,	\$ 6 60
	A. A. GRAHAM.

CONFESSON OF JUDGMENT.

\$—, —, Iowa, —, 18—.
— after date — promises to pay to the order of —, — dollars, at —, for value received, with interest at ten per cent. per annum after — until paid. Interest payable —, and on interest not paid when due, interest at same rate and conditions.

A failure to pay said interest, or any part thereof, within 20 days after due, shall cause the whole note to become due and collectable at once.

If this note is sued, or judgment is confessed hereon, \$— shall be allowed as attorney fees.

No. —. P. O. —.

CONFESSON OF JUDGMENT.

— vs. —. In — Court of — County, Iowa, —, of — County, Iowa, do hereby confess that — justly indebted to —, in the

sum of _____ dollars, and the further sum of \$____ as attorney fees, with interest thereon at ten per cent. from _____, and — hereby confess judgment against _____ as defendant in favor of said _____, for said sum of \$____, and \$____ as attorney fees, hereby authorizing the Clerk of the ___ Court of said county to enter up judgment for said sum against _____ with costs, and interest at 10 per cent. from _____, the interest to be paid _____.

Said debt and judgment being for _____.

It is especially agreed, however, That if this judgment is paid within twenty days after due, no attorney fees need be paid. And _____ hereby sell, convey and release all right of homestead we now occupy in favor of said _____ so far as this judgment is concerned, and agree that it shall be liable on execution for this judgment.

Dated _____, 18—.

THE STATE OF IOWA, }
_____ County.

_____ being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that the foregoing statement and Confession of Judgment was read over to _____, and that — understood the contents thereof, and that the statements contained therein are true, and that the sums therein mentioned are justly to become due said _____ as aforesaid.

Sworn to and subscribed before me and in my presence by the said _____ this _____ day of _____, 18_____, Notary Public.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

An agreement is where one party promises to another to do a certain thing in a certain time for a stipulated sum. Good business men always reduce an agreement to writing, which nearly always saves misunderstandings and trouble. No particular form is necessary, but the facts must be clearly and explicitly stated, and there must, to make it valid, be a reasonable consideration.

GENERAL FORM OF AGREEMENT.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the Second day of June, 1878, between John Jones, of Keokuk, County of Lee, State of Iowa, of the first part, and Thomas Whiteside, of the same place, of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that the said John Jones, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the second part, hereinafter contained, contracts and agrees to and with the said Thomas Whiteside, that he will deliver in good and marketable condition, at the Village of Melrose, Iowa, during the month of November, of this year, One Hundred Tons of Prairie Hay, in the following lots, and at the following specified times; namely, twenty-five tons by the seventh of November, twenty-five tons additional by the fourteenth of the month, twenty-five tons more by the twenty-first, and the entire one hundred tons to be all delivered by the thirtieth of November.

And the said Thomas Whiteside, in consideration of the prompt fulfillment of this contract, on the part of the party of the first part, contracts to and agrees with the said John Jones, to pay for said hay five dollars per ton, for each ton as soon as delivered.

In case of failure of agreement by either of the parties hereto, it is hereby stipulated and agreed that the party so failing shall pay to the other, One Hundred dollars, as fixed and settled damages.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands the day and year first above written.

JOHN JONES,
THOMAS WHITESIDE.

AGREEMENT WITH CLERK FOR SERVICES.

THIS AGREEMENT, made the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, between Reuben Stone, of Dubuque, County of Dubuque, State of Iowa, party of the first part, and George Barclay, of McGregor, County of Clayton, State of Iowa, party of the second part—

WITNESSETH, that said George Barclay agrees faithfully and diligently to work as clerk and salesman for the said Reuben Stone, for and during the space of one year from the date hereof, should both live such length of time, without absenting himself from his occupation; during which time he, the said Barclay, in the store of said Stone, of Dubuque, will carefully and honestly attend, doing and performing all duties as clerk and salesman aforesaid, in accordance and in all respects as directed and desired by the said Stone.

In consideration of which services, so to be rendered by the said Barclay, the said Stone agrees to pay to said Barclay the annual sum of one thousand dollars, payable in twelve equal monthly payments, each upon the last day of each month; provided that all dues for days of absence from business by said Barclay, shall be deducted from the sum otherwise by the agreement due and payable by the said Stone to the said Barclay.

Witness our hands.

REUBEN STONE.
GEORGE BARCLAY.

BILLS OF SALE.

A bill of sale is a written agreement to another party, for a consideration to convey his right and interest in the personal property. *The purchaser must take actual possession of the property, or the bill of sale must be acknowledged and recorded.*

COMMON FORM OF BILL OF SALE.

KNOW ALL MEN by this instrument, that I, Louis Clay, of Burlington, Iowa, of the first part, for and in consideration of Five Hundred and Ten Dollars, to me paid by John Floyd, of the same place, of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have sold, and by this instrument do convey unto the said Floyd, party of the second part, his executors, administrators and assigns, my undivided half of ten acres of corn, now growing on the arm of Thomas Tyrell, in the town above mentioned; one pair of horses, sixteen sheep, and five cows, belonging to me and in my possession at the farm aforesaid; to have and to hold the same unto the party of the second part, his executors and assigns forever. And I do, for myself and legal representatives, agree with the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, to warrant and defend the sale of the afore-mentioned property and chattels unto the said party of the second part, and his legal representatives, against all and every person whatsoever.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand, this tenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

LOUIS CLAY.

NOTICE TO QUIT.

TO JOHN WONTPAY:

You are hereby notified to quit the possession of the premises you now occupy to wit:

[Insert Description.]

on or before thirty days from the date of this notice.

Dated January 1, 1878.

Landlord.

[Reverse for Notice to Landlord.]

GENERAL FORM OF WILL FOR REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

I, Charles Mansfield, of the Town of Bellevue, County of Jackson, State of Iowa, being aware of the uncertainty of life, and in failing health, but of sound mind and memory, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament, in manner following, to-wit:

First. I give, devise and bequeath unto my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield, the sum of Two Thousand Dollars, of bank stock, now in the Third National Bank, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the farm owned by myself, in the Township of Iowa, consisting of one hundred and sixty acres, with all the houses, tenements and improvements thereunto belonging; to have and to hold unto my said son, his heirs and assigns, forever.

Second. I give, devise and bequeath to each of my two daughters, Anna Louise Mansfield and Ida Clara Mansfield, each Two Thousand Dollars in bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio; and also, each one quarter section of land, owned by myself, situated in the Township of Fairfield, and recorded in my name in the Recorder's office, in the county where such land is located. The north one hundred and sixty acres of said half section is devised to my eldest daughter, Anna Louise.

Third. I give, devise and bequeath to my son, Frank Alfred Mansfield, five shares of railroad stock in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and my one hundred and sixty acres of land, and saw-mill thereon, situated in Manistee, Michigan, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereunto belonging, which said real estate is recorded in my name, in the county where situated.

Fourth. I give to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, all my household furniture, goods, chattels and personal property, about my home, not hitherto disposed of, including Eight Thousand Dollars of bank stock in the Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio, fifteen shares in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the free and unrestricted use, possession and benefit of the home farm so long as she may live, in lieu of dower, to which she is entitled by law —said farm being my present place of residence.

Fifth. I bequeath to my invalid father, Elijah H. Mansfield, the income from rents of my store building at 145 Jackson street, Chicago, Illinois, during the term of his natural life. Said building and land therewith to revert to my said sons and daughters in equal proportion, upon the demise of my said father.

Sixth. It is also my will and desire that, at the death of my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, or at any time when she may arrange to relinquish her

life interest in the above mentioned homestead, the same may revert to my above named children, or to the lawful heirs of each.

And lastly. I nominate and appoint as the executors of this, my last will and testament, my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, and my eldest son, Sidney H. Mansfield.

I further direct that my debts and necessary funeral expenses shall be paid from moneys now on deposit in the Savings Bank of Bellevue, the residue of such moneys to revert to my wife, Victoria Elizabeth Mansfield, for her use forever.

In witness whereof, I, Charles Mansfield, to this my last will and testament, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, and declared by Charles Mansfield, as and for his last will and testament, in the presence of us, who, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names hereunto as witnesses thereof.

PETER A. SCHENCK, Dubuque, Iowa,
FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa.

CODICIL.

Whereas I, Charles Mansfield, did, on the fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, make my last will and testament, I do now, by this writing, add this codicil to my said will, to be taken as a part thereof.

Whereas, by the dispensation of Providence, my daughter, Anna Louise, has deceased, November fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three; and whereas, a son has been born to me, which son is now christened Richard Albert Mansfield, I give and bequeath unto him my gold watch, and all right, interest and title in lands and bank stock and chattels bequeathed to my deceased daughter, Anna Louise, in the body of this will.

In witness whereof, I hereunto place my hand and seal, this tenth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five. CHARLES MANSFIELD.

Signed, sealed, published and declared to us by the testator, Charles Mansfield, as and for a codicil to be annexed to his last will and testament. And we, at his request, and in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto, at the date hereof.

FRANK E. DENT, Bellevue, Iowa,
JOHN C. SHAY, Bellevue, Iowa.

(Form No. 1.)

SATISFACTION OF MORTGAGE.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
— County, } ss.

I, ——, of the County of ——, State of Iowa, do hereby acknowledge that a certain Indenture of ——, bearing date the —— day of ——, A. D. 18—, made and executed by —— and ——, his wife, to said —— on the following described Real Estate, in the County of ——, and State of Iowa, to-wit: (here insert description) and filed for record in the office of the Recorder of the County of ——, and State of Iowa, on the —— day of ——,

A. D. 18—, at — o'clock . M.; and recorded in Book — of Mortgage Records, on page —, is redeemed, paid off, satisfied and discharged in full. —. [SEAL.]

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
— County,

Be it Remembered, That on this — day of —, A. D. 18—, before me the undersigned, a — in and for said county, personally appeared —, to me personally known to be the identical person who executed the above (satisfaction of mortgage) as grantor, and acknowledged — signature thereto to be — voluntary act and deed.

Witness my hand and — seal, the day and year last above written.

ONE FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That —, of — County, and State of —, in consideration of — dollars, in hand paid by — of — County, and State of —, do hereby sell and convey unto the said — the following described premises, situated in the County —, and State of —, to wit: (here insert description,) and — do hereby covenant with the said — that — lawfully seized of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance, that — have good right and lawful authority to sell and convey the same; and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the same against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever. To be void upon condition that the said — shall pay the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note for the sum of — dollars.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

One note for \$—, due —, 18—, with interest annually at — per cent.

And the said Mortgagor agrees to pay all taxes that may be levied upon the above described premises. It is also agreed by the Mortgagor that if it becomes necessary to foreclose this mortgage, a reasonable amount shall be allowed as an attorney's fee for foreclosing. And the said — hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed to — day of —, A. D. 18—.

— —
— —

[Acknowledge as in Form No. 1.]

SECOND FORM OF REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE.

THIS INDENTURE, made and executed — by and between — of the county of — and State of —, part of the first part, and — of the county of — and State of — party of the second part, *Witnesseth*, that the said part of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of — dollars, paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, have granted and sold, and do by these presents, grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm, unto the said party of the second part, — heirs and

assigns forever, the certain tract or parcel of real estate situated in the county of _____ and State of _____, described as follows, to-wit:

(Here insert description.)

The said part of the first part represent to and covenant with the part of the second part, that he have good right to sell and convey said premises, that they are free from encumbrance and that he will warrant and defend them against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever, and do expressly hereby release all rights of dower in and to said premises, and relinquish and convey all rights of homestead therein.

This Instrument is made, executed and delivered upon the following conditions, to-wit:

First. Said first part agree to pay said _____ or order _____

Second. Said first part further agree as is stipulated in said note, that if he shall fail to pay any of said interest when due, it shall bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from the time the same becomes due, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the same.

Third. Said first part further agree that he will pay all taxes and assessments levied upon said real estate before the same become delinquent, and if not paid the holder of this mortgage may declare the whole sum of money herein secured due and collectable at once, or he may elect to pay such taxes or assessments, and be entitled to interest on the same at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and this mortgage shall stand as security for the amount so paid.

Fourth. Said first part further agree that if he fail to pay any of said money, either principal or interest, within _____ days after the same becomes due; or fail to conform or comply with any of the foregoing conditions or agreements, the whole sum herein secured shall become due and payable at once, and this mortgage may thereupon be foreclosed immediately for the whole of said money, interest and costs.

Fifth. Said part further agree that in the event of the non-payment of either principal, interest or taxes when due, and upon the filing of a bill of foreclosure of this mortgage, an attorney's fee of _____ dollars shall become due and payable, and shall be by the court taxed, and this mortgage shall stand as security therefor, and the same shall be included in the decree of foreclosure and shall be made by the Sheriff on general or special execution with the other money, interest and costs, and the contract embodied in this mortgage and the note described herein, shall in all respects be governed, construed and adjudged by the laws of _____, where the same is made. The foregoing conditions being performed, this conveyance to be void, otherwise of full force and virtue.

[Acknowledge as in form No. 1.]

FORM OF LEASE.

THIS ARTICLE OF AGREEMENT, Made and entered into on this _____ day of _____, A. D. 187-, by and between _____, of the county of _____, and State of Iowa, of the first part, and _____, of the county of _____, and State of Iowa, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first

part has this day leased unto the party of the second part the following described premises, to wit:

[*Here insert description.*]

for the term of _____ from and after the — day of —, A. D. 187—, at the _____ rent of _____ dollars, to be paid as follows, to wit:

[*Here insert Terms.*]

And it is further agreed that if any rent shall be due and unpaid, or if default be made in any of the covenants herein contained, it shall then be lawful for the said party of the first part to re-enter the said premises, or to distrain for such rent; or he may recover possession thereof, by action of forcible entry and detainer, notwithstanding the provision of Section 3,612 of the Code of 1873; or he may use any or all of said remedies.

And the said party of the second part agrees to pay to the party of the first part the rent as above stated, except when said premises are untenanted by reason of fire, or from any other cause than the carelessness of the party of the second part, or persons — family, or in — employ, or by superior force and inevitable necessity. And the said party of the second part covenants that — will use the said premises as a —, and for no other purposes whatever; and that — especially will not use said premises, or permit the same to be used, for any unlawful business or purpose whatever; that — will not sell, assign, underlet or relinquish said premises without the written consent of the lessor, under penalty of a forfeiture of all — rights under this lease, at the election of the party of the first part; and that — will use all due care and diligence in guarding said property, with the buildings, gates, fences, trees, vines, shrubbery, etc., from damage by fire, and the depredations of animals; that — will keep buildings, gates, fences, etc., in as good repair as they now are, or may at any time be placed by the lessor, damages by superior force, inevitable necessity, or fire from any other cause than from the carelessness of the lessee, or persons of — family, or in — employ, excepted; and that at the expiration of this lease, or upon a breach by said lessee of any of the said covenants herein contained, — will, without further notice of any kind, quit and surrender the possession and occupancy of said premises in as good condition as reasonable use, natural wear and decay thereof will permit, damages by fire as aforesaid, superior force, or inevitable necessity, only excepted.

In witness whereof, the said parties have subscribed their names on the date first above written.

In presence of

FORM OF NOTE.

\$———, 18—.

On or before the — day of —, 18—, for value received, I promise to pay _____ or order, _____ dollars, with interest from date until paid, at ten per cent. per annum, payable annually, at _____. Unpaid interest shall bear interest at ten per cent. per annum. On failure to pay interest within — days after due, the whole sum, principal and interest, shall become due at once.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ in consideration of _____ dollars, in hand paid by _____, of _____ County and State of _____ do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ the following described personal property, now in the possession of _____ in the county _____ and State of _____, to wit:

[Here insert Description.]

And _____ do hereby warrant the title of said property, and that it is free from any incumbrance or lien. The only right or interest retained by grantor in and to said property being the right of redemption as herein provided. This conveyance to be void upon condition that the said grantor shall pay to said grantee, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of _____ certain promissory notes of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ dollars,

One note for \$_____, due_____, 18_____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
 One note for \$_____, due_____, 18_____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
 One note for \$_____, due_____, 18_____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.
 One note for \$_____, due_____, 18_____, with interest annually at _____ per cent.

The grantor to pay all taxes on said property, and if at any time any part or portion of said notes should be due and unpaid, said grantee may proceed by sale or foreclosure to collect and pay himself the unpaid balance of said notes, whether due or not, the grantor to pay all necessary expense of such foreclosure, including \$_____. Attorney's fees, and whatever remains after paying off said notes and expenses, to be paid over to said grantor.

Signed the _____ day of _____, 18_____. _____

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.] _____

WARRANTY DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County and State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ Dollars, in hand paid by _____ of _____, County and State of _____, do hereby sell and convey unto the said _____ and to _____ heirs and assigns, the following described premises, situated in the County of _____, State of Iowa, to-wit:

[Here insert description.]

And I do hereby covenant with the said _____ that — lawfully seized in fee simple, of said premises, that they are free from incumbrance; that — have good right and lawful authority to sell the same, and — do hereby covenant to warrant and defend the said premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, against the lawful claims of all persons whomsoever; and the said _____ hereby relinquishes all her right of dower and of homestead in and to the above described premises.

Signed the _____ day of _____, A. D. 18_____. _____

IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in Form No. 1.]

QUIT-CLAIM DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____, of _____ County, State of _____, in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to — in hand paid by _____, of _____ County, State of _____, the receipt whereof — do hereby acknowledge, have bargained, sold and quit-claimed, and by these presents do bargain, sell and quit-claim unto the said _____ and to — heirs and assigns forever, all — right, title, interest, estate, claim and demand, both at law and in equity, and as well in possession as in expectancy, of, in and to the following described premises, to wit: [here insert description] with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging.

Signed this — day of —, A. D. 18—.

SIGNED IN PRESENCE OF

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

BOND FOR DEED.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That _____ of _____ County, and State of _____ am held and firmly bound unto _____ of _____ County, and State of _____, in the sum of _____ Dollars, to be paid to the said _____, his executors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, I bind myself firmly by these presents. Signed the — day of — A. D. 18—.

The condition of this obligation is such, that if the said obligee shall pay to said obligor, or his assigns, the full amount of principal and interest at the time therein specified, of — certain promissory note of even date herewith, for the sum of _____ Dollars,

One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.
 One note for \$_____, due _____, 18 —, with interest annually at — per cent.

and pay all taxes accruing upon the lands herein described, then said obligor shall convey to the said obligee, or his assigns, that certain tract or parcel of real estate, situated in the County of _____ and State of Iowa, described as follows, to wit: [here insert description,] by a Warranty Deed, with the usual covenants, duly executed and acknowledged.

If said obligee should fail to make the payments as above stipulated, or any part thereof, as the same becomes due, said obligor may at his option, by notice to the obligee terminate his liability under the bond and resume the possession and absolute control of said premises, time being the essence of this agreement.

On the fulfillment of the above conditions this obligation to become void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue; unless terminated by the obligor as above stipulated.

[Acknowledged as in form No. 1.]

CHARITABLE, SCIENTIFIC AND RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS.

Any three or more persons of full age, citizens of the United States, a majority of whom shall be citizens of this State, who desire to associate themselves for benevolent, charitable, scientific, religious or missionary purposes, may make, sign and acknowledge, before any officer authorized to take the acknowledgments of deeds in this State, and have recorded in the office of the Recorder of the county in which the business of such society is to be conducted, a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated the name or title by which such society shall be known, the particular business and objects of such society, the number of Trustees, Directors or Managers to conduct the same, and the names of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of such society for the first year of its existence.

Upon filing for record the certificate, as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate, and their associates and successors, shall, by virtue hereof, be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and by that they and their successors shall and may have succession, and shall be persons capable of suing and being sued, and may have and use a common seal, which they may alter or change at pleasure; and they and their successors, by their corporate name, shall be capable of taking, receiving, purchasing and holding real and personal estate, and of making by-laws for the management of its affairs, not inconsistent with law.

The society so incorporated may, annually or oftener, elect from its members its Trustees, Directors or Managers at such time and place, and in such manner as may be specified in its by-laws, who shall have the control and management of the affairs and funds of the society, a majority of whom shall be a quorum for the transaction of business, and whenever any vacancy shall happen among such Trustees, Directors or Managers, by death, resignation or neglect to serve, such vacancy shall be filled in such manner as shall be provided by the by-laws of such society. When the body corporate consists of the Trustees, Directors or Managers of any benevolent, charitable, literary, scientific, religious or missionary institution, which is or may be established in the State, and which is or may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of any synod, conference, association or other ecclesiastical body in such State, established agreeably to the laws thereof, such ecclesiastical body may nominate and appoint such Trustees, Directors or Managers, according to usages of the appointing body, and may fill any vacancy which may occur among such Trustees, Directors or Managers; and when any such institution may be under the patronage, control, direction or supervision of two or more of such synods, conferences, associations or other ecclesiastical bodies, such bodies may severally nominate and appoint such proportion of such Trustees, Directors or Managers as shall be agreed upon by those bodies immediately concerned. And any vacancy occurring among such appointees last named, shall be filled by the synod, conference, association or body having appointed the last incumbent.

In case any election of Trustees, Directors or Managers shall not be made on the day designated by the by-laws, said society for that cause shall not be dissolved, but such election may take place on any other day directed by such by-laws.

Any corporation formed under this chapter shall be capable of taking, holding or receiving property by virtue of any devise or bequest contained in any last will or testament of any person whatsoever; but no person leaving a wife,

child or parent, shall devise or bequeath to such institution or corporation more than one-fourth of his estate after the payment of his debts, and such device or bequest shall be valid only to the extent of such one-fourth.

Any corporation in this State of an academical character, the memberships of which shall consist of lay members and pastors of churches, delegates to any synod, conference or council holding its annual meetings alternately in this and one or more adjoining States, may hold its annual meetings for the election of officers and the transaction of business in any adjoining State to this, at such place therein as the said synod, conference or council shall hold its annual meetings; and the elections so held and business so transacted shall be as legal and binding as if held and transacted at the place of business of the corporation in this State.

The provisions of this chapter shall not extend or apply to any association or individual who shall, in the certificate filed with the Recorder, use or specify a name or style the same as that of any previously existing incorporated society in the county.

The Trustees, Directors or stockholders of any existing benevolent, charitable, scientific, missionary or religious corporation, may, by conforming to the requirements of Section 1095 of this chapter, re-incorporate themselves or continue their existing corporate powers, and all the property and effects of such existing corporation shall vest in and belong to the corporation so re-incorporated or continued.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

No intoxicating liquors (alcohol, spirituous and vinous liquors), except wine manufactured from grapes, currants or other fruit grown in the State, shall be manufactured or sold, except for mechanical, medicinal, culinary or sacramental purposes; and even such sale is limited as follows:

Any citizen of the State, except hotel keepers, keepers of saloons, eating houses, grocery keepers and confectioners, is permitted to buy and sell, within the county of his residence, such liquors for such mechanical, etc., purposes only, provided he shall obtain the consent of the Board of Supervisors. In order to get that consent, he must get a certificate from a majority of the electors of the town or township or ward in which he desires to sell, that he is of good moral character, and a proper person to sell such liquors.

If the Board of Supervisors grant him permission to sell such liquors, he must give bonds, and shall not sell such liquors at a greater profit than thirty-three per cent. on the cost of the same. Any person having a permit to sell, shall make, on the last Saturday of every month, a return in writing to the Auditor of the county, showing the kind and quantity of the liquors purchased by him since the date of his last report, the price paid, and the amount of freights paid on the same; also the kind and quantity of liquors sold by him since the date of his last report; to whom sold; for what purpose and at what price; also the kind and quantity of liquors on hand; which report shall be sworn to by the person having the permit, and shall be kept by the Auditor, subject at all times to the inspection of the public.

No person shall sell or give away any intoxicating liquors, including wine or beer, to any minor, for any purpose whatever, except upon written order of parent, guardian or family physician; or sell the same to an intoxicated person or a person in the habit of becoming intoxicated.

Any person who shall mix any intoxicating liquor with any beer, wine or cider, by him sold, and shall sell or keep for sale, as a beverage, such mixture, shall be punished as for sale of intoxicating liquor.

But nothing in the chapter containing the laws governing the sale or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, shall be construed to forbid the sale by the importer thereof of foreign intoxicating liquor, imported under the authority of the laws of the United States, regarding the importation of such liquors, and in accordance with such laws; provided that such liquor, at the time of the sale by the importer, remains in the original casks or packages in which it was by him imported, and in quantities not less than the quantities in which the laws of the United States require such liquors to be imported, and is sold by him in such original casks or packages, and in said quantities only.

All payment or compensation for intoxicating liquor sold in violation of the laws of this State, whether such payments or compensation be in money, goods, lands, labor, or anything else whatsoever, shall be held to have been received in violation of law and equity and good conscience, and to have been received upon a valid promise and agreement of the receiver, in consideration of the receipt thereof, to pay on demand, to the person furnishing such consideration, the amount of the money on the just value of the goods or other things.

All sales, transfers, conveyances, mortgages, liens, attachments, pledges and securities of every kind, which, either in whole or in part, shall have been made on account of intoxicating liquors sold contrary to law, shall be utterly null and void.

Negotiable paper in the hands of holders thereof, in good faith, for valuable consideration, without notice of any illegality in its inception or transfer, however, shall not be affected by the above provisions. Neither shall the holder of land or other property who may have taken the same in good faith, without notice of any defect in the title of the person from whom the same was taken, growing out of a violation of the liquor law, be affected by the above provision.

Every wife, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person, who shall be injured in person or property or means of support, by an intoxicated person, or in consequence of the intoxication, has a right of action against any person who shall, by selling intoxicating liquors, cause the intoxication of such person, for all damages actually sustained as well as exemplary damages.

For any damages recovered, the personal and real property (except homestead, as now provided) of the person against whom the damages are recovered, as well as the premises or property, personal or real, occupied and used by him, with consent and knowledge of owner, either for manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors contrary to law, shall be liable.

The only other exemption, besides the homestead, from this sweeping liability, is that the defendant may have enough for the support of his family for six months, to be determined by the Township Trustee.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold within two miles of the corporate limits of any municipal corporation, except at wholesale, for the purpose of shipment to places outside of such corporation and such two-mile limits. The power of the corporation to prohibit or license sale of liquors not prohibited by law is extended over the two miles.

No ale, wine, beer or other malt or vinous liquors shall be sold on the day on which any election is held under the laws of this State, within two miles of the place where said election is held; except only that any person holding a permit may sell upon the prescription of a practicing physician.

SUGGESTIONS TO THOSE PURCHASING BOOKS BY SUBSCRIPTION.

The business of *publishing books by subscription*, having so often been brought into disrepute by agents making representations and declarations *not authorized by the publisher*, in order to prevent that as much as possible, and that there may be more general knowledge of the relation such agents bear to their principal, and the law governing such cases, the following statement is made:

A subscription is in the nature of a contract of mutual promises, by which the subscriber agrees to pay a certain sum for the work described; the consideration is concurrent that the publisher shall publish the book named, and deliver the same, for which the subscriber is to pay the price named. The nature and character of the work is described by the prospectus and sample shown. These should be carefully examined before subscribing, as they are the basis and consideration of the promise to pay, and not the too often exaggerated statements of the agent, who is merely employed to solicit subscriptions, for which he is usually paid a commission for each subscriber, and has no authority to change or alter the conditions upon which the subscriptions are authorized to be made by the publisher. Should the agent assume to agree to make the subscription conditional or modify or change the agreement of the publisher, as set out by the prospectus and sample, in order to bind the principal, the subscriber should see that such condition or changes are stated over or in connection with his signature, so that the publisher may have notice of the same.

All persons making contracts in reference to matters of this kind, or any other business, should remember that *the law as written is*, that they can not be altered, varied or rescinded verbally, but if done at all, must be done in writing. It is therefore important that all persons contemplating subscribing should distinctly understand that all talk before or after the subscription is made, is not admissible as evidence, and is no part of the contract.

Persons employed to solicit subscriptions are known to the trade as canvassers. They are agents appointed to do a particular business in a prescribed mode, and have no authority to do it any other way to the prejudice of their principal, nor can they bind their principal in any other matter. They can not collect money, or agree that payment may be made in anything else but money. They can not extend the time of payment beyond the time of delivery, nor bind their principal for the payment of expenses incurred in their business.

It would save a great deal of trouble, and often serious loss, if persons, before signing their names to any subscription book, or any written instrument, would examine carefully what it is; if they can not read themselves call on some one disinterested who can.



STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE OF IOWA (CENSUS OF 1875.)

COUNTIES.	No. of Acres of Im- proved Land.	No. of Acres under Unim- proved Land.	No. of Acres in Culti- vation	Spring Wheat.	Winter Wheat.	Indian Corn.	Oats.	Vaue of Products of Farm in Dollars.
	No. of Acres	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres	No. of Bushels Harv't'd	No. of Acres	No. of Bushels Harv't'd
	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.	1874.
Appanoose.	161029	161085	125188	9606	17789	1049	10894	64161
Aiamukicee.	13467	15621	100988	61800	97529	181	1964	239245
Anduthion.	21146	23819	15086	67676	89235	10	97	1276
Adams.	65459	43755	54252	17947	281376	7	174	25174
Adair.	83182	55640	66265	27250	433014	70	3700	30860
Buena Vista.	33118	32014	27101	15514	16273			228231
Benton.	297518	39311	239405	99106	1343666	7	280	87244
Boone.	159879	71810	106420	82500	422521	11	84	46151
Butter.	119472	38908	124877	57907	77916	20	700	89587
Cass.	134067	17545	101875	48578	72525			120708
Black Hawk.	212025	15081	11725	62500	110492			562154
Buchanan.	19656	71118	57240	61291	812142			48931
Clay.	37059	39919	33573	17481	151159			181125
Cherokee.	54638	28674	45412	21690	60150			8797
Cass.	110864	45304	92785	40128	67639			9459
Crawford.	58035	28314	15262	24000	326844			46562
Cedar.	24869	41417	166180	40467	64514	26	293	78224
Cerro Gordo.	52960	50095	48648	26199	415463			5212
Clayton.	21221	151908	173622	86895	195125	1241	2100	37948
Clinton.	28515	57351	100183	50000	100183	12	428	32014
Chickasaw.	66504	11712	1041	40162	6439	5	63	16621
Carroll.	58625	30757	59159	26736	940161			16614
Clarke.	94994	50187	28848	17269	217000	7	53	356264
Culhoun.	26996	26619	11040	10631	10	150	10656	851120
Davis.	150388	110008	131597	5528	80993	5379	56405	1215669
Decatur.	115751	81172	95273	8211	71169	817	21299	50484
Dubuque.	187881	98561	146214	49340	68135	84	1720	170391
Dcs Moines.	134665	56185	96181	10615	113396	6888	117310	102924
Delaware.	472429	62805	161357	60801	71728	5	50	56150
Douglas.	151750	17763	11961	5201	23822			151750
Dallas.	134825	15763	10226	2356	44500			150000
Emmett.	9088	23586	8891	8891	1510			57628
Floyd.	147098	82130	110708	67671	91439	7	186	24919
Fayette.	132024	98156	13558	60759	86560	46	968	53091
Franklin.	65959	49456	65900	81065	455908			24096
Fremont.	115207	19882	103388	15229	266001	811	1665	78454
Grundy.	140698	47235	135108	67834	95667			40152
Green.	39910	98988	52823	19891	25760	2	44	78007
Guthrie.	87255	47230	76982	27499	88574	22	360	8982
Harrison.	128811	38604	97155	38164	49251			41934
Humboldt.	118253	27108	47018	12040	20082			9968
Howard.	118243	17108	11712	5055	20082			9161
Harrison.	94818	83451	72287	23948	14540	84	1200	44739
Hancock.	10162	84162	9405	4898	70366			3067
Hamilton.	63966	39935	52059	20676	29692			20141
Ida.	7292	9394	6514	8109	48815			2901
Iowa.	191011	80557	15988	48410	67037	36	1080	6519
Jackson.	19320	142401	142401	43515	55030	491	7942	53862
Johnson.	241021	71257	193019	45306	66679	100	1274	71142
Jasper.	258841	17952	216499	59666	110714			100217
Jefferson.	167896	66799	123500	16267	164004	612	409	40404
Kent.	167896	66799	123500	16267	164004	612	409	40404
Keokuk.	208125	98009	116672	8228	36828	148	597	322782
Kossuth.	31330	48733	38885	10769	18194	140	9781	119777
Lee.	188382	18380	10551	72624	20347			59893
Lucas.	108552	59157	88557	13585	31	529	47022	190250
Lyon.	15872	31881	12766	8132	76112	54	245	10896
Linn.	28118	63649	175553	32178	65659	12	160	9173
Louis.	151007	52224	104666	19646	189595	188	16367	49642
Marshall.	332384	38374	91116	65550	108681			11214
Marietta.	222306	12126	81662	81662	80837			86775
Marion.	199699	84719	137114	52966	137114	212	449	88268
Mills.	141512	53601	90537	24285	31291	32	548	1532976
Madison.	141099	18819	137749	57538	62831	25	484	69849
Monroe.	102125	91730	11638	101413	263	554	45575	1789016
Marshall.	227335	47552	117940	6895	112389	21	200	67995
Monona.	5242	56178	39844	15341	18381			2157
Muscatine.	178945	48832	126598	2235	416171	63	629	54760
Montgomery.	104635	50677	86726	1381	55159	8	166	39251
OBrien.	30620	32103	26314	14904	151546			144167
Osceola.	18149	51012	40515	76769	80372			6539
Polk.	205649	56841	140150	57072	56841	21	894	74797
Poohachontas.	21986	47199	19219	7434	80174			22985
Pottawattomie.	124639	419189	90639	8269	58951	63	475	170036
Powershell.	208989	48697	171588	57124	76826			86719
Page.	157927	175471	115184	22689	355792	1228	2035	7186
Plymouth.	56233	51912	41739	7629	442736			10097
Palo Alto.	18517	82225	16579	8066	28208	235		6641
Ringgold.	18109	58829	50738	1036	78851	125	1762	27910
Scott.	235351	19123	18512	47698	762315	40	618	59071
Story.	141496	48134	99874	29588	83095	8	20	50123
Shelby.	53180	52050	47244	8115	8115			17674
Slay.	30834	66729	61515	2296	23128			6369
Soc.	51326	47120	24179	11656	11004	10	100	12758
Taylor.	102661	233515	7942	15146	20613	244	8068	42620
Tama.	235182	9822	21941	9103	143790			28251
Union.	5705	33216	45268	10366	141188	53	960	24063
Van Buren.	159516	93529	113628	7455	58840	10293	121557	113089
Wayne.	14166	6638	11689	10373	76346	143	1236	59521
Warren.	191265	16718	15437	42173	634679	61	910	321820
Wluneshell.	246140	13176	23169	112178	1813465			27185
Wm. Ellbury.	44127	51163	39197	15343	281873			14467
Worth.	44927	52101	25116	40476	40476			28930
Washington.	225176	55352	157841	16146	16678	1429	141193	282241
Webster.	91298	61748	30101	3051	31051	5		26135
Winnebago.	17589	30612	12121	8939	162281	11	270	1374
Wright.	35516	82851	28607	196166	196166			10089
Wapello.	150209	63191	135173	17368	157335	1617	16139	57085
Total.	1267850	8410689	9354905	389711	4266731	6938	75947	470076
						6938	75947	176176
						75947	176176	115787
						176176	115787	115787



H C Negele

HISTORY OF LEE COUNTY.

"Westward the Star of Empire takes its Way"

DISCOVERY OF IOWA.

In 1673, James Marquette and Louis Joliette were authorized by the French Government of Canada "to start from the Straits of Mackinac and find out and explore the great river lying west of them," of which they had heard marvelous accounts from the Indians about Lake Michigan.

Marquette and Joliette, accompanied by five boatmen, left the southern extremity of Green Bay and ascended Fox River in small canoes to the headwaters of that stream, and thence carried their canoes and provisions across to Wisconsin River. Again launching their canoes, they floated down that stream and entered the Mississippi on the 17th day of June, 1673. "When we entered the majestic stream," wrote Marquette, "we realized a joy we could not express." Quietly and easily they were swept down to the solitudes below, filled, no doubt, with wonder and admiration as they beheld the bold bluffs and beautiful meadows along the western bank of the Father of Waters, then revealed for the first time to the eyes of white men. This was the discovery of Iowa—the "Beautiful Land."

At this time, and until 1788, this newly discovered territory was inhabited only by tribes of Indians, of whom there is but a vague and unsatisfactory history. Marquette and Joliette left but a very brief statement concerning them, and that statement is summed up in a very brief paragraph. On the 21st day of June, 1673, the fourth day of their journey down the Mississippi, they landed on the west bank and "discovered footprints of some fellow mortals and a little path leading into a pleasant meadow." They followed the trail a short distance, when they heard the Indians talking, and, making their presence known by a loud cry, they were conducted to an Indian village, the location of which is believed by intelligent authorities to have been on the Des Moines River, at or near the lower "Yellow Banks," about six miles southwest of the mouth of Lemoliese Creek and five and one-half miles west from the mouth of Bloody Run, emptying into the Mississippi River within the corporate limits of the present city of Keokuk.

Old and experienced river men—men who know every foot of the Mississippi river from New Orleans to St. Paul—every branch, creek and rivulet that comes into the Father of Waters from either side—say there is no other place between the mouths of the Des Moines and Wisconsin Rivers that answers every way so nearly the brief description given by Marquette and Joliette of their landing-place on that occasion, as the mouth of one of these creeks. They reason, too, that the fourth day from the mouth of the Wisconsin River would just about bring the voyageurs to this point.

Indian tradition says that locality was always a favorite haunt of the red men, owing to its pleasant situation and its near proximity to the ancient villages on the Des Moines River. From the mouth of Lemoliise Creek or Bloody Run to the Des Moines River and the supposed location of the Indian villages here mentioned, the distance is about six miles. Marquette and Joliette reported that they traveled "two or more leagues (six or more miles) till they came to a beautiful stream with an Indian village, one upon the right, and one upon the left bank," etc. There is no other stream, no other section of country bordering on the Mississippi where a "beautiful stream" can be reached in "two or more leagues" travel westward. All the facts and bearings considered, there is no reason to doubt that the mouth of Lemoliise Creek or Bloody Run was the landing-place referred to by these Canadian French explorers. They left no account of making a landing at any other point on the west bank of the Mississippi.

Some, who have given much thought and investigation to the subject, insist that the landing must have been made at the mouth of Bloody Run. The first settlers of the country, says Valinecourt Vanausdol, who came in 1828, found an Indian trail leading from the mouth of this creek through the lower Sand Prairie, or, as sometimes called, "Turner's Prairie," and to the Des Moines River at "Yellow Banks." There are a number of ancient mounds in that immediate vicinity, which is favorable for the location of Indian villages, such as is mentioned by Marquette. He left a rude map of the country, the rivers, etc., but in the two hundred years that have passed since June 21, 1673, the courses of the rivers have changed in many places, so that that map is but a poor help now in locating the villages. However much opinions may differ as to the landing-place as between the mouth of Lemoliise Creek and Bloody Run, they locate the Indian villages at very nearly the same place.

Wherever the location of the villages may have been, Marquette erected a cross, and, no doubt, proclaimed the faith of the Catholic Church to the Indians, which, if true, entitles him to the honor of preaching the first Christian sermon west of the Mississippi River.

Another link in support of the claim here advanced is in the fact that when the first settlers came to Northwestern Missouri and Southeastern Iowa, they found a clearly defined Indian trail starting from the mouth of Lemoliise Creek and leading westward to the Des Moines River, where the bluff-range debouches from the east side of the river. There the trail crossed the Des Moines and thence onward, over hill and dale, led to the Missouri River at the present site of Kansas City. In many places the trail was worn several inches into the ground, resembling a small, narrow ditch. The course of the trail was so laid as to avoid sloughs and lands that were subject to overflow. Where this trail crossed the Des Moines was favorable to the location of the villages visited by Marquette and Joliette, and was an important landmark in the course of Indian travel.

The inhabitants of the Indian villages mentioned are believed to have been of the *Illini**^{*}, who are supposed to have at one time occupied a large portion of the country bordering on the Mississippi.

For a period of one hundred years following this discovery, or until 1763, France claimed jurisdiction over the country thus discovered by Marquette and Joliette, when that Government ceded it to Spain, but, in 1801, the Spanish Government ceded back to France all interest in the Mississippi Valley, and, under treaty dated April 30, 1803, the First Consul of the French Republic ceded these possessions to the United States.

*Tribe of men.

“FOOT-PRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME.”

DUBUQUE AND TESSON.*

The first white man to claim a permanent abiding-place in any part of the country of the Iowas was Julien Dubuque, an adventurous Canadian Frenchman, who found his way to the *galena* section of Iowa and commenced working the mines at the mouth of Catfish Creek, near the city that perpetuates his name, in 1788.

While all that region west of the Mississippi River, and known in the history of the American Republic as the Louisiana Purchase, was under the dominion of Spain, Dubuque obtained from Blondeau† and two chiefs of the Fox tribe of Indians what he claimed was a grant of lands. His claim was described as “seven leagues (21 miles) on the west bank of the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Little Maquoketa River to the Tete Des Mortes, and three leagues (9 miles) in depth. This grant from the Indian chiefs and Blondeau was subsequently qualifiedly confirmed by Carondelet, the Spanish Governor of New Orleans. Dubuque intermarried with the Indians among whom he had cast his fortunes, and continued to operate his mines (employing about ten white men), until the time of his death, in 1810. In 1854, a case having been made, the United States Supreme Court decided that his grant from the Indian chief Blondeau, qualifiedly confirmed by the Spanish Governor, Carondelet, was nothing more than a “temporary license to dig ore, and constituted no valid claim to the soil.” [16 Howard Rep., 224.]

The next white man to settle in any part of Iowa was Louis Honore Tesson, who also obtained a grant of land from the Spanish Government. The circumstances and conditions under which Tesson came to what is now Iowa are gathered from Mr. D. C. Riddick, who, under right of purchase by his father, became one of the heirs to a part of the lands included in the grant made to Tesson by the Government of Spain.

“The mile square on which Montrose is situated was originally a Spanish claim located by Louis Honore Tesson, a French Canadian, in 1796. The grant was issued by Zenon Trudau, Lieutenant Governor General of Upper Louisiana, acting under authority and by direction of the Governor General at New Orleans, Baron de Carondelet. Trudau’s office was located at St. Louis, and the grant was dated at that place. The right to make the settlement was conditioned that Tesson should exert his influence to bring the Indians under subjection to the dominion of Spain, and the religion of the Roman Catholic Church. The permit required him (Tesson) to plant trees, sow seeds, and instruct the Indians in agriculture, but more particularly, to persuade them to embrace the Catholic faith. Tesson (or Honore) proceeded to take possession of the claim. He planted trees on the lower part of the present town plat, at the head of the Des Moines Rapids,” etc.

He lived there with his family several years, surrounded his establishment with picket and rail fences, erected buildings and a trading-house, planted gardens, and an orchard of a hundred trees. Falling in debt at St. Louis, the whole property was seized (March 27, 1803) under the Spanish law, and sold at public sale at the door of the parish church in St. Louis, at the conclusion of high mass, the people coming out in great numbers, after due notice given in a high and intelligible voice by the public crier of the town, on three successive

* Sometimes quoted as Louis Honore Tesson, and sometimes as Louis Tesson Honore.

† Maurice Blondeau was a noted and intelligent French Canadian. His cabin is elsewhere mentioned as one of the first to be built within the territory of Lee County.

Sundays (May 1, 8 and 15, 1803). On the first Sunday, the only bid for the property was \$25. On the second Sunday, \$30 were bid. On the third Sunday, at the third and last adjudication, \$100 were bid, and subsequently \$150, by Joseph Robidoux, Tesson's creditor, "which was repeated until 12 o'clock at noon; and the public retiring, the said Robidoux demanded a deed of his bid. It was cried at 1 o'clock, at 2 o'clock and at 3 o'clock, and, no other persons presenting themselves, the said land and appurtenances were adjudged to him for the aforementioned price of \$150, which sum having to receive himself, he gave no security."

Robidoux died a few years after this transfer, and left Pierre Choteau executor of his last will and testament, with instructions to sell both his real and personal property and divide the proceeds equally among his children. This sale was made at the door of the Court House in the city of St. Louis, sometime during the year 1809, and the claim at the head of the rapids was sold to Thomas F. Riddick, for \$64.

"Under the various treaties between France and Spain, under and by virtue of which the Louisiana Territory was transferred to the United States in 1803, the latter Government obligated itself to respect the original grant. The validity of the grant subsequently became a matter of Congressional consideration, and a commission, consisting of three members, was appointed to investigate the subject and determine the character and legality of the claim. The commission reported favorably, but because the Indian title had not been extinguished, Frederick Bates, Recorder of Land Titles at Little Rock, Ark., declined to issue a settlement right to more than 640 acres of the original Tesson grant of one league square. This right was issued sometime in 1816. The action of Mr. Bates was subsequently confirmed by the United States authorities."

The apple-trees in the "old orchard," on the Tesson claim at Montrose, about which there has been some controversy, were set out about 1797, and were carried from St. Charles, Mo., on the back of a mule. When the first white settlers came to Hancock Co., Ill., in the vicinity of the present site of Nauvoo, they frequently crossed the river to gather half-ripened apples from these trees. Capt. James W. Campbell, said in an address before the Old Settlers of Lee County, on the 16th of September, 1875, that the first apples he remembered to have tasted, grew on these trees. When his father, Isaac R. Campbell, removed from the present site of Nauvoo, and settled at Ah-we-pe-tuck, in 1830, this orchard was one of the landmarks of the country, as it had been for many years previous. The trunk of one of the trees of this historic orchard is still standing, but has passed its day of fruitage and gone into decay.

THE ABORIGINAL OCCUPANTS.

SACS AND FOXES.

From the time Marquette and Joliette landed at the mouth of Sandusky Creek, on the 21st day of June, 1763, until after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, the territory included in the present great State of Iowa, an empire in extent, was a vast, uncivilized wild, inhabited by untutored red men, and animals native to the climate, herbage and grasses. Of all this region, now so full of life, of princely farms and farmhouses, of towns, cities, schools, colleges and churches, railroads and telegraphs, and all the other adjuncts of modern civilization, but little was known. It was an unexplored territory, to the interior of which no white man had ever penetrated.

It may be said that until the 1st of June, 1833, the country was in the undisputed possession of the Indians. Different tribes occupied different parts of the territory. They toiled not, neither did they spin; they subsisted on the fruits of the chase, and dwelt in rude tents or wigwams, or camped in the open air. To them, the arts of civilized industry were unknown. They occupied the land, but improved it not. The command of the Great Creator that, by the sweat of his brow, man should earn his daily bread, was lost upon them. Of flocks and herds they had none, while the earth was regarded by them as only a hunting-ground that had been provided by the Great Spirit for their special benefit and occupancy. The history of such a people is one full of interest.

The following sketch of the Sac and Fox Indians is contributed by Col. J. B. Patterson, editor of the Oquawka (Ill.) *Spectator*. Col. Patterson was among the early settlers here, and was intimately acquainted with Black Hawk. After the Black Hawk war, he published a sketch of the life of that noted chieftain, including a history of the Black Hawk war. In collecting the material for that volume, Col. Patterson necessarily became familiar with the traditions of the Sac and Fox people, and hence this sketch is entitled to be regarded as reliably authentic.

Black Hawk, whose Indian name was Muck-a-tan-wish-e-ke-ack-ke-ak (meaning a black hawk), was born at the Sac village* on Rock River, in Illinois, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa. His great-grandfather, Na-na-ma-kee (Thunder), was born near Montreal, Canada, and was placed at the head of the Sac nation by a Frenchman, who claimed to be the son of the King of France. He gave them many presents, such as guns, powder, lead, spears and lances, and showed them how to use them in peace and in war; also, cooking utensils, and many other presents of different kinds. He afterward sailed for France, promising to return at the close of the twelfth moon. They continued to trade with the French for a long time, and until the latter were overpowered by the British. After that event, several tribes united and drove the Sacs from Montreal to Mackinac, and thence to Green Bay, where they formed an alliance with the Fox nation, and then retreated to the Wisconsin, and finally to Rock River, from which they drove the Kaskaskias, and commenced the erection of their village.

Py-e-sa succeeded Na-na-ma-kee as war chief, and was killed in an engagement with the Cherokees, who largely outnumbered the Sacs and Foxes. On seeing him fall, Black Hawk assumed command, and fought desperately until the enemy retreated. In this battle, he killed three men and wounded several with his own hand, the enemy's loss being twenty-eight and Black Hawk's only seven. After this engagement, he fell heir to the great medicine bag of the tribe, and, after a season of five years' mourning with blackened faces, they determined on avenging the death of Py-e-sa, by the annihilation, if possible, of the whole Cherokee tribe, and took out a strong army for that purpose. Black Hawk succeeded in killing many of them, and in finally driving them to their own country.

His next movement was against the Chippewas, Kaskaskias and Osages, with whom he had seven regular engagements, with a loss of two or three hundred. The enemy retired, and Black Hawk and his band returned to their villages.

Spain was then in possession of St. Louis, and all the country south and west. The Indians congregated at St. Louis every spring, for many years, to do their trading. After the Louisiana purchase, the Spanish withdrew from St. Louis, and the Americans took possession. Soon afterward, Lieutenant (subsequently General) Zebulon M. Pike, with an escort of soldiers, went up the Mississippi River, calling on the chiefs of the various tribes that dwelt along the banks of the Father of Waters, and making them many presents in the name of their Great Father, the President of the United States, who, he told them, would always treat them well if they would listen to his advice. A few moons later, a Sac Indian killed an American, for which offense he was arrested and confined in the prison at St. Louis. As soon as intelligence of the murder, arrest and imprisonment reached Black Hawk, he called a council of the head men of his tribe at the Sac village to talk the matter over and consider what was best to be done. They resolved to send four of their braves to St. Louis to compromise with the authorities by paying the relatives for the man killed—the only way with them for saving one person who had killed another. Quash-qua-me and three other men of the tribe were chosen to go on this mission, the result of which was thus related by Black Hawk:

"Quash-qua-me and his party remained a long time absent. They finally returned dressed in fine coats and wearing medals, and encamped near the village. Early next morning, the council was convened, and Quash-qua-me and party came in and reported the result of their mission.

* The site of this village was at the present village of Camden, at the Rock River crossing of the Peoria & Rock Island Railroad.

On their arrival at St. Louis, they reported to the American chief, and urged the release of their friend. The American chief said his Government wanted more land, and if the Sac and Foxes would give him some in Illinois, opposite Jefferson (barracks), they would release the imprisoned Sac. Quash-quah-me and his party assented to this, and signed a paper by making their marks. When they were ready to leave, their friend was released, but as he was let out of the prison, he was shot dead." This was the treaty of 1804, in which all their country in Illinois was ceded to the United States for one thousand dollars a year, and was the cause of the Black Hawk war, as the chiefs claimed that no one but themselves and head men had authority to make a treaty."

Under this treaty, it was agreed that the Indians should retain possession of the country till it was wanted for white occupancy.

Black Hawk and his people remained in peaceable possession of the country along Rock River until 1830, when they were notified that they must move across the Mississippi River. They complied with the "notice to quit," and crossed over the Father of Waters and took up their abode on the eastern slope of Iowa, in what came to be known in after years as the Black Hawk Purchase, or Forty-Mile Strip.

Rankling under what Black Hawk believed to be a wrongful dispossession of their homes along Rock River, and hunger and want coming to his people in their new homes, they recrossed the Mississippi River in the spring of 1831, and took possession of the site of their old village and corn-fields. This movement of Black Hawk and his people excited alarm among the white people who had settled in that part of Illinois, and complaint was made to the United States authorities against their presence. The complaints represented that the Indians were insolent, and that they had committed many acts of violence, which, if true, were in all likelihood, provoked. Whatever the truth or falsity of the charges of insolence, violence, etc., against the Indians, Gen. Gaines was sent to Fort Armstrong at Rock Island, in the fall of 1831, to remove them west of the Mississippi River. While the troops under command of Gen. Gaines were at the fort, Nathaniel Smith, who was an interpreter and spy for Gen. Gaines, was sent to see and talk with Black Hawk at the Indian village, and to persuade him to go and see Gen. Gaines, which he did. This interview was short and conclusive. Gen. Gaines told him that he was not a peace officer, and had his orders from the Government to drive them across the river. He had no discretion, but that he did not want any trouble, and that he had understood he had agreed to leave peaceably. If he did not leave in ten days, he would fire on his village. Black Hawk agreed to leave and never recross the river, and made a treaty to that effect. At the expiration of the time fixed for Black Hawk to leave, Gen. Gaines marshaled his forces and with his artillery took up his line of march for the Indian village, but found it deserted. The Indians had recrossed the river.

CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

ISAAC R. CAMPBELL'S LETTER TO THE IOWA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

From Tesson's time and trading-place in 1796 to 1820—nearly a quarter of a century—the history of the country and its white occupants, if there were any, is lost beyond recovery. In June, 1821, Isaac R. Campbell, now of St. Francisville, Mo., eighty-one years of age, visited the country, and as he has ever since been a resident of either Lee or one of the adjoining counties in Illinois or Missouri, is regarded as the best authority on matters pertaining to the condition of the country at that time, now living. During the year 1866, Hon. Edward Johnstone, of Keokuk, commenced to collect and arrange in

proper form, information which might preserve a portion, at least, of the early history of Lee County. For this purpose he addressed letters, propounding questions and making suggestions on the subject, to a number of the surviving pioneers. Among others so addressed was Mr. Campbell, who, in response to Mr. Johnstone's letter, submitted his "Recollections of the Early Settlement," in a very able and comprehensive article, which was published in the July number (1867) of the *Annals of Iowa*, nearly all of which is transferred to these pages. Under date of St. Francisville, Clark Co., Mo., January 4, 1867, Mr. Campbell says:

* * I first visited this locality in June, 1821, it being then a wilderness and inhabited by the Sac and Fox tribes of Indians.

The first marks I observed indicating the proximity of the white man, was at Puck-e-she-tuck, or "Foot of Rapids," now Keokuk. A log cabin had been erected here one year before this, under the supervision of Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a Surgeon in the U. S. Army, located at Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill.

The next settlement, and probably the first made by a white man in this country, was six miles above at *Lemoliiese*, now Sandusky, a French trader occupying this post, being engaged in traffic with the natives. His nearest neighbor, *Blondeau*, resided about one mile above. Monsieur Lemoliiese had a very amiable lady for a wife, who was fond of dress. She frequently, to please him, arrayed her person in gown, bonnet and shoes, but could not be prevailed upon to continue the costume, as her native garb—the blanket and petticoat—were more congenial to her taste.

At the head of the Rapids (Montrose), was an Indian village: chief's name, Wapello, in English "*Cut Nose*." Below the creek running into the river, on the lower side of the Indian town, were the remains of a deserted trading-house, around which were growing a number of apple-trees.*

On the opposite side of the river (Nauvoo) was another village of the Sac tribe, *Quash-quame*, chief. I have often heard it remarked that this dignitary, originally sold all the land embraced in the State of Illinois to the United States Government. The Nauvoo Mansion, formerly the residence of the Prophet Joseph Smith, occupies a portion of their grave-yard, where many a warrior's bones have long since moldered into dust. As we passed on up the river, the next place of attraction was old Fort Madison, ten miles above the head of the Rapids, situated on the west side, half a mile below a sand-bluff arising almost perpendicularly from the water's edge. This fort was constructed by Col. Zachary Taylor (afterward President of the United States), and named in honor of James Madison, President of the United States.

After leaving the old fort, on the second day we arrived by keelboat at Shock-o-con (Flint Hills), now Burlington, situated on the west side of the river, about twenty miles above. Here was a trading-post, occupant's name I have forgotten, and at the mouth of Flint Creek or River, a short distance above, was located a Fox or Musqnawka village. Its ruler and law-giver was the patriarch chief Timea.

Fifteen or twenty miles above, on the east side of the river, was Oqunwka ("Lower Yellow Banks"). This point I did not visit, and will not attempt to give any account of its early history.

"I will now retrace my steps down the river to the North Fabius, in Lewis County, Mo., eight miles west of Quincy, where I remained on a farm for four years. During this period, I had occasion to travel over Lee County more than once, and at one time in company with an Indian for my guide, I started for Cut-Nose Village (Montrose), and on arriving at the Des Moines River, we found it swollen so much as to compel us to swim our cattle and construct a raft to cross our wagon and load. After being securely landed on the north bank of the river and packing up, we pursued our journey, ascending the high lands above Grave yard Bluff (Buenavista), and following the divide between the Mississippi and Se-sa-paw-qua-sepo (Sugar Creek), traveling east of north, we soon came in sight of a lone tree, standing upon the margin of the bluff, two miles southwest of our destination.

This familiar landmark to my guide assured us we were traveling in the right direction, and, by increasing our speed, we were soon at our journey's end, completing the first trip made through Southern Iowa by wagon and ox-team.

In the fall of 1825, I removed to and settled at Commerce (Quash-qua-me village). Capt. James White, my father-in-law, having preceded me here some time before, purchased from Julien, a French trader, all his improvements, consisting of an old dilapidated trading-house, and all the land embraced in the Indian village, extending one and a half miles above and below the trading-house on the river. In this transfer, Monsieur Julien represented to Capt. White that this claim could be held as a Spanish grant, as he (Julien) had settled here in 1805, but

Tennan's

eventually the claimants had to pre-empt to secure a good title. A substantial two-story stone house, the first in Hancock County, Ill., was erected by Capt. White on the point near Ferry landing from Montrose. This building he gave free use of to the county for a Court House, as no selection had then been made for a county seat, and after the Black Hawk war had commenced, settlers far and near resorted to this house as a safe place of refuge. It may be of some interest to you to hear the names of the first settlers at Nauvoo, the most of whom have "gone to that bourn from whence no traveler returns."

White, Willson, Wagoner, Williams, Gouge Dunn, Coon, Dewey, Shoebridge, Hildibrand, Rev. Mr. Robinson (among the first to preach the Gospel), Mr. Hibbard and Mr. Miller, who erected the first mill, which manufactured coarse meal at the rate of three bushels per hour; its motive power, one horse. Messrs. Forrest and Robinson were the first to teach the young prodigies their a-b ab's.

While residing here, I made my first acquaintance with Black Hawk, the Mus-quaw-ka or Fox chief, by agreeing with him to build a stone wall for the sum of \$8 around the grave of his daughter, buried near my house, and the compliance with this contract upon my part engendered a feeling of friendship for me which I reciprocated. It resulted, finally, in the strongest ties of friendship, and lasted until the day of his death. I have now many relics, presented to me by him, which I hold sacred and dear—one memento in particular, a buckskin purse, made and given to me by him the day before his death.

This renowned warrior possessed many sterling qualities which could only be appreciated by those who knew him as intimately as myself. He never had but one wife, being opposed, personally, to the custom of polygamy, although never interfering with others of his tribe who approved and practiced this evil. His *met-a-mo* (old woman) was a good housewife. The arrangement of the interior of her wigwam was systematic and clean, and the burnished camp-kettle her greatest pride.

I tried hard to dissuade him from the war-path, in 1832; but he persisted in his determination, and paid dearly for refusing to profit by my counsel. On his return, after his captivity, he paid me a visit, acknowledged his error, and pledged me never again to refuse good advice, which he observed the remainder of his life. His days were ended, in 1838, on the east bank of the Des Moines River, near the crossing of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Ashland.

Our commerce, from 1821 to 1832, did not increase in tonnage to any extent. I made several trips, during this time, on keelboats from St. Louis to Galena, Ill. A number of these boats were owned by Capt. White, and were navigated by him as freighters on the Upper Mississippi. Capt. James White informed me that his first voyage up the Mississippi was on the steamboat Mandan, and that they were forty days en route from New Orleans to the foot of the Rapids, which she attempted to ascend, but could get no higher than Filly Rock on account of heavy draft and the want of a correct knowledge of the channel by the pilot. He also informed me that the Indians, at several localities above St. Louis, were badly frightened, running in every direction, when the boat first hove in sight. As they had never witnessed the like before, many of them thought this aquatic monster was the *Mon-i-tou-ke-suth* (evil spirit, or devil) coming to call on them for a final reckoning. The next steamer that succeeded in ascending the Rapids was the Pike, which, by many, has been considered the first steamboat that traversed the Upper Mississippi; which is correct so far as being the first to go *above* the Des Moines Rapids.

The Red Rover, Chieftain, Mechanic, Java, Shamrock and Mexico were the next that made their appearance among us, and, after this, in succession, came as regular traders the Warrior, Winnebago, Wisconsin, Olive Branch, William Wallace and Heroine, with hundreds of others since. The steamer Mexico was the first boat wrecked on the Lower Rapids, and the remains of this boat are still visible, near the shore, below Nashville.*

The first and most popular commanders on the Upper Mississippi were Capts. Throckmorton, Shellcross, Clark, Crosley, Atchinson, Lafferty, Littleton, Cameron, May and Reynolds.

In the fall of 1830, I sold my farm, at the upper landing, Nauvoo, Ill., to Pierce Atchison, of St. Louis, who considered his acquisition a valuable one, as this point bid fair to become a city. Owing to the detention here of boats lighting over the rapids, the true channel on the west side of the island opposite *Cut-Nose Village* (Montrose) had not then been discovered.

Shortly after the disposal of my farm I removed with my family to the west side of the river four miles below, to *Ah-wi-pe-tuk* (commencement of falls or cascade), now Nashville. The chain of rocks extending across the river at this point, was considered by the natives as the commencement of the rapids, although many of the first explorers of the country thought the rapids extended from *Puck-e-she-tuck* (foot of falls) to Skunk Prairie, thirty-two miles above, and as evidence to confirm this assertion, I would refer to the reports of Col. Taylor, to the Secretary of War, stating that he had constructed a fort on the west bank of the river, at the head of the lower rapids, and called it Fort Madison.

I was persuaded by Dr. Isaac Galland, to locate here, as he was anxious to promote the growth and prosperity of the place, and I have no doubt that he had an honest conviction that

* The wreck was raised and taken away when the canal was being excavated.

in time it would become a great commercial city, but our ideal metropolis now, as then, remains but an airy castle. But to this insignificant spot we owe a tribute of respect, as it was here that the first white child was born, Eleanor Galland, in 1830 (now Mrs. McPherson, residing at Fort Madison, Iowa), her father having located here one year previous, 1829. Also the first school was taught here in 1830, by Berryman Jennings, now a millionaire of Oregon. And, in addition to these early celebrities, we must not fail to mention the name of James Brierly, Lee County's first Representative. Here, in 1835, was enacted the Maine Liquor Law, which some consider of more recent day. Samuel Brierly and others being engaged in the retail whisky traffic, allowed the soldiers to indulge too freely, disturbances arose, and in consequence orders were issued by Col. Kearney, of Fort Des Moines (Montrose) to destroy all intoxicating liquors found in possession of citizens of Nashville. This order was duly executed, and an eye-witness informed me that there was not a dry lip on this solemn occasion.

During the winter of my sojournment here, I lost my early companion, and owing to this misfortune, I resolved to depart at once from scenes where every association recalled the past and added fresh wounds to my sorrow. Early in March, 1831, I parted with my associations here, and next located at *Puck-e-she-tuk* ("foot of the falls," Keokuk). Upon my arrival here, I was furnished with comfortable quarters in a log house, first built here, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir. Its location, if standing to-day, would be right-hand corner of Main (as you ascend) and Front street. In addition to the tenement I occupied was a frame building attached, which the proprietor reserved for his own especial accommodation. As Dr. Samuel C. Muir was the founder of Keokuk, and the first with whom I engaged in mercantile business, as an Indian trader, I feel it a duty I owe to his descendants to mention all I know of his character and history.

Being a native of Scotland, he was educated at Edinburgh University, graduated an M. D., and shortly after emigrated to this country. He proffered his services as a surgeon to the military department, and was received, and during his engagement on the frontier, formed an attachment for an Indian female (Sac squaw) by whom he had five children. Their names were Louisa, James, Mary, Sophia and Samuel. His family accompanied him upon all occasions, in the event of removal from one post to another, and from inconveniences of this kind he was prompted to make the improvements before mentioned at *Puck-e-she-tuk*, that he might have a permanent home. During his engagement with the army, and while stationed at Fort Johnson or Edwards (Warsaw), Ill., orders were issued by the War Department, that all officers and attaches of the U. S. Army should at once abandon and refuse to harbor any and all Indian females resorting around military posts. Upon this announcement being made known to him, he at once tendered his resignation, and before it was accepted many flattering inducements were offered to him by his associates to abandon his wife (squaw) and remain with them. His only reply was by holding up his first born papoose (babe) and exclaiming, "May God forbid that a son of Caledonia should ever desert his child or disown his clan." After his resignation, circumstances compelled him to practice in Northern Missouri and Galena, Ill., for several years, and when his lease of *Puck-e-she-tuk* to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, expired in 1830, he returned and received possession of his long-deserted home. During the interval of ten years, from 1820 to 1830, many accessions to the population of *Puck-e-she-tuk* had been made. Moses Stillwell, the agent and representative of Reynolds and Culver, being the first to settle here with his family, consisting of wife, child and two brothers-in-law, Amos Vanausdol and Valencourt Vanausdol. The American Fur Company had established a trading-post here and constructed a respectable row of hewed-log buildings for their headquarters, of late years called "Rat Row." The names of the employees of this trading-house were Russell Farnham, Manager; Joshua Palen, Mark Aldridge, Edward Brishnell, clerks; Francis Labashure and Baptiste or Battise, a Menominee Indian, principal interpreters. John Connolly, John Forsyth, James Thorn and John Tolman were engaged by the company as itinerant peddlers, collecting furs, etc. These men all having Indian women for wives, were very popular as drummers with the various bands of Indians. Andrew Santamount, Baptiste Neddeau, Bruseau and Paul Bessette, of French origin, were among the first settlers here, being indirectly connected with the Fur Company in various occupations. At the expiration of the first year of my residence here, my associate, Dr. Muir, died of cholera, being the first victim, in 1832, since which time his wife and all his children have followed him, except his first-born, Louisa,* who still remains with us as a link in the chain that connects the pioneers of yore with the generation of to-day.

As the population increased, so did competition in trade increase, and, owing to this cause, the Fur Company's agents determined to remove to more advantageous grounds. I became the successor, owner and occupant of their buildings, continuing my trade, supplying Indians, half-breeds and whites with the necessities of life. In connection with merchandise, I furnished entertainment for travelers, and towed and lightened around the rapids for steamers.

In our pioneer days, there was not the reserve or restraint in society that there is to-day. When our red friends presented us with a painted stick, we asked no questions, but followed them to their wigwams and feasted sumptuously on dog meat. In winter, whites and half-breeds mingled in the dance; their favorite dancing tune, being original, was called *Guilmah* or *Stump-tail Dog*. Those who did not dance could be found in an adjoining room, engaged at cards; and

* Residing in Keokuk, comparatively destitute, in 1879.

our favorite game was *brag*, played with three cards, and one who was so stupid as not to understand or appreciate its beauties, was considered ineligible to our best society. Horse-racing was another great source of amusement to us; in this sport, our real friends were ever ready to participate, and, at times, lost on the result every article they possessed on earth. Keokuk and *Pash-e-pe-no*, chiefs of the Sac tribe, were more passionately fond of this amusement than any of their contemporaries. And when amusements of this kind ceased to be entertaining, we called upon our pugilists, Hood, McBride and Price, to further enliven the scene by a friendly exhibition of their prowess, by knocking down and dragging out a few of the disinterested spectators. We had no prize-belt to award the victor, as the science and courtesies of the ring had not then arrived at the perfection they have since.

Before this era, civil law, of course, was unknown, and our salutary mode of punishment for crime was by prohibiting the criminal from the use of intoxicating liquors, this being the greatest punishment we could inflict.

* * * * *

Our first school was taught by Jesse Crayton, in 1833. As his pupils were few, he was enabled to devote a large portion of his time to the mending of boots and shoes, his legitimate occupation.

It will be necessary, now, to mention other localities in connection with the history and settlement of Lee County. I will next refer to *Cut-Nose Village* (Montrose).

After the Indians vacated this site, Capt. James White, in 1832, inclosed about seven acres of ground, procuring fencing-timber from the island opposite. He erected a double log house on the slope near the creek, about thirty rods from the river. In 1834, he sold his improvements, and a fort was built, under the supervision of Lieut. Col. Crossman, named Des Moines, and occupied by Col. Kearney, in command of three companies of dragoons. The names of Browne, Boone and Sumner, Captains of these companies, will ever be remembered by the surviving pioneers of the half-breed tract for it was through their vigilance that civilization here received its first impetus. Their bayonets taught us to respect the rights of others, and from martial law we learned the necessity of a civil code.

The first settlement at Fort Madison was by Peter Williams, a botanical, mullein-leaf doctor. In 1832, he erected a log house on the bank of the river, four or five hundred yards below the old fort. Here he remained until removed by the troops from Fort Armstrong, Rock Island. His house was demolished by these troops, the logs rolled into the river, and Peter was taken a prisoner to Commerce (Nauvoo), Ill. Here he was released, owing to the intercessions of his friends and family, with a solemn pledge not to cross to the west bank of the river again until the Indian title to these lands should become extinct.

In the latter part of 1833, or early in 1834, Peter again renewed his claim, and, about the same time, Richard Cheny squatted on the flat above the branch and near the present site of the State Penitentiary. Those early settlers disagreed about their boundary lines, and, in consequence, war was declared, which raged ferociously for months, until Peter obtained foreign aid from Fort Des Moines (Montrose). On the arrival of his auxiliaries, they fired a round of blank cartridges into old Dick's intrenchments, which made him beg for quarter, and promise ever after to hold his peace.

The first settler on the Des Moines River was John Tohlman, opposite St. Francisville, Mo. Next after him, at the same locality, was Dr. Samuel Hearn and above his farm was an Indian trail, its course east and west terminating at the water's edge on the east bank of the Des Moines, opposite the point of bluff bordering on the river above its mouth.

This trail started at Lemoliessie (now Sandusky), ran due west to the Des Moines, as before described, thence onward over hill and dale to the Missouri River, and terminated near Kansas City. It must have been, at some former period, a great thoroughfare, as it was worn in many places, on level ground, for miles, six inches in depth.

I will now return to *Pack-e-she-tuk*, and mention a few more incidents connected with its growth and prosperity.

During the first four years of my residence here, I had cleared and fenced something over twenty acres on the top and side of the hill; this I used for corn and potatoes. The present landmarks, embracing the primitive potato-patch, are from Front street up Blendeau to Tenth, down Tenth to Times; thence along Times to Second street: thence along Second to Main; thence down Main and up Front to place of beginning.

Up to the year 1835, the settlement at the foot of the Rapids had been without a distinctive name. Its various aliases were "*Pack-e-she-tuk*," "Point," "Foot of the Rapids," etc. It was finally proposed by a number of steamboatmen, while detained here in lightening over the rapids, that it should commemorate the name of the Peace Chief of the Sac tribe, owing to his fidelity and friendship for the white people.

I sold my potato patch to Dr. Isaac Galland, agent of the New York Land Company, and under his supervision, a city in embryo was formally inaugurated and recorded as *Keokuk*.

¹John Gaines was appointed the first Justice or Notary of Lee County, the half-breed reservation of Sac and Foxes, Wisconsin Territory, in 1836. His monument (a rough limestone) stood on the corner of Second and Blendeau streets, Keokuk, as late as 1867.

In the fall of 1836, a public meeting was held at the forks of the road six miles west of Keokuk, on what was then known as John Gaines' claim. The object of this first meeting was for mutual consultation regarding the organization of Iowa Territory, and to know to what rights this locality might be entitled, as heretofore it had been thought by many of us that this reservation of lands for the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians could not be included or embraced in any other organization. We thought, seriously, of setting out on our own hook, by forming an independent government of our own, but, after James Brierly and Henry J. Campbell had, in succession, mounted upon the head of a whisky barrel and unburdened themselves of a vast amount of eloquence, we became convinced that this reservation did owe allegiance to the United States Government, and we must abide by its declarations.

During this convention, the name "*Lee*" was suggested as an appropriate name for the county, owing to his survey of the rapids bounding it upon the east.

Others among us thought "Sprigg" or "Rapids" more appropriate than the first, and to what source it owes its name, if not to Lieut. Lee, I cannot state, as I removed from the county before it was named.

RECOLLECTIONS OF VALENCOURT VANAUSDOL.

After Tesson, came Lemoliise, a French trader, in 1820, who established his trading-place at what is now Sandusky, which was first known to the white settlers as Lemoliise. Maurice Blondeau was here at the same time. Mr. Isaac R. Campbell, in his letter just quoted, and Capt. James W. Campbell, in a speech before the "Old Settlers," previously mentioned, both refer to the improvements made by Lemoliise, as *probably* the first made in Southern Iowa. The extent of these improvements is not given, but in all likelihood they consisted of nothing more than his trader's cabin and a small patch cultivated in garden vegetables, corn, pumpkins, etc.

Valencourt Vanausdol, of Keokuk, is, beyond question, the oldest continuous white citizen in the State of Iowa. In 1827, Mr. Vanausdol was a boy ten years of age, living with his brother-in-law, Moses Stillwell, a carpenter by trade, at St. Louis, Mo. In the fall of 1827, Stillwell concluded to change his residence from St. Louis to what was then called Indian Territory, at the foot of the Lower Rapids, where Keokuk now stands. He placed himself and family and young Vanausdol on board the old steamboat Indiana, lying at the wharf at St. Louis, and after a six weeks' trip the boat landed them at the site of the present city of Quincy, Ill. The steamer was a small concern, of little power, and so very slow that a keelboat coming up the river passed her several times during the trip. The same fall, Stillwell and family, including Vanausdol, came in an ox-wagon from Quincy to old Fort Edwards, now Warsaw, Ill., and wintered in the fort. In the spring of 1828, they moved from the fort in canoes to the opposite side of the river, and settled at the foot of the rapids, where Vanausdol has lived ever since. During the winter, Stillwell had come over to the foot of the falls and built two cabins, one of which he occupied with his family when they removed from Fort Edwards at the time mentioned.

In those days, Indians were numerous on both sides of the Mississippi, but were friendly and inoffensive to the few whites amongst them. Vanausdol says that Moses Stillwell and his wife, and their four children, and himself, were the only white residents at the foot of the rapids in the spring of 1828, and if there was a white inhabitant besides them in any portion of the country which now constitutes the State of Iowa, he was not aware of the fact. Stillwell's cabin, where he first located, stood near where is now the foot of Main street, Keokuk, and a little farther up the hill he cut off the trees and cleared and fenced some ground and raised potatoes and corn on it in the summer of 1828. He lived there two years, and then built a cabin on the bank of the river near the foot of High street, which he made the residence of himself and family until his death, about 1834.

When Vanausdol came to the present site of Keokuk with Stillwell in the spring of 1828, the ground was covered with heavy timber. The woods were full of wild turkeys, deer, squirrels and other wild game native to the country. He saw any number of turkeys and deer killed on the ground now occupied by Keokuk. A person could go out at any time and without going over half a mile from the river, in an hour's hunt load himself down with game.

For several years after their arrival here, their only meat was wild game. Honey was plenty. The woods were full of wild bees, and Vanausdol helped cut down many trees with hives of bees and rich stores of honey in them on the present plat of Keokuk. Stillwell's business between the time of his arrival here and his death, was in cutting wood and selling to steamboats, which occasionally passed up the river, and selling calicoes, blankets, knives and trinkets to the Indians, which he received from St. Louis.

Dr. Isaac Galland comes next in the list of early first settlers. He came from Edgar County, Ill., in 1829. Those who knew him say he was a man of rare genius, and that his busy brain was always forming new schemes, and that his ready pen could describe anything in which he was interested, in glowing colors. He was quite a character in his time, and achieved an almost national reputation because of a number of public and prominent transactions in which he took a leading part, especially when he became opposed to the New York Land Company. Dr. Galland died at Fort Madison, in 1858. Eleanor, his daughter (now Mrs. McPherson, at Ottumwa), says Mr. Isaac R. Campbell, was the first white female child born in the territory of Lee County.

In 1830, Isaac R. Campbell and his family moved over from Nauvoo, or Commerce, as it was then called, and settled at the site of Galland's ideal city—Nashville. He remained there until March, 1831, and then removed to the foot of the falls and occupied a log house that had been built by Dr. Muir. In his letter to Hon. Edward Johnstone and published in the July (1867) number of the *Annals of Iowa*, Mr. Campbell mentions the name of Berryman Jennings, who taught a school at Nashville in 1830. There was also a Dedman family, who first came to the Mississippi River in 1828, and to Nashville in 1830, and remained there until the Black Hawk war excitement, when they re-crossed the Mississippi River and sought safety and protection at Fort Edwards. Tollifer Dedman, one of the sons, is now a resident of Clarke County, Mo.

Samuel Brierly, the father of James Brierly, Lee county's first legislative representatives, occupied the old Lemoliese cabin in 1831.

To this list of early first settlers might be added the name of the present well-known and highly-esteemed Capt. James W. Campbell, although he was a mere lad then. He has grown to manhood on this part of the Black Hawk Purchase, and has seen it redeemed from an Indian wild and made a garden of beauty, wealth and intelligence.

The names herein quoted, according to the best sources of information, represent the entire white and civilized population of what is now Lee County at the close of the year 1831. Counting from the time it is believed Tesson settled at the "Old Orchard" (in 1796), thirty-five years have passed since the first attempt was made to plant the standard of civilization in Southern Iowa, instruct the Indians in the arts of agricultural industry and convert them to the religion of the Roman Catholic Church. The progress of settlement was slow as compared with the settlement of new territories nowadays, but there were many hindrances. When Tesson first came here, all that vast region west of the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean was under the dominion of Spain. From April, 1803, until after the Black Hawk Purchase was

opened to white settlement in 1833, it was as effectually barred against white occupancy as if it had remained under the ownership and government of foreign powers. It was an Indian wild—nothing more—into which a few Indian traders like Tesson, and honest white men whom the Indians liked, as Mr. Isaac R. Campbell, occasionally found their way, and in that condition it remained until the Indian right to possession expired in 1833.

Mr. Valencourt Vanausdol, whom we have already quoted, says, after the American Fur Company commenced business at Puck-a-she-tuck, large crowds of Sac and Fox Indians were generally about the foot of the rapids, when not on a hunt. Winnebago, Chippewa and Menominee Indians came here with their furs to trade, sometimes, but, as they were not on very friendly terms with the Sacs and Foxes, they were rather watchful when they came about.

The Indians brought immense quantities of buffalo, elk, deer, wolf, coon, mink, otter, beaver and muskrat skins to trade to the whites for such things as suited them in exchange, especially blankets, knives, trinkets and whisky.

They were excessively fond of whisky, but not much in the habit of drinking to excess unless by pre-arrangement to get on a "big drunk," when a certain number were appointed to stay sober and protect the drunken ones from doing harm to themselves or others. Their favorite places for having "big drunks" were at what is now known as the mouth of Bloody Run, and on the bank of the Mississippi, where Anschutz's brewery now stands. During these sprees the days and nights were made hideous with the howls and war-whoops of the Indian bacchanalians.

At the commencement of the Black Hawk war in the early summer of 1832, there were only about a dozen families at Puck-e-she-tuck. There were a number of unmarried men, but the entire adult male population did not exceed fifty, including boys large enough to be made available in repelling an Indian attack. The American Fur Company sold their buildings, etc., to Isaac R. Campbell, and all the traders abandoned the place. This reduced the resident male population to Mr. Campbell and thirty-four employees. Jenifer T. Spriggs, who had come on to survey the half-breed tract of land, and who was an inmate of Mr. Campbell's family, thought it advisable to garrison the place, and a stockade was built. The men were organized into a company to do duty in case of an attack, and Mr. Spriggs was elected Captain. Mr. Campbell wrote to the commandant at St. Louis for arms, and the company was furnished with one swivel, thirty-four muskets and 500 rounds of ammunition. Vanausdol, then a boy, was made to do duty as a scout, and carried a weekly express to what was then known as Fort Pike, now St. Francisville, Mo. But the Indians came not, and no one here was injured by them during those troubles.

During the excitement consequent upon the Black Hawk war, the Government intrusted to Mr. Campbell's care 1,500 barrels of flour and a large quantity of other stores. The company was promised pay for guarding this property, and orders were given to make out a muster-roll for the purpose of payment. Capt. Spriggs took the roll and went to St. Louis to draw the money, but on the way to St. Louis he lost the roll, and that was the end of it.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

REDIVIVUS.

The history of this war has generally been conceded to belong to the history of Illinois, which accounts for the very brief sketch to be found on pp. 157-8-9 of this volume. The concession is erroneous. It is not so much a part of the history of Illinois as of Lee County and the State of Wisconsin. Before the commencement of hostilities, the Black Hawk Indians were occupants of the lower part of the eastern slope of Iowa. They started on the war-path from Keokuk, rendezvoused at Fort Madison, crossed the Mississippi River to the present site of Pontoosuc, traveled up through Illinois and fought the only two battles of the war in what is now the State of Wisconsin, after which the survivors returned to the Iowa side of the river, many of them to what is now Lee County, where Black Hawk subsequently became well known to the settlers, from 1833 to the time of his death in October, 1838. Not one of the battles of the Black Hawk war was fought on Illinois soil. The Stillman's Run affair was not a battle. It was only a big scare brought upon that officer's command and the country by the drunken recklessness of some of his men who fired upon an Indian flag of truce.

These facts are clearly established and completely overturn the generally received opinion that the history of that war belongs to Illinois, and places it where it of right belongs—to *Lee County* and the *State of Wisconsin*.

"After Black Hawk and his people returned to the west side of the Mississippi River, in the fall of 1831," says Mr. Isaac R. Campbell, "they established themselves on the north bank of the Iowa River, about two and a half miles above its mouth, where they had a village." [Capt. James W. Campbell locates the village at the present site of Black Hawk village, two and a half miles from the old village of Toolesboro, in Louisa County, and almost directly opposite the town of New Boston, Mercer County, Ill.] "They did not remain there very long, however, when they went to the hunting-grounds on Salt River, in Missouri. In the early spring of 1832, Black Hawk and his full band came to Keokuk, where they had a war-dance, and then went up the Mississippi River. They camped a night or two in the timber along Devil Creek, about six miles west from Fort Madison. Their real starting-point was from Fort Madison. The women and children, cooking-utensils, etc., were transported in canoes. The men followed along on the west bank of the Mississippi, with their horses and ponies, until they reached a point opposite the present site of Pontoosuc, Ill., where they crossed on the 6th day of April." It has been stated that they crossed their ponies by swimming, but the statement is at fault. They were crossed on what was known as "floats." These floats were made by lashing three canoes together, covering them with poles, which, in turn, were covered with leaves to a thickness sufficient to make a platform strong enough to carry as many ponies as could be made to stand upon it.

Capt. Love, the commander of a small steamboat, was coming down the river, and arrived at Pontoosuc soon after the Indians had crossed, and his attention was directed to many large bunches of leaves floating on the surface of the water. Some of these bunches were several feet in diameter, and, seemingly, a foot or two in thickness. Unadvised of the origin of this vast collection of leaves, Capt. Love characterized their presence as a strange, and, to him, unaccountable phenomenon. It was subsequently explained that, after

the Indians had crossed their stock, the leaves were thrown into the river and floated along on the surface of the water.

Mrs. Isaac R. Campbell says the Indians were mad and threatening when they started up the river; that they had on their war-paint, and danced their war-dance near their house at Keokuk; but Mr. Campbell, who was on friendly terms with Black Hawk, states that the old chief told him they were not going over into Illinois to fight, but to care for the graves of their fathers. Frederick Stahl, an old and highly-respected citizen of Galena, states that he was informed by John Dixon, the founder of the city of Dixon, Lee County, Ill., that the Indians stopped at his house, at Dixon, as they were going up Rock River; that Ne-o-pope, one of Black Hawk's head men, had the young braves well in hand, and that he assured him they intended to commit no depredations, and that they would not fight unless they were attacked.

Whatever Black Hawk's purposes may have been, his crossing the Mississippi River was considered an invasion, and the war followed. However, it is the unanimous testimony of survivors of that period now living on the old battle-fields whom the writer has interviewed, that, except the violation of treaty stipulations and an arrogance of manner natural to an Indian who wanted to make a new trade with the "Great Father," the Sacs under Black Hawk committed no serious acts of hostility, and intended none until the alternative of war or extermination was presented to them. It is certain, too, that the people of Galena and of the mining district generally apprehended no war.

The intimation (see pp. 158-9) that Davenport played a conspicuous part in prevailing upon Black Hawk to cross back to the Rock River country, in the spring of 1832, and that his letter to Gen. Atkinson was only a cunning device to enable him to secure what he had come to regard as a bad debt, is not sustained by subsequent events. On the contrary, it would seem that he was fully advised of Indian intentions when, on the 13th of April, he wrote to Gen. Atkinson that he was "informed that the British bands of Sacs are determined to make war on the frontier settlements," and that it was their purpose to "commit depredations on the inhabitants of the frontier." The British band did invade Illinois, and kill the Indian Agent, Saver. About the same time, some Winnebagoes also killed one of three or four men who were engaged at work in a field near Oquawka. The other men, among whom was Nathan Smith, now of St. Francisville, took to flight and managed to escape, although they were closely pursued for some distance by the Indians. These acts hastened the conflict.

Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, called out the militia, and, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1832, was at Dixon's Ferry (now the city of Dixon) with about two thousand mounted riflemen, where he waited to be joined by the United States Regulars from Fort Armstrong (Rock Island), under command of Gen. Atkinson. "A day or two previous," said the *Galenian* of that period, Dr. Philleo, editor, "Maj. Isaiah Stillman, with about four hundred well-mounted volunteers, commenced his march with a fixed determination to wage a war of extermination wherever he might find any of the hostile bands." Just before nightfall, on the evening of the 12th of May, Stillman's forces went into camp in White Rock Grove, in what is now Ogle County, Ill., about thirty-five miles above Dixon. His camp was in close proximity to that of Black Hawk, but he was ignorant of the fact. It has been said that at that very time Black Hawk was making arrangements to sue for a treaty of peace. How true this statement may be is not for the writer to determine, and the reader is left to compare the statement with the declarations made to Isaac R.

Campbell, before he started to Rock River from Keokuk, and by Ne-o-ope to Mr. Dixon, when the Indians arrived at Dixon. Whether true or false, it was of no benefit to the Indians.

Stillman's forces were well supplied with whisky, some authorities having asserted that they had with them a barrel of "fire water," and that a number of the men and officers were drunk. They were eager to get sight of an Indian, and boastful that they could never be happy again until each one of them had the scalp of a Sac dangling from his belt.

Soon after Stillman had gone into camp, Black Hawk became aware of the near presence of an armed force, and sent a small party of his braves to Stillman's camp with a flag of truce. Their approach was discovered by some of Stillman's men, who, without reporting to their commander, and without orders, hastily mounted their horses and dashed down upon the approaching Indians. The flag of truce party of Indians, not understanding the sudden movement, and no doubt suspicious, retreated toward the camp of their chief. The whites fired upon them, killing two of their number and captured two more. The others escaped but were closely pursued by the reckless volunteers. When Black Hawk and his war-chief Ne-o-pope saw them dashing down upon their camp, that their flag of truce had been disregarded, and believing that their overtures for peace had been rejected, they raised their terrible war-whoop and marshaled for the fray.

It was now the turn of the volunteers to retreat, and, after killing their two captives, they turned and fled as rapidly as their horses could travel. Supposing that they were being followed by a thousand savage Indians, they dashed through their camp, spreading terror and consternation among their comrades, but late so eager to meet the foe. The wildest panic ensued; there was "mounting in hot haste," and, without waiting to see whether there was anything or anybody to run from, every man fled, and never halted until they reached Dixon's Ferry or some other place of safety, or had been stopped by Indian bullets and tomahawks. The first man to reach Dixon was a Kentucky lawyer, who, as he *strode* into Dixon, thirty-five miles away, reported that every man in Stillman's command had been killed except himself. Another man, named Comstock, never stopped until he reached Galena, where he reported that "the men were all drunk, as he was, got scared, and made the best time they could to get out of danger, but that he didn't see a single Indian." All accounts agree that the men were drunk, and that the white flag displayed by the Indians was fired upon in utter disregard of all recognized rules of warfare, even among Indians.

The whites had commenced the work of murder, and the Indians, losing all hope of a peaceable solution of the difficulties, determined that a war of extermination was a game at which both parties could play, and, who can blame them for their determination to sell their lives as dearly as possible.

Gen. Whiteside was in command at Dixon, and at once proceeded to the fatal field; but the enemy had gone, the main body having moved northward, while the rest scattered in small bands to avenge the death of their flag-of-truce bearers upon the unoffending settlers. Eleven of Stillman's men were killed, among whom were Capt. Adams and Maj. Perkins. The mutilated remains of those who had fallen because of the drunken recklessness of the men who fired upon the flag of truce were gathered together and buried, and to this day the place is known as Stillman's Run.

The Stillman's Run affair was the beginning of active hostilities, and precipitated all the horrors of border warfare upon the white settlements in Jo

Daviess County,* and in the adjoining portion of Michigan Territory (now Wisconsin). Truth of history compels the impartial historian to record the fact that the whites were the aggressors, a fact that was appreciated by many of the volunteers themselves. It was not such rare sport to kill Indians when it was found that Indians might kill them, and especially when war had been commenced by firing upon and killing the bearers of a flag of peace. The volunteers commenced grumbling, and demanded to be mustered out, and were dismissed soon after by Gov. Reynolds. Another call was issued, and a new regiment of volunteers was mustered in at Beardstown, with Jacob Fry as Colonel; James D. Henry, Lieutenant Colonel, and John Thomas, Major. The late commanding General, Whiteside, volunteered as a private.

Among the first results of "Stillman's defeat" was the descent of about seventy Indians upon an unprotected settlement on Indian Creek, in what is now La Salle County, Ill., where they massacred fifteen men, women and children of the families of Hall, Davis and Pettigrew, and captured two young women, Sylvia and Rachel Hall. These girls, aged seventeen and fifteen years respectively, were afterward taken by Winnebagoes to Gratiot's Grove, where they were ransomed by Maj. Henry Gratiot, by the payment of \$2,000 in horses, wampum† (Indian currency or medium of exchange) and trinkets. Gratiot subsequently took the girls to Galena, from whence, at a later period, they were restored to their surviving relatives.

On the 15th of May, 1832, Capt. James W. Stephenson arrived at Galena with full particulars of Stillman's disastrous defeat, and the intelligence that the Indians had commenced bloody hostilities. The news spread like wildfire, and created intense excitement and alarm. The settlers and miners were called together at the old race-course, on the bottom near Fever River, where a company of mounted rangers was organized, with James W. Stephenson as Captain. At 3 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 19th of May, Sergt. Fred Stahl (now a banker at Galena) and privates William Durley, Vincent Smith, Redding Bennett and James Smith, started to bear dispatches to Gen. Atkinson, at Dixon's Ferry, with John D. Winters, the mail contractor, for a guide; but, on Sunday, the 20th, Sergt. Stahl, from whom these particulars are gathered, returned to Galena and added to the alarm of the people by reporting that his party had been ambuscaded by the Indians just on the edge of Buffalo Grove (now in Ogle County), fifty miles from Galena, about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and that Durley was instantly killed and left on the spot where he had fallen. Stahl received a bullet through his coat-collar, and James Smith afterward found a bullet-hole in his hat, and became intensely frightened. After the war, the leader of the ambuscading Indians told Dixon that he could have killed the young fellow (Stahl) as well as not, but he had a fine horse, and in trying to shoot him without injuring the horse he shot too high, as Stahl suddenly stooped as he pulled the trigger.

On the 23d of May, Felix St. Vrain, agent for the Sacs and Foxes, bearer of dispatches, left Gen. Atkinson's headquarters on Rock River, accompanied by John Fowler, Thomas Kenney, William Hale, Aquilla Floyd, Aaron Hawley and Alexander Higginbotham. At Buffalo Grove, they found the body of the lamented Durley, and buried it within a rod of where it was found. The

* At that time, Jo Daviess County included a large part of Northern Illinois—Ogle, Stephenson, Carroll, White-

side, Winnebago, Boone, Lee, and other northern counties, as they are now organized.
† Wampum is also called pe-se-e-kuk. This consists of strings of small sea-shells, about the size of barley-corns, or somewhat larger, being perforated lengthwise, are strung on thread-like fibers of animal sinews, and has constituted the ancient currency of many tribes. Its value has been variously estimated at different periods in American history, as would seem from the statement that the Colony of New York was purchased from the Indians for a few pounds of these shells, while at later dates a string containing about thirty shells has been estimated at one dollar.

next day (the 24th), they were attacked by a party of thirty Indians, near Kellogg's old place (in Ogle County). St. Vrain, Fowler, Hale and Hawley were killed. The other three escaped and arrived at Galena on the 26th.

May 23, 1832, the *Galenian* said: "The tomahawk and scalping-knife have again been drawn on our frontier; blood of our best citizens has been spilt in great profusion within the borders of Illinois. * * * * The Indians must be exterminated or sent off."

The people were thoroughly alarmed. Blockhouses and stockades were built in nearly all the settlements. The men were organized into companies, and every possible preparation was made for protection and defense. Farming and mining operations were suspended, and nothing was thought of but the Indian war. Some of the settlers who had made claims and were breaking ground for their first crops when the news that hostilities had commenced reached them, unhitched their teams, left their plows in the furrows and hurried to convey their families for safety and protection to some one of the numerous stockades and then to join the forces that were being raised for the war. Scattering bands of Indians—Winnebagoes and others—harassed the outskirts of the settlements, occasionally killing a man and carrying off his stock.

On the night of June 8, fourteen horses were stolen from just outside the stockade at Elizabeth, on Apple River, and on the night of the 17th, ten more were stolen. On the morning of the 18th, Capt. Stephenson and twelve of his Galena company and nine more from the Apple River stockade (twenty-two men in all) started on the trail of the red thieves, and overhauled them about twelve miles east of Kellogg's Grove, where a hot chase commenced, and was continued for several miles. At little northeast of Waddam's Grove (Stephenson County, Ill.), the Indians, seven in number, says Capt. Green, took refuge in a dense thicket and awaited the attack. Stephenson dismounted his men, and detailing a guard for the horses, led his men in gallant charge against the concealed foe, received their fire and returned it, and then retired to the open prairie to reload. Three times they charged upon the fatal thicket, each time losing one of their number. After the third charge, Stephenson retreated, leaving his dead where they fell, and returned to Galena on the 19th. Only one Indian was known to be killed. He was bayoneted by Private Hood and stabbed in the neck by Thomas Sublet. The slain Indian was scalped several times, and a piece of his scalp is still in the possession of William H. Snyder, Esq., of Galena. Capt. Stephenson himself was wounded. The three men killed were Stephen P. Howard, George Eanes and Michael Lovell.

On the 20th, Stephenson's and Craig's companies, under command of Col. Strode, went out to Waddam's Grove and buried the remains of Howard, Eanes and Lovell, but left the dead Indian above ground. On their return, they heard some suspicious sounds, but pushed on to Imus', in Rush Township, (now) Jo Daviess County, and from there to Galena, where they arrived in safety. "Afterward," says Capt. Green, who was one of the party, "we learned that a large party of Sacs were within a half-hour's march of us, when we left the graves of our dead comrades."

This party, which numbered about one hundred and fifty, had left the main body of the Sacs on Rock River, and after following Strode's command, were supposed to be the same party who made a furious attack on the Apple River stockade on the night of the 24th, the circumstances of which are thus related: F. Dixon, Edmund Welsh, G. W. Herclerode and another man, named Kirkpatrick, started to carry dispatches to Gen. Atkinson. After they passed Apple River, they were fired upon by Indians, and Welsh was badly wounded. His

companions told him to retreat to the fort, and to give him time, turned upon the foe and raised a yell, which temporarily checked them. Welsh reached the fort and gave the alarm. Their stratagem succeeded. Dixon dashed through the savages and escaped to Galena, Kirkpatrick and Herclerode gained the stockade, the gate was closed and for three-quarters of an hour the battle raged with furious heat. The women and girls molded bullets and loaded the guns. Herclerode was killed while taking deliberate aim at an Indian over the pickets. The number of Indians killed was not known, but they were believed to have lost several. They finally withdrew, after destroying a good deal of property and stealing a large number of cattle.

On the evening of June 14, five men were killed while at work in a corn-field on Spafford's farm, on Spafford's Creek, five miles below Fort Hamilton; and on the morning of the 16th, Henry Apple, a German, was killed within half a mile of the fort. Gen. Henry Dodge, with a mounted force of twenty-nine men, started in pursuit and came in sight of the murdering party about three miles from the fort, but did not overtake them until after they had crossed the Pec-a-ton-i-ca River and entered an almost impenetrable swamp, at Horse-Shoe Bend. At the edge of the swamp, Gen. Dodge ordered his men to dismount and link horses. Four men were left in charge of the horses, four were posted around the swamp to prevent the escape of the savages, and the remainder, twenty-one in number, with Gen. Dodge at their head, advanced about half a mile into the swamp, where they received the fire of the Indians. Three of the men fell mortally wounded. Gen. Dodge instantly ordered a charge upon the Indians, who were found lying under the bank of the slough, but were not seen until Dodge and his men had approached within a few feet of them. Ten of the Indians were killed and scalped in less than that many minutes. The eleventh one swam the slough in an attempt to escape, and was shot on the opposite bank. In this foray F. M. Morris and Samuel Wells were mortally, and Samuel Black and Thomas Jenkins severely, wounded.

This was the first victory over the Indians and occasioned great rejoicing in the settlements.

On the 17th of June, Capt. Adam W. Alexander, of Col. Fry's regiment, was sent out to scout the country between Rock River and Galena, and while encamped near Burr Oak Grove, in what is now the township of Erin, in Stephenson County, was fired upon by four Indians. He pursued and killed them, losing one man, who fell mortally wounded. Returning, he was attacked by seventy Indians, both parties taking positions behind trees. Gen. White-side, then a private, shot the leader of the band, when the Indians retreated, but were not pursued. Snyder lost two men killed and one wounded.

On the 25th, a detachment of Gen. Posey's brigade, commanded by Maj. John Dement, and encamped at Kellogg's Grove (then called Burr Oak Grove), was attacked by a large party of Indians and a sharp skirmish ensued. Maj. Dement lost five men and about twenty horses killed. The Indians left nine of their number stretched upon the field. Gen. Posey, who was encamped at Buffalo Grove, went to the relief of Dement, but the Indians had retreated two hours before he arrived. He returned to Kellogg's Grove to await the arrival of his baggage-wagons, and then marched to Fort Hamilton, Michigan Territory (now Wisconsin.)

On the 29th of June, three men at work in a corn-field at Sinsinawa (Jones' Mound), ten miles from Galena, were attacked by a small party of Indians, and two of them, James Boxley and John Thompson, were killed. The third one escaped and carried the news to Galena, when Maj. Stephenson, with thirty

men, immediately started out to bury the murdered men and pursue the murderers. The bodies of Boxley and Thompson were horribly mutilated. Both had been scalped, and Thompson's heart cut out. The Indians were followed to Jordan's farm (now Dunleith), on the Mississippi River, where they had stolen a canoe and crossed to the Iowa side.

It has always been admitted by those who were familiar with the facts, that the Stillman's Run affair precipitated the war and led to the several murders and outrages herein quoted. But it never was believed that *all* these atrocities were committed under the direction, with his knowledge and approval, or by members of Black Hawk's band. It is certain that a large number of young Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and straggling representatives of other tribes took advantage of the condition of affairs and hung on the outskirts of his forces, just as the bummers hovered in the shadows of Sherman's army, when he was marching from "Georgia to the sea." When the war suddenly closed at Bad Axe, it was learned beyond question, that nearly all the murders had been committed by these stragglers.

The excitement continued, the alarm increased, and, on the 30th of June, all the inhabitants along the Mississippi River from the present site of Savannah and north of Galena to Cassville (Wisconsin), either went to Galena or some of the other stockades for safety, and it was not considered safe to go the shortest distance outside of any of the forts.

Capt. George W. Harrison, in command of Fort Hamilton, on the Pecatonica River, thirty miles from Galena, after vainly trying to get a cannon, went to Col. Hamilton's* lead furnace and cast several lead pieces, to represent 22-pounders, which were properly mounted at the stockade, and answered every purpose.

While the whirligig of time was recording the events here narrated, Black Hawk's forces kept on their march up Rock River, with the intention, it was believed, of returning to the west side of the Mississippi, as the forces of Gen. Atkinson below, prevented their return by the way they came, and as they no doubt believed, after the affair with Stillman, no flag of truce or proposals for peace would be received by the whites. Various Indian signs were discovered along the Mississippi. July 6, Lieut. Orrin Smith and twenty men were sent to Jordan's farm (Dunleith) to reconnoiter the country round about there. On the 9th, Indians were in the vicinity of Rountree's Fort (Plattsburg, Wis.), where they held a war-dance around the scalp of a white woman. On the 10th, the *Galenian* said: "To-day we learn that the trail of the Indians shows that they must have come from the west of the Mississippi, in a direction from Dubuque's mines."

July 14, Gov. Reynolds, Col. Field (Secretary of State), Judges Smith and Brown, Cols. Hickman, Grant (not Gen. Grant), Breese and Gatewood, Capt. Jeffreys and others, arrived at Galena from the army, and reported that the Indians were entirely destitute of provisions, and were endeavoring to reach and recross the Mississippi.

July 15, an express arrived at Galena, and stated that Capt. Harney, of the U. S. A., had found and pursued the trail of the Indians for thirty miles, passing four of their encampments in that distance, and that he found many signs of their want of provisions, "such as where they had butchered horses, dug for roots, and scraped the trees for bark." It became evident that the military had concluded that Black Hawk was doing his best to escape to the west side of the Mississippi. Orders were sent to troops stationed on the

* A son of Alexander Hamilton, who was killed in a duel with Aaron Burr.

banks of the river to prevent or delay the Indians from crossing until the brigade sent by Gen. Atkinson could come up with them.

Murders and depredations by straggling Indians had now nearly ceased, and the movements of the troops were directed against the main body of the Black Hawk Indians.

On the 15th of June, 1832, the new levies of volunteers, in camp at Dixon's Ferry, had been organized into three brigades; the first was commanded by Gen. Alexander Posey, the second by Gen. Milton R. Alexander, and the third by Gen. James D. Henry.

About the 25th of June, Gen. Atkinson commenced his slow and cautious march up Rock River. At Lake Kosh-ko-nong he was joined by Gen. Alexander's brigade. Further on, at Whitewater or White River, they were joined by Gen. Posey's brigade and the Galena battalion under Maj. Henry Dodge, when Gens. Alexander and Henry, and Maj. Dodge were sent to Fort Winnebago for supplies. At Fort Winnebago they heard that Black Hawk was making his way toward the Wisconsin River, when, without orders, Gen. Henry and Maj. Dodge started in pursuit, Gen. Alexander and his brigade returning to Gen. Atkinson. They struck the broad, fresh trail of the Indians and followed it with tireless energy. Ever and anon they would find old men, women and children who could not keep up with the main body of the fleeing Indians, and had been left to their fate. Some of them were killed. One old man who had been left to die was found sitting against a tree, and was boldly shot and scalped by a surgeon, who afterward exhibited the scalp as a trophy of his valor.

On the 21st of July, the pursuing forces arrived at the hills that skirt the left bank of the Wisconsin River, at a point nearly opposite Sauk Prairie, near the present village of Muscada, about fifty miles above its mouth, and were brought in plain sight of Black Hawk's entire party, including their women and children. The Indians were in the bottom-lands, hastening to remove their people to an island in the river, to avoid a conflict in which they could not reasonably expect anything but destruction. But to cover the retreat of the women and children, the aged and infirm, it became necessary for Black Hawk to make as bold a stand as possible until this purpose was accomplished.

The scouts who were some distance in advance of the column of pursuit, came suddenly upon some Indians as they were descending the high grounds, and were instantly attacked and forced to fall back on the main body, which had already been formed for action. Col. Dodge occupied the front and received the first attack of the enemy. The main body, under Gen. Henry, soon joined Col. Dodge, and in their united action a complete victory was obtained over the Indians. The battle commenced about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and closed about sunset. The Indians were supposed to number from six to eight hundred, but Col. Patterson, of Oquawka, Ill., who is the author of a life of Black Hawk and a history of the Black Hawk war, is authority for the statement that Black Hawk told him that his forces at no time exceeded five hundred braves. A few of these were Winnebagoes. When he started up Rock River, he expected that his army would be re-enforced and doubled by Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies, but was disappointed in the latter, as not one of them joined him. The loss of the whites in this engagement was one killed and eight wounded. The Indian loss was estimated at about sixty killed and a great number wounded, many of whom died on the march to the Mississippi. The first Indian killed was one who was discovered with a pack of

meat on his back. A soldier fired at him but missed his aim, when the Indian threw down his gun and was bayoneted by Sample Journey after he surrendered.

"At this battle," says Mr. Townsend, one of the participants, and now a resident of Warren Township, Jo Daviess Co., Ill., "the Indians were badly whipped by our troops, and worse-whipped by starvation." The fighting commenced about the middle of the afternoon, but the hottest part of the battle was about sunset.

The firing ceased about 10 o'clock at night, and the men bivouacked for rest on their arms. "About daybreak the next morning," says Capt. D. S. Harris, of Galena, then a Lieutenant in command of Stephenson's Company, "the camp was alarmed by the clarion voice of the Prophet, from a hill nearly a mile away. At first, we thought it was an alarm, but soon found that the Prophet wanted peace. Although he was so far distant, I could distinctly hear every word, and I understood enough to know he did not want to fight. The interpreter reported that the Prophet said 'they had their squaws and children with them, and that they were starving, that they did not want to fight any more, and would do no more harm if they were allowed to cross the Mississippi in peace.'" Mr. J. W. Pilcher, now of Elizabeth, Jo Daviess Co., who was also present, says "they were awokened by the shrill voice of the chief, and that he plainly understood '*Ne-c-om, Pe-e-l-o-o-o—Friends, we fight no more.*'" Mr. Pilcher further adds, that he told Gen. Henry what the Indians said, and that that officer replied, "pay no attention to anything they say or do, but form in line of battle." The Winnebagoes in our camp also informed the officers of the meaning of the Prophet's message. "Early in the morning," continues Mr. Pilcher, "the Winnebagoes went with us to the spot where the Indians stood when he proclaimed a desire for peace, and there we found a tomahawk buried, an emphatic declaration, that so far as Black Hawk and his band were concerned, hostilities were ended." No attention was given to this second attempt to negotiate peace. It has been said that the officers had no interpreter, and did not know what the Prophet said until after the war closed. But this excuse is exploded by the direct and emphatic testimony of Capt. Harris and Mr. Pilcher.

The night after the battle at Wisconsin Heights, Black Hawk made his escape down the river with his remaining force and people. A dispatch was sent to the commandant at Fort Crawford (Prairie du Chien) to intercept them in their passage down the river. That officer captured several canoes containing women and children, but the warriors marched on foot along the banks of the river. Meanwhile, the forces under Gen. Atkinson and Col. Dodge had crossed to the north side of the Wisconsin, and discovered the trail of the Indians under the bluffs, which they followed till they reached the Mississippi, near the mouth of Bad Axe, on the first day of August. The great number of dead bodies and newly-made Indian graves which they discovered, told too plainly the losses and sufferings sustained by Black Hawk's people.

A steamboat had been dispatched by Col. Loomis from Fort Crawford up the Mississippi, as far as Black River, where a number of canoes were seized, which had been provided (as was believed) by the Winnebagoes to aid Black Hawk in his contemplated retreat across the Mississippi. The boat returned to the fort, and the next day a more serviceable one was sent up, and arrived at the mouth of Bad Axe soon after the battle commenced, and in time to participate in the last armed conflict of the Black Hawk war.

About 2 o'clock on the morning of the 2d day of August, 1832, the forces under command of Gen. Atkinson and Col. Dodge took up their line of march

for the field of the last and decisive battle, which terminated Black Hawk's career. Col. Dodge's command, supported by the regular troops under Col. Zachary Taylor, formed the advance. About sunrise, Capt. Dickson, who commanded the scouts, reported that he was up with the Indians, and asked for orders. Col. Dodge directed him to attack them at once, and, at the same time, moved rapidly forward with his own command, supported by the regulars under Col. Taylor. The Indians were attacked in front by fire from the steamboat, and on all sides and in the rear by an exasperated foe. Many of the women endeavored to escape by swimming the Mississippi with their children on their backs, and were drowned. Others succeeded in crossing, and were pursued and killed by a large body of Sioux on the opposite shore. The battle lasted about two hours, and was a complete slaughter and rout of the Indians.

It is stated as a fact by old settlers, upon evidence we have no reason to doubt, that when the Indians were swimming the river, the steamboat that was present at the battle was made to run among them, drowning the starved, fleeing creatures by scores. If this statement is true, it does not reflect any credit upon the civilization and Christianity of that day.

Again we quote from Mr. Townsend: "For eight miles, we skirmished with their rear-guard, and numbers of squaws and children were killed. One squaw had fallen with a child strapped to her back, as Indian women always carry their children. The ball that found the mother's life had hit and broken her child's arm, and when the mother fell the child was fastened between her dead body and the ground. When the soldiers went to secure the child, it was making no moan, but was gnawing ravenously at a horse bone from which the flesh had nearly all been eaten away; nor did the child make any moan while the surgeon was amputating the shattered limb. It sat and ate a hard cracker, with as much indifference as if its arm had been made of wood or stone. The maimed papoose was taken to Prairie du Chien, where it fully recovered.

After the battle at Bad Axe, Black Hawk fled to the Winnebago village at Prairie la Crosse for refuge. At the instance of the authorities in command at Fort Crawford, two Winnebago Indians, Decorah (the one-eyed) and Chaeter, went to him with the message that, if he would come in and surrender to Gen. Street, Indian Agent at Prairie du Chien, he would be immediately released. It was reported that the fallen chief told them he knew they lied; but that, for the sake of his wife and children, who were starving, he would go. On the 27th of August, the messengers returned with Black Hawk and the Prophet, and delivered them to Gen. Street, to whom, it is reported, Black Hawk made the following speech. Referring to the late conflict, he said:

My warriors fell around me. It began to look dismal. I saw my evil day at hand. The sun rose clear on us in the morning; at night, it sank in a dark cloud, and looked like a ball of fire. This was the last sun that shone on Black Hawk. He is now a prisoner to the white man. But he can stand the torture. He is not afraid of death. He is no coward. Black Hawk is an Indian. He has done nothing of which an Indian need be ashamed. He has fought the battles of his country against the white man, who came year after year to cheat them and take away their lands. You know the cause of our making war. It is known to all white men. They ought to be ashamed of it. The white men despise the Indians, and drive them from their homes. But the Indians are not deceitful. Indians do not steal.

Black Hawk is satisfied. He will go to the world of spirits contented. He has done his duty. His Father will meet and reward him.

The white men do not scalp the heads, but they do worse—they poison the heart. It is not pure with them. His countrymen will not be scalped; but they will, in a few years, become like the white man, so that you can not hurt them; and there must be, as in the white settlements, as many officers as men, to take care of them and keep them in order. Farewell to my nation! Farewell to Black Hawk!

Black Hawk and his two sons were held as prisoners of war. By the terms of the treaty made at Davenport in September, 1832, between Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, on the part of the United States, and Keokuk and other chiefs, by which the Indians agreed to relinquish their right to the eastern slope of Iowa (commonly known as the Black Hawk Purchase), it was agreed that the captives should be held in confinement during the pleasure of the President, who referred the matter to Congress. At that time, Col. Zachary Taylor (afterward President), was in command at Fort Crawford, and the captives were placed in charge of the late rebel, Jeff Davis, then a Lieutenant in the regular army, to be taken to Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis. They were afterward held at Fortress Monroe until June 4, 1833, when President Jackson ordered their release from captivity and gave them in charge of Maj. Garland, to be taken on a grand tour through the country to exhibit to them the folly of ever renewing hostilities against the United States. They were told, the people of the United States were as numerous as the leaves of the forest, and everywhere they went they attracted much attention. At this time, in 1833, Black Hawk was, according to his own statement, a man of about sixty-six years of age, though looking much younger. He was about five feet eight inches in height, sinewy, with a broad chest, the high cheek-bones of the Indian, high forehead and great penetrating black eyes, with the glance of an eagle, dignified and majestic manner, though manifestly much depressed in spirits since his great misfortunes.

The starving condition of his wife and children, more than any other cause, induced Black Hawk to surrender himself at Prairie du Chien. After his surrender, his wife and little son came south and stopped near St. Francisville, Mo., where she was a frequent visitor at the house of Jere Wayland, one of the "old settlers" in that neighborhood. Wayland, always one of nature's noblemen, fully sympathized with her in her misfortunes. She brooded sorrowfully over the absence of her lord, and often declared she never expected him to return; but Wayland kept up her courage with the assurance that he would return in good time. When at last he did return, she was filled with joy, and his arrival was made an occasion for a great feast, at which Black Hawk, Keokuk and their families were all present.

After his return from captivity, Black Hawk lived among his people on the Iowa River until that Reservation was sold in 1836, when, with the rest of the Sac and Foxes, he removed to the Des Moines, where he remained until his death, on the 3d day of October, 1838. His burial-place was near a large spring, not far from the residence of James Jordan, an old Indian trader, near the village of Ashland (now Eldon), at the crossing of the C. R. I. & P. R. R. His burial place is thus described in a letter published in the *Hawk-Eye*, in October, 1843: "It is constructed after the Indian mode of burial, by building a pen of round poles about ten feet long, and three feet wide, and about as high as a man's shoulders when sitting on the ground.

"In the west end of this pen, the mighty Black Hawk was placed in a sitting posture, with his face toward the rising sun; his gun, tomahawk and blanket were placed at his side, and the pen covered over, leaving the head and neck above, and exposed to the weather. His face was painted red and striped off with black, just as a living young Indian dandy paints when he goes *a courting*, thus conveying the idea to the living Indians, that their great chief had gone a courting to another world, where, should he receive the favor of the Great Spirit, he would be united to some squaw, who had passed the bounds of immortality and that there they would be forever in the green hunting-

grounds, where deer and elk abound, and no white man could come to molest them."

The writer of the above description of Black Hawk's burial ought to have added that the old chieftain was buried in a swallow-tailed coat made from blue broad cloth, which was elaborately decorated with brass buttons, epaulets, etc. After the "pen" was completed, a plug hat, adorned with a broad red-ribbon, was placed upon his head, and thus was left all that was mortal of the once powerful and warlike chieftain.

During the administration of Robert Lucas, as Governor of Iowa Territory, a vandal doctor from Quincy, Ill., invaded the burying-place and carried away the old chieftain's remains. Gov. Lucas issued a requisition on the Governor of Illinois for the arrest of the grave-rober and the recovery of the bones, and they were surrendered as a skeleton, and tendered to his people, but with Indian superstition and indifference, they never appeared to claim them, and they were deposited for safe-keeping in the Territorial museum at the Capitol in Burlington. A fire destroyed the building and its contents, and with them was destroyed all that was mortal of the great Sac chieftain.

Between the time of his release from captivity and his death, Black Hawk was a frequent visitor to Fort Madison, Keokuk and other parts of the county, and surviving settlers of that period tell many anecdotes of his character and presence. He was a warm personal friend of Isaac R. Campbell, and often expressed his regrets that he had not taken Mr. Campbell's advice and refrained from his visit to Illinois, in the spring of 1832. On one of his visits to Mr. Campbell's place, he presented that venerable pioneer and excellent citizen with his favorite hunting-gun as an earnest of his friendship and a token that he would never again go to war against the whites. The gun is now in the possession of Capt. James W. Campbell, of Fort Madison.

Vale, Black Hawk.

THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE.

The last battle of the Black Hawk war was fought at the mouth of Bad Axe River, Wis., on the 2d day of August, 1832. On the 21st day of September following, Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois, representing the United States, concluded a treaty at the present site of the City of Davenport, on the grounds now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Depot, with the confederate tribes of Sac and Fox Indians, by which the Indian title was extinguished to that portion of Iowa known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This was a strip of land on the west bank of the Mississippi River, the western boundary of which commenced at the southeast corner of the present county of Davis; thence to a point on Cedar River, near the northeast corner of Johnson County; thence northwest to the neutral grounds of the Winnebagoes; thence to the Mississippi River, at the mouth of the Little Iowa River, opposite the mouth of Bad Axe River, where the last battle of the Black Hawk war was fought. These boundaries included about six million acres of land. The treaty was ratified and confirmed on the 13th of February, 1833. The terms of the treaty allowed the Indians to remain in undisturbed possession of the lands until the first of June, 1833.

OTHER PURCHASES.

In 1836, Keokuk, for himself and immediate adherents, ceded his reserve from the Black Hawk Purchase of 1832 to the United States. As he and his

followers disappeared in the west, "squatters" appeared on the east. On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Cary A. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sac and Foxes, which was ratified on the 21st of February, 1838, by which 1,250,000 acres were added to the tract of land conveyed by them to the United States on the 21st of September, 1832. This strip of land adjoined the Black Hawk Purchase on the west, was of the same length, twenty-five miles in the center, and tapered off to a point at both ends.

LAST DAYS OF THE INDIANS.

PERSONAL SKETCHES, CHARACTERISTICS, ETC.

A history of the last days of the Sac and Fox Indians, the immediate predecessors of the white occupants of the eastern slope of Iowa, is as much a part of the history of the county under consideration as are the incidents that have occurred since they gave way before the advancement of enlightened civilization. These sketches will necessarily extend to and include the area of several of the adjacent counties, but they will preserve to the present and future generations a record of aboriginal events that were familiar to the men and women who pioneered the way to the fertile prairies of the Black Hawk Purchase, and almost kindled their camp-fires from the smoldering embers left by the Indians when they turned their backs upon the lands that had been theirs for generations agone.

Human improvement, rushing through civilization, crushes in its march all who cannot grapple to its car. This law is as inexorable as Fate. "You colonize the lands of the savage with the Anglo-Saxon," says Stephen Montague; "you civilize that portion of the earth; but is the savage civilized? He is exterminated! You accumulate machinery, you increase the total of wealth; but what becomes of the labor you displace? One generation is sacrificed to the next. You diffuse knowledge, and the world seems to grow brighter; but Discontent at Poverty replaces Ignorance happy with its crust. Every Improvement, every advancement in civilization, injures some to benefit others, and either cherishes the want of to-day or prepares the revolution of to-morrow."

It is only yesterday, as it were, since the prairies and grove-covered hillsides of Eastern Iowa, now so full of happy homes and agricultural and mechanical industry, re-echoed the mournful dirge of the departing red men. The years are comparatively few in number since the sorrowful *cortege* passed slowly toward the setting sun, leaving behind the noble dead, sleeping in the cold embrace of the grim monarch, by the side of their beloved white father; leaving the homes they had been taught to claim as their own; leaving all, even hope, behind. There still live, in different parts of the country, many persons who beheld the strange sight of a remnant of a race departing forever from the scenes of their early life, and such will doubtless be disposed to sneer at the pen which finds a source of sadness in the contemplation of this event. But worthy hands have written lines of living power upon the theme, nor can the harsh character of the fact denude the subject of a glamour which poetry and romance have cast around the dusky subject and his fate. There is a grandeur in the record of the race which the stern force of truth is powerless to dispel.

Those men who were compelled to meet the groveling band which had survived the first shock of defeat, saw only the ruin which the strong had wrought upon the weak. The native power had fled; a subjugated race was subsisting

in its helplessness upon the bounty of its conquerors. There was no spot on earth left for them. Foot by foot their mighty possessions were taken from them, not in the din and whirl of battle, but by the humiliating processes of peace. Here, at last, they stood with bowed heads, meekly awaiting the decree which should compel them to resume their endless march. Behind them was the tradition of their strength; before them, annihilation of their clans. Even their warlike instincts were dwarfed in the presence of their masters. Had they disputed titles with the whites, the memories clustering about them now would be far different. But that resort to arms, that defiant struggle to the end, that disappearance in dramatic terror—all was denied them. Had they been other in nature than they were, this placid surrender to fate would seem less pitiful. Once fierce and bloody, then subdued, their stolid acceptance of destiny carried with it a mournful air that will be breathed through history's pages while our race shall live.

The Indian is the embodiment of the dramatic, and when the curtain is rung down upon a scene so spiritless and tame as this of which we write, the admiration which is his due is turned to pity. The actual spectators of the drama find it impossible to forget the sordid character of the players, it is true; but at so short a remove of time as this which has already elapsed since this country was the theater of the play, a shade of romance is imparted and the events become absorbing in their interest.

In the State history which precedes this department of the work, an extended history of the several tribes is given. It is the purpose of this chapter to take up the thread of narrative at the point where this immediate section becomes the scene of action, extending backward far enough to merely gather the scattered ends.

The facts herein presented are mainly obtained from a series of papers prepared by the late Maj. John Beach, son-in-law of the original Indian Agent, Gen. Street, and who, in turn, was Agent after the death of the General, in 1840. These papers were prepared in the summer of 1874, and were published in the Agency *Independent*. Maj. Beach died on the 2d of September, 1874, before the series was published in full. That such forethought was manifested by him, is a matter of congratulation among all who are interested in this country. It is to be regretted, however, that the Major did not prepare a still more elaborate history of the tribes he was so long associated with. While we do not consider it essential to preserve, in exact form, the series of articles alluded to, we have carefully extracted all salient points, and have added to them much more information, obtained from those conversant with the matter.

BLACK HAWK AND HIS WIFE.

In his old age, Black Hawk sought the companionship of the garrison; his band was broken up, and the once great chief was left alone in his declining years. Maj. Beach relates the following incident, derived from personal observation:

"Black Hawk's lodge was always the perfection of cleanliness, a quite unusual thing for an Indian. The writer has seen the old woman busily at work with her broom, by the time of sunrise, sweeping down the little ant-hills in the yard that had been thrown up during the night. As the chiefs of the nation seemed to pay him but little attention in the waning years of his life, Gen. Street, the Agent, looked out for his comfort more carefully than otherwise he would have thought it needful to do, and, among other things, gave him a cow—an appendage to an Indian's domestic establishment hitherto unheard of.

The old squaw and daughter were instructed in the art of milking her, and she was held among them in almost as great reverence as the sacred ox Apis was held among the ancient Egyptians.

"This was in the summer of 1838, when the Agency (after which Agency City was named) was in process of erection, and Black Hawk had established his lodge on the banks of the Des Moines, about three miles below Eldon. Close by was the trading-house of Wharton McPherson, with whom the writer stayed one night in August of that year (1838), and as he rode past the lodge Mine. Black Hawk was complacently sitting upon a log by the side of her cow, under a heavily-shaded tree, industriously brushing the flies and mosquitoes from the bovine with a rag tied to the end of a stick. Mr. McPherson said this was her daily occupation in fly-time, often following the animal around as it grazed at a distance. This was the last interview the writer had with Black Hawk, as he died within two months of that time (October 3, 1838"), and was even then so infirm that he could barely move about his wigwam.

WAPELLO AND OTHER CHIEFS.

Wapello, the chief after whom Wapello County and the county seat of Louisa County were named, was a powerful ruler among his people, but was a fast friend of the whites, especially of the first Indian Agent, Gen. Street. Incidents illustrative of his character are dispersed through the following pages. He died in 1841, and was buried by the side of his friend, the General, on the Agency Farm. His grave was recently cared for by the managers of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which passes near by, and is now in a condition to withstand the shocks of time for years to come.

Poweshiek, a chief co-equal with Wapello, but of the Foxes, while the latter was of the Sac tribe, was located on the reserve on the Iowa River, and does not figure in this history. He died before the Indians left the State, and thus escaped the humiliation of the scene.

Keokuk, the grand sachem, was a man of tall, commanding presence, straight as an arrow, and, when aroused, could make an eloquent speech to his tribe. He was selected by the United States Government to distribute the annuities to the Sacs and Foxes—not only for his energies when opposed to the nation in battle, but for his influence among the red men everywhere. But he was avaricious and intemperate, putting any amount of whisky under his royal toga, and stealing from his red brothers the hard silver so kindly given them by the Great Father at Washington. He had a chronic quarrel with Hardfish's band, that lived in Kishkekosh, near Eddyville, and, receiving a severe wound from one of this tribe.

From a sketch of Keokuk, published in the *Annals of Iowa*, 1865, by Uriah Biggs, one of the pioneers of Ottumwa, the following interesting extracts are made:

"Keokuk is deserving of a prominent page in the history of the country, and a truthful history of his life would be read and cherished as a memento of one of nature's noblemen. As an orator, he was entitled to a rank with the most gifted of his race. In person, he was tall and of portly bearing, and in his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear and distinct and very forcible, culling his figures from the stores of nature, and basing his arguments in skillful logic. He maintained in good faith the stipulations of treaties with the United States and with the neighboring tribes. He loved peace and the social amenities of life, and was fond of displaying these agreeable traits of character

in ceremonious visits to neighboring chiefs, in which he observed the most punctilious etiquette and dignified decorum. He possessed a ready insight into the motives of others, and was not easily misled by sophistry or beguiled by flattery; and in the field of wit he was no mean champion. It is not my purpose to write a history of his life, but I will give one anecdote in illustration of these traits of his character.

"While residing near Ottumwah-noc, he received a message from the Mormon Prophet, Joe Smith, inviting Keokuk, as King of the Sac and Foxes, to a royal conference at his palace at Nauvoo, on matters of the highest importance to their respective people. The invitation was readily accepted, and a train of ponies was soon winding its way to the Mormon city, bearing Keokuk and his suite in stately procession and savage pomp.

"Notice had circulated through the country of this diplomatic interview, and a number of spectators attended to witness the *dénouement*. The audience was given publicly in the Mormon temple, and the respective chiefs were attended by their suites, the Prophet by the dignitaries of the Mormon Church, and the Indian potentate by the high civil and military functionaries of his tribe, and the Gentiles were comfortably seated as auditors.

"The Prophet opened the conference in a set speech of considerable length, giving Keokuk a brief history of the children of Israel, as detailed in the Bible, and dwelt forcibly upon the story of the lost tribes, and of the direct revelation he had received from a divine source, that the North American Indians were these identical lost tribes, and that he, the prophet of God, held a divine commission to gather them together and to lead them to a land 'flowing with milk and honey.' After the prophet closed this harangue, Keokuk 'waited for the words of his pale-faced brother to sink deep into his mind,' and, in making his reply, assumed the gravest attitude and most dignified demeanor. He would not controvert anything his brother had said about the lost and scattered condition of his race and people, and if his brother was commissioned by the Great Spirit to collect them together and lead them to a new country, it was his duty to do so. But he wished to inquire about some particulars his brother had not named, that were of the highest importance to him and his people. The red men were not much used to milk, and he thought that they would prefer streams of water, and in the country where they now were there was a good supply of honey. The points they wished to inquire into were whether the new government would pay large annuities, and whether there was plenty of whisky. Joe Smith saw at once that he had met his match, and that Keokuk was not the proper material with which to increase his army of dupes, and closed the conference in as amiable a manner as possible.

"He was gifted by nature with the elements of an orator in an eminent degree, and as such is entitled to rank with Logan, Red Jacket and Tecumseh; but unfortunately for his fame among the white people and with posterity, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted even with the elements of their mother-tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame Keokuk was well aware, and retained Frank Labashure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. But during the meridian of his career among the white people, he was compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery, drawn from nature, was beyond their powers of reproduction. He had sufficient knowledge of the English tongue

to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted upon his countenance while he was speaking. The proper place to form a due estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and where the electric effects of his eloquence could be plainly noted upon his audience. It was credibly asserted that by the force of his logic he had changed the vote of a council against the strongly predetermined opinions of its members. A striking instance of the influence of his eloquence is related as occurring while the forces under Black Hawk were invading Illinois, in 1832.

"Keokuk knew from the first that this reckless war would result in great disaster to the tribe, and used all diligence to dissuade warriors from following Black Hawk, and succeeded in retaining a majority with him at his town on the Iowa River. But after Stillman's defeat, in what is now Ogle County, Ill., the war spirit raged with such ardor that a war-dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm, and, when the dance was over, he called a council to prepare for war. In his address he admitted the justice of his complaints against the white man, and to seek redress was a noble aspiration of their natures. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves slain in battle called loudly for vengeance. 'I am your chief,' he said, 'and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if, after fully considering the matter, you are determined to go. But, before you take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances for success.' He then represented to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend—that their chance of success was utterly hopeless. 'But if you now determine to go upon the war-path, I will agree to lead you, upon one condition—that before we go we kill all our old men and our wives and children to save them from a lingering death by starvation, and that every one of us determines to leave his bones on the other side of the Mississippi.'

"This was a strong and truthful picture of the project before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and to cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. Many other incidents are related of his eloquence and tact in allaying a rising storm, fraught with war and bloodshed, not only in his own tribe, but also among neighboring tribes, where his people had been the aggressors. Some of these incidents have been preserved by writers on Indian research, but many will be lost to history. He delivered a eulogy upon Gen. Harrison, at the Sac and Fox Agency, which was interpreted by Mr. Antoine Le Claire, and considered by many who heard its delivery as one of his best efforts. This speech, however, was not written down, and is lost to history, but enough of the incidents of his career as an orator have been saved from the wreck of time to stamp his reputation for natural abilities of the highest order, and furnish another positive refutation of Buffon's theory on the deterioration of men and animals on the American continent.

"We have thus far portrayed the bright side of Keokuk's character; but like most, if not all, great intellects, there is a dark background which the truth of history demands shall be brought to view. His traits of character, thus far sketched, may not inaptly be compared with the great Grecian orator; but here the similitude ends. The great blot on Keokuk's life was his inordinate love of money, and toward its close, he became a confirmed inebriate. His withering reply to the Mormon prophet was intended by him as a pure stroke of wit; it, nevertheless, expressed his ruling passions.

"A bitter and incurable feud existed in the tribe during their time of residence on the Des Moines River, between what was denominated 'Keokuk's band' and 'Black Hawk's band,' the latter recognizing Hardfish as their leader. Their distrust and, indeed, hatred were smothered in their common intercourse when sober; but when their blood was fired with whisky, it sometimes assumed a tragic feature amongst the leaders of the respective bands. An instance of this character occurred on the lower part of the Des Moines, on a return of a party making a visit to the 'half-breeds' at the town of Keokuk, on the Mississippi. In a quarrel, excited by whisky, Keokuk received a dangerous stab in the breast from a son of Black Hawk. The writer of the present sketch saw him conveyed by his friends homeward, lying in a canoe, unable to rise.

"Hardfish and his coadjutors lost no occasion to find fault with Keokuk's administration. The payments were made in silver coin, put up in boxes, containing \$500 each, and passed into Keokuk's hands for distribution. The several traders received each his quota according to their several demands against the tribes admitted by Keokuk, which invariably consumed the far greater portion of the amount received. The remainder was turned over to the chiefs and distributed among their respective bands. Great complaints were made of these allowances to the traders on the ground of exorbitant prices charged on the goods actually furnished, and it was alleged that some of these accounts were spurious. In confirmation of this last charge, over and above the character of the items exhibited in these accounts, an affidavit was filed with Gov. Lucas by an individual, to which the Governor gave credence, setting forth that Keokuk had proposed to the maker of the affidavit to prefer a purely fictitious account against the tribe for the sum of \$10,000, and he would admit its correctness, and when paid, the money should be divided among themselves, share and share alike. To swell the trader's bills, items were introduced of a character that showed fraud upon their face, such as a large number of 'blanket-coats,' articles which the Indians never wore, and 'telescopes,' of the use of which they had no knowledge. This showed the reckless manner in which these bills were swollen to the exorbitant amounts complained of, in which Keokuk was openly charged with being in league with the traders to defraud Hardfish's band. At this time, the nation numbered about 2,300 souls, and only about one-third of the whole number belonged to Keokuk's party. Gov. Lucas warmly espoused the popular side in the controversy that arose in relation to the mode and manner of making the annual payment, and the matter was referred to the Indian Bureau, and the mode was changed, so that payments were made to the heads of families, approximating a per-capita distribution. This method of making the payments met the unqualified disapprobation of the traders, and after one year's trial, fell back into the old channel. Keokuk led his tribe west to the Kansas country in 1845, where he died, three years afterward. The Keokuk *Register* of June 15, 1848, contained the following notice of his death, with some additional sketches of his life:

"The St. Louis *New Era* announces the death of this celebrated Indian chief. Poison was administered to him by one of the tribe, from the effects of which he died. The Indian was apprehended, confessed his guilt and was shot.

"The oratorical powers and diplomatic skill of Keokuk ranked him as no ordinary man. When sent as a deputy by his tribe to confer with the Government at Washington, his speech at the time was considered as one of the first efforts of declamation. As a speaker, he perhaps ranked first among the tribe.

As a good man and a warrior, he was considered much inferior to Black Hawk. His success, as well as his reputation, was based upon the words of honey that dropped from his lips, enriched by the dignity of his manner and the splendor of his gesticulation, supported by arts of the profoundest dissimulation. It was these, which, by the treaty of peace, placed him chief for life over his tribe, and gave him the control of the annuities due the heads of families. Profligate, fond of regal splendor, unscrupulously dishonest, he lavished with reckless profusion the moneys of which, as chief of his tribe, by the principles of the Christian and the savage, he should have been scrupulously exact in the distribution. The consequence was that many, by his excesses, were reduced to pressing want, and, according to the treaty of peace, without the privilege of deposing him. For these causes his life had been threatened several times, and the sword suspended by a single hair, fell probably, when least expected.

"Keokuk leaves a son of some prominence, but there is little probability of his succeeding to the same station, as he is looked upon by the tribe as inheriting the disposition and principles of his father."

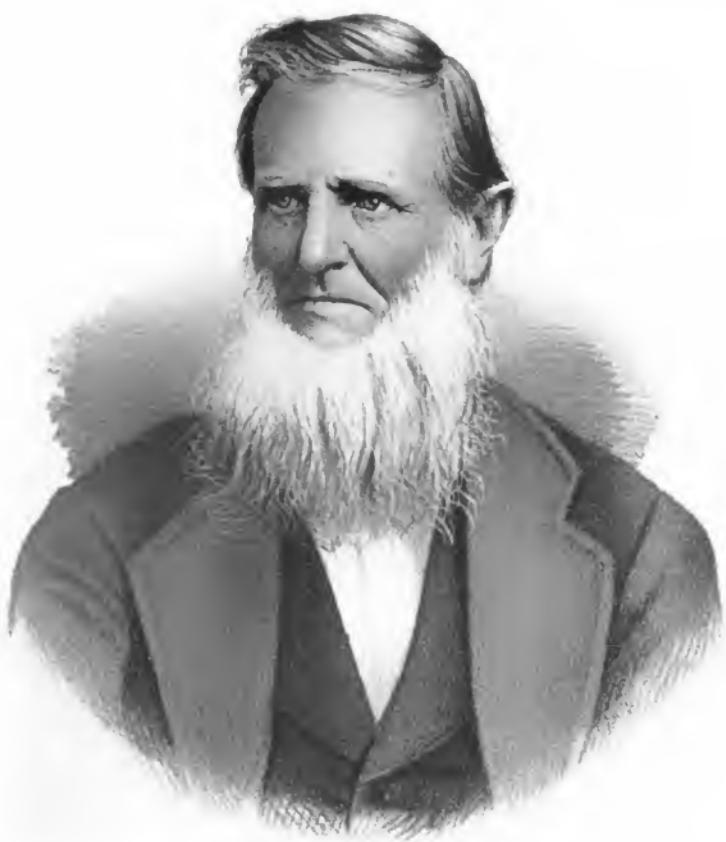
Appanoose, Pashapaho, Hardfish and Kishkekosh all play conspicuous parts in the drama. An anecdote or two of the last named will serve as an illustration of the nature of the men. Kishkekosh did not rank equal to Appanoose, Pashapaho or Hardfish, but he seems to have held a prominent place in councils because of his native talents.

George Washington Kishkekosh (whose last name means *cut teeth*, or savage biter) was a subchief, and had accompanied Black Hawk, as one of his suite of braves, during the tour of that renowned chief through the East as a prisoner of war. With his leaders, he had been hospitably entertained at hotels and other places, and had a high appreciation of the sumptuous and cleanly-looking fare that was set before them. How he was enabled, after such an experience, to return with a good stomach to the frugal diet and indifferent cooking of his own people, we are left to conjecture. At all events, he retained his partiality for clean victuals, and was even overfastidious in this respect, as the following instance will show:

One night, he, with his company of three or four braves, slept at the house of a white man with whom he was on very friendly terms, and were to remain at breakfast. Kish had an eye on the preparations for this meal, and observed one neglect that his tender stomach rebelled against. The lady of the house (it is possible she did it intentionally, for she was not a willing entertainer of her savage guests), neglected to wash her hands before making up the bread. Kish, thought he would rather do without his breakfast than eat after such cooking, and privately signified as much to his followers, whereupon they mounted their ponies and left, much to the relief of their hostess. Arrived at a house some distance from the one they had left, they got their breakfast and related the circumstance.

These people, though generally accustomed and limited to the poorest fare, were not averse to the best that could be provided, and made themselves gluttons whenever they could get enough of it. Like the wolf, they were capable of a long fast, and then would gorge themselves at a plenteous feast, even to stupidity.

On another occasion, Kishkekosh and his suite, consisting of several prominent personages of the tribe, being then encamped on Skunk River, in Jasper County, went to the house of a Mr. Mikesell, on a friendly visit, and he treated them to a feast. Besides Kish and his wife, who was a very ladylike person,



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this party consisted of his mother; Wykoma, the son of Wapello, and his two wives (for polygamy was not an uncommon practice with these people); Masha Wapetine, his wife, and all their children. The old woman, on being asked how old she was, replied: "Mack-ware-re-naak-we-kauk" (may be a hundred), and indeed her bowed form and hideously-shriveled features would justify the belief that she was fully that old. The whole party were dressed in more than usually becoming style, probably out of respect for their hostess, who, knowing something of their voracious appetites, had made ample preparations for them. When the table was surrounded, Kish, who had learned some good manners, as well as acquired cleanly taste, essayed to perform the etiquette of the occasion before eating anything himself. With an amusingly awkward imitation of what he had seen done among the whites, he passed the various dishes to the others, showing the ladies special attention, and helped them to a part of everything on the table with much apparent disinterestedness. But when he came to help himself his politeness assumed the Indian phase altogether. He ate like a person with a bottomless pit inside of him for a stomach, taking everything within his reach, without regard to what shoud come first or last in the course, so only that he liked the taste of it. At length, after having drank five or six cups of coffee, and eaten a proportionate amount of solid foods, his gastronomic energy began to abate. Seeing this, his host approached him, and, with apparent concern for his want of appetite, said, "Why, Kish, do you not eat your dinner? Have another cup of coffee, and eat something." In reply to this hospitable urgency, Kish leaned back in his seat, lazily shook his head and drew his finger across his throat under his chin, to indicate how full he was. And then, in further explanation of his satisfied condition, he opened his huge mouth and thrust his finger down his throat as far as he dared, as much as to say he could almost touch the vituals. Of course the others had eaten in like proportion, making the most of an event that did not happen every day.

Kishkekosh seems to have had in him the elements of civilization, which needed but opportunity to spring up and bear pretty fair fruit. Not only did he become fastidious as to cleanliness, but he observed and imitated other usages among the whites, even more radically different from those of his savage people. It is well known that among the Indians, as well as among all unenlightened races, the women are, in a manner, the slaves of the other sex. They are made to do all the drudgery of the camp, cultivate the corn, bring in the game after the hunter has had the sport of slaughtering it, no matter how far away he may be, he being either too lazy or feeling it beneath his dignity to bear the burden. They procure all the fuel to cook with, catch the ponies for their masters to ride, pack up their tents and household goods, when preparing to move, and set them up when they again come to a halt in their wanderings. Kishkekosh had noticed the different fashion of the white settlers in regard to their women, and had, moreover, been reasoned with by them like an intelligent being, and he was very ready to admit the force of their arguments. He made an effort to institute reform among his people by having the men do a fair share of the work that, according to the ordinary usage, fell to the squaws. He set them an example by taking hold heartily himself, and, though it is not probable that any very extended reformation took place, owing to the long-continued laziness of the men, and the deeply-rooted belief that their province was alone that of the hunter or warior, yet the movement itself indicates a capacity in this savage chief for progress and enlightenment.

The Indians in this region, as far back as 1841-42, had a novel way of dealing with drunken people. After the Black Hawk war, they chose rather to

live upon the annuities granted them by the Government, than upon the products of the chase, as they had hitherto been forced to do; and as this gave them a good deal of leisure, they spent most of their time in drunken orgies, which proved a great mortality to the tribes, since many accidents happened to life and limb from that cause. It was therefore a custom for a few of the red men and the squaws to keep order, so that when the inebriates got too wild there would be some one to keep a restraining influence upon them? When a poor wight became unsafely drunk, he was tied neck and heels, so that he could be rolled about like a ball, which operation was kept up, despite his pleadings, until the fumes of liquor had vanished, when he was released. The sufferer would beg for mercy, but to no avail; and after he was sobered he showed no resentment, but seemed to recognize the wisdom of the proceeding.

ANECDOTE OF PASHAPAHO.

The following anecdote of Pashapaho is worth preserving. Maj. Beach relates the incident as coming under his own personal knowledge:

"A plan was laid to attack Fort Madison, then a United States garrison. Pashapaho, then a noted war-chief of the Sac, and who, in after times, was a fast friend of the writer, especially if a 'wee drop' ever lingered in the bottom of the decanter, was the projector of this scheme. But the treachery of a squaw brought it to grief, and the savages, on their pretended friendly approach, were confronted with all the grim paraphernalia of war ready for their reception. The plan was, under the pretense of a council with the commandant, to gain entrance with arms concealed beneath their blankets and robes; but as they advanced in a body toward the closed gate, it suddenly opened to reveal a cannon in the passage-way, and the gunner, with his lighted port-fire, while just in the rear the troops were drawn up in battle array. 'Old Pash,' like many a less wise man before and since, deemed discretion the better part of valor.

"Several years later than the defeated plot against Fort Madison, the writer being at the time stationed at Fort Armstrong, on Rock Island, Pashapaho—called also the 'Stabbing Chief'—made an attempt to effect a lodgment in that garrison, though upon a different principle. During the previous year, some of the braves of his tribe being out on the prairie on a hunting expedition, fell in with a party of their long-time enemies, the Sioux, and, having the advantage, the encounter resulted in the losing, by the last-named, of a few of their scalps. Complaint was made to the Department at Washington, and orders were sent to Rock Island to demand of the chiefs the culprits and to hold them prisoners in the fort. This was done. They were brought into the fort and surrendered, and throughout a winter, say some five months, they enjoyed Uncle Sam's hospitality in the shape of good quarters and plenty to eat, with no trouble in providing it. In fact, they lived in an Indian's heaven, until released through some arrangement whereby satisfactory blood-money was to be taken from the annuities of their tribes and paid over to the Sioux. Well, the next fall 'Old Pash,' probably not finding his larder as well stocked for the winter as our modern publicans always advertise theirs to be, 'with the best the market affords,' conceived the brilliant idea of imposing himself as a guest, indirectly, upon his Great Father, the President. So, calling one day upon Col. Davenport, the commandant, he informed him that, being recently out upon a hunt, he had the misfortune to meet one of his traditional foes, a Sioux, and the morbid impulse to 'lift his hair' entirely overcame the kinder sentiments of his naturally humane character, so that he yielded to it. But he knew that

he had done wrong, and that the best of his friends, the Great Father, whom he held in great esteem and affection, would hear of it, and be very angry, and, therefore, to save him the additional vexation of having to send out a letter demanding his arrest, he had, at once, voluntarily come in to make confession and surrender himself. Col. Davenport, who saw pretty well into the scheme, lauded him as a most honorable Indian, and told him that he was satisfied that his offer of surrender was sufficient evidence that he would return whenever sent for, therefore he would not consent to make him a prisoner a day earlier than could be avoided. No more was ever heard of it."

MISCELLANEOUS PLEASANTRIES, ETC.

(From Maj. Beach's History of the Agency.)

"The war of 1832 resulted in a treaty which left the Indians no further claim to any territory east of the Mississippi, and, a later treaty in 1837, obtained for the United States the cession of the beautiful and fertile belt of Eastern Iowa, that extends, in our neighborhood, to within a mile or two of Batavia, and crosses the Des Moines River, at its boundary, at Iowaville. There was a reservation left for the Poweshiek band of Foxes on or near the Iowa River, the purchase of which was the object of a treaty held in the fall of 1836, on a spot now within the city of Davenport, but then belonging to the famous half-blood, Leclaire. Iowa was then attached, for Government purposes, to Wisconsin, and its Governor, the late Henry Dodge, was the Commissioner to negotiate the treaty, and the late Gov. Grimes, then a new settler, was the Secretary. This treaty is referred to for the sake of an incident which shows that, whether common or not to the 'Lo' family in general, the Sacs and Foxes, at least, possessed an honorable side to their character.

"The country around was already densely settled, and the Indians could easily have procured an unlimited supply of whisky. Gov. Dodge, in his opening speech at the preliminary council, impressed upon them the importance and necessity of strict sobriety during the negotiations, and expressed his hope that his advice would be heeded. Keokuk and the other chiefs, in reply, said their father's talk about the fire-water was good, and gave their word that none of it should be allowed among them during the proceedings. Immediately the council closed, they appointed a sufficient guard or police of the most reliable braves, to prevent the introduction or use of liquor, at whatever cost. In fact, the very bluest blood of the tribes was selected for the duty, and each one instructed to carry a designated badge of his authority.

"Before the conclusion of the treaty, a Sunday intervened, and nearly all the Indians came over to Rock Island to the trading-house. Meanwhile, a steamboat came along and tied up there at the bank. The boat was crowded with passengers, who were excited at the view of so many savages, and Black Hawk, who was conspicuous, was soon recognized and became the object of chief interest. A passenger came ashore, took him by the hand and led him on board, his wish being to invite him to a friendly glass at the bar. But Black Hawk, whether influenced by a sense of personal honor or the presence of the police, would not go there, and soon returned to the shore. Next, the boat began to push off; and Black Hawk's new friend, anxious not to be disappointed of his kind design, had already procured a bottle filled with liquor and stood reaching it out from the guards of the boat. At the last instant, one of the Indian police, with quiet and courteous dignity, took the bottle, and a smile of satisfaction diffused itself over the donor's face, which soon changed to a very different cast of countenance, for instantly the young brave hurled the bottle upon

the rock at his feet, and dashed it into countless atoms, and the poor fellow was glad to slink away in the rear of the stentorian shout that ascended and came echoing back from the opposite bluffs, and in which it was hard to distinguish whether the exulting whoop of the Indians or the less terrific, though no less hearty and derisive, shout of the steamer's company predominated.

"There was a somewhat singular coincidence in regard to names existing upon Rock Island for some time subsequent to the Black Hawk war, and the more so, as Davenport is not as common a patronymic as Jones or Smith. George Davenport, called Colonel, had been for many years the head of the trading establishment there. He was an Englishman by birth, had amassed an ample fortune, and lived hospitably and generously in his pleasant mansion, a short half-mile from the fort. It will be remembered by some who read this, that he was murdered in his house at high noon, one Fourth of July, by villains who had entered to rob him. Soon after the war, a new Agent was sent out to replace the one who had been killed by the Indians. His name was also Davenport, and he was called Colonel; and, a few months later, Col. William Davenport, of the First United States infantry, was sent there to command the fort. These three gentlemen, each a head of one of the three departments pertaining to the Indians, were in no way related to each other.

"Some two or three years later, a change in the organization of the Indian Department transferred Gen. Street from the Agency of the Winnebagoes at Prairie du Chien, which he had filled for several years, to that of the Sacs and Foxes. Gen. Street was fully known for a most uncompromising Whig of the Henry Clay persuasion; yet he retained his office throughout the terms of Gen. Jackson, and until he died in Mr. Van Buren's last year. In 1837, the Agency at Rock Island was abandoned, the fort having been evacuated and dismantled the year previous, though Gen. Street still paid and met the Indians there for some months later. But the inconvenience to the Indians of bringing them so far from their villages, and through the border settlements, now slowly extending, suggested the propriety of removing their Agency into their own country.

"In the fall of 1837, a party of about thirty of the chiefs and head men were taken by Gen. Street, under orders, to Washington. Wapello had along his wife and little son, and perhaps one or two more women were of the party. The writer, then going to his native State on furlough, accompanied them from Rock Island to Wheeling, and afterward was present with the Indians during nearly the week they were visitors in Boston. They were a novelty in this city, and were received and entertained with great attention and kindness. The military were turned out to escort them about in their line of carriages and clear the streets of the throngs that filled them. Black Hawk and his two sons, splendid specimens of manly symmetry and beauty of form, were of the party, and naturally the most noticed by the multitude, their recent fame as warriors being yet fresh in the popular mind. The party was received with all due ceremony, in old Faneuil Hall by the Mayor and city government, and welcomed to the city; and on the succeeding day the Governor, the late Hon. Edward Everett, received them in the State-house on behalf of the State. This ceremony was held in the spacious hall of the Representatives, every inch of which was jammed with humanity. After the Governor had ended his eloquent and appropriate address of welcome, it devolved upon the chiefs to reply, and Appanoose, in his turn, as, at the conclusion of his 'talk,' he advanced to grasp the Governor's hand, said: 'It is a great day that the sun shines upon when two such great chiefs take each other by the hand!' The Governor, with

a nod of approbation, controlled his facial muscles in a most courtly gravity. But the way the house came down 'was a caution,' which Appanoose doubtless considered the Yankee fashion of applauding his speech.

"There were two theaters then in Boston, and a struggle ensued between them to obtain the presence of the Indians, in order to 'draw houses.' At the Tremont, the aristocratic and fashionable one, the famous tragedian, Forrest, was filling an engagement. His great play, in which he acted the part of a gladiator, and always drew his largest audiences, had not yet come off, and the manager was disinclined to bring it out while the Indians were there, as their presence always insured a full house. Gen. Street, being a strict Presbyterian, was not much in the theatrical line, and hence the writer, who had recently become his son-in-law, took these matters off his hand; and, as he knew this particular play would suit the Indians far better than those simple, declamatory tragedies, in which, as they could not understand a word, there was no action to keep them interested, he finally prevailed upon Mr. Barry, the manager, to bring it out, promising that all the Indians should come.

"In the exciting scene, where the gladiators engage in deadly combat, the Indians gazed with eager, breathless anxiety; and as Forrest, finally pierced through the breast with his adversary's sword, fell dying, and as the other drew his bloody weapon from the body, heaving in the convulsions of its expiring throes, while the curtain falls, the whole Indian company burst out with their fiercest war-whoop. It was a frightful yell to strike suddenly upon unaccustomed ears, and was instantly succeeded by screams of terror from among the more nervous of the ladies and children. For an instant the audience seemed at a loss, but soon uttered a hearty round of applause—a just tribute to both actor and Indians.

"After ceding the belt of country upon the Iowa side of the Mississippi, as heretofore mentioned, and having considerably increased the width of this belt by an additional cession in the treaty of 1837, the Sacs and Foxes still retained a large and most valuable portion of our State. This last treaty was negotiated with the party whose visit to Washington and other Eastern cities we have just mentioned, and was concluded on the 21st day of October. This was the first treaty ever made with the Sacs and Foxes in which the principle was incorporated that had just then begun to be adopted, of making the sum allowed the Indians for their land a permanent fund, to be held in trust by the United States, upon which interest only, at the rate of 5 per cent, would be annually paid to them. Hitherto it had been the custom to provide that the gross sum granted for a cession should be paid in yearly installments. For instance, \$10,000 in regular payments of \$1,000, over a term of ten years, would have left the Indians, at the end of that time, destitute of all further benefit from that cession. But now the more humane policy had come to be followed—of saving for them, in perpetuity, the principal sum. For their cession of 1837, they were allowed \$200,000, upon which the interest annually paid is \$10,000; and the treaty of October 11, 1842, that finally dispossessed them of their land in Iowa, pays them \$40,000, as the interest, upon \$800,000, which, together with the payment by the United States of a large amount of claims, and some minor stipulations of a cash character, was the consideration for which that cession was obtained. Under a very old treaty, they were also receiving an unlimited annuity of \$1,000, so that now there is the yearly sum of \$51,000 payable to the Sacs and Foxes, so long as any of their people live to claim and receive it.

"This treaty of 1837 also stipulated for the erection of mills and support of millers; the breaking-up and fencing of fields; the establishment of a model

farm, and other schemes of the pestilent brood of so-called philanthropists, who were then beginning to devise their various plans for plundering the savages, and fastening upon them their hosts of vampires and leeches, schemes, causing the outlay of many thousands of dollars of the money granted to these Indians for their lands, from which, it is safe to say, they never derived the slightest benefit.

"Appanoose persuaded Gen. Street that Sugar Creek, between Ottumwa and Agency, was fifty miles long, and the General had a mill erected on it. A freshet occurred within the next twelve months or so, sufficient in size and force to wash it away; but the writer doubts if ever a bushel of grain was ground in it, nor, had it stood to this day, and had the Indians remained to this day, does he believe they could have been prevailed upon to have raised a bushel of corn to carry to it. Another mill was put up on Soap Creek, and when the writer took charge of the Agency, in June, 1840, that, also, was destroyed; but as that was a better stream, and he was fortunate enough to secure the services of Mr. Peter Wood, a man who fully understood his business and was honestly disposed to attend to it, a second mill that was erected fared better, but the Indians took no interest in it whatever.

"A large field, cornering where the creek, just below the depot at Ottumwa, debouches from the bluff, was made and cultivated for one of the villages then located opposite. The field extended in this direction and toward the river. Another was made on the opposite bank, near to the villages, and still a third in the same neighborhood, giving one to each of the three villages located opposite and below Ottumwa. A splendid wheat crop, harvested by the hands employed on the Pattern Farm, was stacked, and a very high fence built around until it could be threshed; but, in a very little time, the young men, too lazy to hunt up their ponies if turned out to graze, and having no squaws of whom to exact the duty, tore down the fences and turned their ponies upon the grain.

"Their farm, which embraced the land now occupied by Mr. Van Zant and David Staubine's farm, as also part of Mrs. Bradley's and some other tracts, was capable of being conducted in a way to secure to them somewhat more benefit than any of their other so-called improvements. Yet it was utterly impossible, and, doubtless, would have been even to the present day, to fulfill with it the chief designs contemplated by the humane simpletons—estimable gentleman in countless ways, as they surely are—who were then, and still are, busy in devising projects to ameliorate the condition of the Indians. Sad, irretrievable, irremediable necessity may compel a savage to many an act or course that no other pressure could persuade him to attempt; and the patient exercise of sensible discretion and judgment can sometimes effect what it were otherwise folly to undertake. Now, here was a tribe, with hardly an element of its character as yet in the least subdued or toned down from its aboriginal purity. Work, hard manual labor, it was part of their nature to look upon as degrading and contemptible, even apart from the indolence that in itself would disincline them to it. The disdainful scorn of their demeanor toward certain half-civilized tribes, in whose vicinity they settled in Kansas, was characteristic. The hybrid styles of dress, neither Indian nor white man, that these fellows had been civilized up to the point of glorying in, were a source of never-ending amusement to the Sacs and Foxes.

"At the time that the Sacs and Foxes were prevailed upon to consent to the expenditure of a portion of the proceeds of their lands, with a view to the introduction among them of all this new machinery of mills, farms and the like, they had not the slightest ground for apprehending that so much of their sub-

sistence as depended upon their favorite occupation of the chase could diminish in a long time to come ; and their annual cash receipts from the United States were large in their eyes. Under such conditions, not the least motive existed to induce them to labor ; while the design of the farm was to serve as a model, an exemplar, where they could come and look on, and learn to work by observation, by such practice as they might be willing to attempt, and by the instructions of the skilled farmer and hands employed. The expenses of maintaining, as well as of the original establishment of the farm, were taken from their annuities, from the consideration allowed them for the lands they had sold. And the chief benefit that ever accrued to them was, that parties coming in from a distance to get work done by their black and gun smith could sometimes, in bad weather, depend on it for shelter while detained, as well as for provisions. And, even here, the farmer was always liable to be imposed upon by the worthless vagabonds of the tribes, who would make it a pretext for indulging their laziness ; and it was also the source of jealousy and discord among the bands if the slightest charge could be established that one had received the least benefit more than another, requiring constant caution and delicate management to prevent.

"Indeed, the writer never considered these schemes to be anything in fact, although not in intent, but barefaced plunder of the Indians. Since that time, they have doubtless increased in number and in kind, so as to embrace every object out of which a 'job' can be got ; and the only chance of justice to the Indian is in their utter expulsion, and the restoration of the entire Indian service to the War Department, where alone it properly and reasonably belongs, where for years it was conducted to the general welfare and contentment of the Indians, and where, if restored to it, remedies could soon be devised to abate the countless perfidies and iniquities against the savages, to which its first removal paved the way. The powerful interests that have already once or twice defeated measures undertaken in Congress for this object, and rendered of no avail the most convincing arguments in its favor of those least liable to suspicion of personal interest, are proof enough that the simple welfare of the Indian is not the sole incentive, and also justify the apprehension that venality may not be an unwelcome guest in the patriotic breast of a Congressman.

"The treaty of 1837 having been ratified by the Senate, Gen. Street took early measures, in 1838, to establish the agency within the boundaries, and as conveniently as possible to the village of the Sacs and Foxes, and at once entered into contract with a gentleman, whose name the writer has forgotten, but who lived not far below Clarksville, in Missouri, to put up the requisite buildings for his family residence and office, the smiths' shops, etc. The great length of Gen. Street's service in the Indian Department, and the high consideration, both officially and personally, in which he was held, caused the Department to be more liberal toward him in the sums allowed for these objects than perhaps otherwise it would have been ; for, beside consenting to a house quite substantial and of convenient size, they allowed him, also, a sum sufficient to pay for the breaking-up and inclosing of a large field, with quite convenient stables and other buildings attached to the domicile. The contractor was a responsible person, of considerable means, and, when he undertook business, was disposed to push it through without delay or vexatious annoyances ; and so, starting from his home with teams, some of his negroes and an ample force of hired mechanics and laborers, he soon had a large company at work upon the ground.

"The writer came out for a couple of days in August, 1838. The old Council-house, intended for a place wherein to hold talks with the Indians, was already completed, being the first building put up, with a view to using it as a shelter for the provisions and other perishable stores. Many of the timbers for the Agency-house were upon the ground, and being continually hauled there, ready hewn. Two heavy breaking teams were at work upon the future field, and wagons hauling on the rails, and the ring of the blacksmith's hammer being quite steadily maintained, quite a business air was imparted to the new settlement. As the party of four, of whom the writer was one, rode in, about 11 o'clock, hot and tired with the saddle, from beyond Birmingham, without an intervening house, the hospitable-looking camp of tents and board sheds, close to the Council-house, the blazing fire, over which two or three female Africans were busy at the steaming coffee, bacon, biscuits and divers vegetables of the season, excited in his mind an impression of the new agency, the satisfactory contentment of which has never to this day worn off.

"Mr. Richard Kerr was one of this party. He had just been appointed Farmer to the Indians, and arranging with Gen. Street to meet in Burlington, the object of the trip out was to select a suitable location for the Pattern Farm, and to receive his preliminary instructions for commencing operations. The place was selected, and Mr. Kerr set about employing laborers, who were paid, as well as himself, out of the appropriation set apart for agricultural purposes. Mr. Kerr's pay was \$50 per month, and his wife received \$20 per month as Matron, which, with the free use of whatever was raised, made it a very comfortable position. Their house, the one now occupied by Mr. Van Zant, was not long in making its appearance. Mr. Kerr understood the art of farming in all its minutiae, and the Pattern, once under way, was always kept in the best of order and made productive.

"At the Agency, bricks, lime and whatever could be manufactured on the premises were ready by the time needed, and by winter the contract was about completed and the buildings ready for occupancy. In April, 1839, Gen. Street moved down his family from Praire du Chien, and took possession. Ere long his health began to fail, and the result was a combination of obstinate maladies under which he succumbed early in May of the next year. For several months, he had been totally incapable of attending to his duties, and the Department had consented that any of his sons or sons-in-law of age might discharge them for him—of course his bond being held responsible. He had been out to ride with his brother-in-law, Dr. Posey, of Shawneetown, Ill., who had been professionally caring for him during several weeks. Alighting from the carriage, he had stepped quite firmly across the stile and yard and seated himself within the door and bade a servant to bring a glass of cold water. As the boy stood presenting it, he sat motionless in the chair. Mrs. Street was there in an instant from an adjoining room, and called to her brother, the Doctor, who had passed up stairs. It was the delay of hardly a minute, but no flow of blood responded to the Doctor's lancet. He had died in his chair.

"The Indians were greatly attached to their 'Father,' as they usually term their Agent, and word of the General's sudden demise reaching the villages, opposite Ottumwa, numbers of them came immediately to the Agency. Wapello and his band, especially, were so demonstrative in their grief as to augment the distress of Mrs. Street and the writer's wife—who had been some weeks in attendance upon her father—and younger members of the family to the extent that it became necessary to have the interpreter kindly explain it to them, and beg them to give expression to their sorrow at some point more remote from the house.

"The writer who was then living in Dubuque, hastened to Washington as soon as the sad news reached him, the hope being to save the family their home, in which they were now comfortably established, and of which the succession of a stranger to the office would have deprived them. When he arrived there—by a then unusually quick journey of twelve days—he found his nomination already awaiting the action of the Senate, and in a day or two more, obtaining his commission, he came direct to the Agency. At the time of his arrival, about June 1, 1840, the Agency, with its dependencies, was about as follows: In the Agency-house was Mrs. Street and the nine youngest of her children, of whom William B. Street, of Oskaloosa, was the senior. Just over the branch, in rear of the Agency, was Josiah A. Smart, the interpreter, one of God's noblemen, who combined in his character every brave, honest and generous sentiment that can adorn a man; and within a few steps of his residence was that of the blacksmith, Charles H. Withington. There was also Harvey Sturdevant, the gunsmith; but, being unmarried, he boarded with Withington, until, a year or so later, he put himself up a cabin, where the writer now lives, August, 1874, and dug that famous old well. As distance (from the rest of us) did not lend enchantment to the view of his bachelorhood, he soon switched on to the matrimonial track. Then there was the household of the Pattern Farm, some half-dozen in number, except in extra times, such as harvesting. This was the actual Agency settlement. On the Des Moines, a mile or so below the County Farm, where the bluff approaches nearest to the bank, was the trading-post of P. Chouteau, Sr., & Co., but later more familiarly known as the 'Old Garrison.' This was usually superintended by Capt. William Phelps. And just above the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the creek bank, at the old road crossing, lived the miller, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., with his family. This embraced all the whites lawfully living in the country at the time.

"Through some unfortunate misunderstanding in regard to the boundary line, several persons had intruded upon the Indian land upon the Iowaville bottom and the ridges in the rear, as well as upon the south side of the river; and as the Indians made complaint to the Government, it had no alternative but to remove them. This duty fell upon the writer to execute, and was a very unwelcome one, if only for the reason that several of the intruders were persons who would not willingly have violated any law. Among them was that fine old specimen of West Virginia hospitality, Van Caldwell; but by reason of his location, and his readiness by any reasonable arrangement to escape the terrors of fire and sword, the writer obtained permission from the Department that he should remain, upon the condition of his maintaining a ferry for access to Soap Creek Mills during high water.

"At the time of Gen. Street's decease, the Indians were occupying their country with their permanent or spring and summer villages, located as follows: Upon the bank of the Des Moines, opposite the mouth of Sugar Creek, where there is quite a spacious bottom, extending for a mile or more below, where the bluff closes in pretty closely upon the bank, and for a much longer distance in the up-river direction, toward and past Ottumwa, was the village of Keokuk; and, still above, were those of Wapello, Foxes and Appanoose, a Sac chief. According to the writer's present memory, that of Wapello was the intermediate one. Keokuk himself, had selected a pleasant, commanding, and picturesque point for his own summer wigwam, some half-way up the side of the bluff, in the rear of his village, where, with his own little field of corn and beans, despite the arge field of Uncle Sam just beneath him, he enjoyed the *otium cum dignitate* of his authority and rank during the hot weather.

" His wigwam was a very conspicuous object to a traveler along the road that crests the bluff and winds down the long hill to Sugar Creek on this side. From his elevated position, where, like another Robinson Crusoe in the boys' story-books, he could contemplate himself as 'monarch of all he surveyed,' he had a fine view of the three villages spread beneath him, as well as of the bluffs and bottoms for a considerable distance up and down the river on this side. Several of the lodges in every town had their own small patches of cultivated ground in the neighborhood of their villages ; but the hillside, now covered by Ottumwa, seemed to offer them more attractive spots for this purpose, probably because the soil was more easily worked, and situated more favorably for the influence of the sun, than upon their side of the river. A light, easily-turned soil was, of course, an object to the poor squaws, upon whom devolved the duty of working it with their hoes, and of inserting the rickety posts that with light poles bound to them, made the fence, not exceeding four feet in height, but, in general, very respectfully treated by the ponies, the only animal liable to intrude injuriously upon their fields.

" The whole hillside, on its lower slope (for they seldom cultivated it more than half-way up), was occupied in this way by the Indians, for some distance below the depot fully up to or above the Court House ; often the writer, on the receipt of some instructions requiring a ' talk ' with the leading men, in order to save time, and to the Indians the trouble of a ride to Agency, has appointed some shady spot in one of these patches.

" The Indians seldom occupied their permanent villages, except during the time of planting or securing their crop, after which they would start out on a short hunt, if the annuity—which was generally paid within the six weeks from the 1st of September—had not yet been received. Immediately after payment, it was their custom to leave the village for the winter, hunting through this season by families and small parties, leading the regular nomad life, changing their location from time to time, as the supply of game and the need—so essential to their comfort—of seeking places near to timbered streams best protected from the rigors of weather, would require.

" Hardfish's band of Sacs was composed mainly of those who had been the leading parties in the Black Hawk war, and who had been, by degrees, freeing themselves from the restraint imposed upon them by the treaty, demanding their dispersion among the friendly villages. But, as all unfriendly feeling had now subsided, and they were now disposed to conduct themselves with the utmost good-will in all their intercourse with the Government ; and as, moreover, the Department, with a view to an early effort to acquire possession of their remaining lands in Iowa, deemed it most conducive to success in that object to pursue toward them a policy apparently oblivious of former strife, the writer was instructed, so long as there was no reason to apprehend unfriendly designs, to ignore these requirements of the treaty, and to avoid all cause for re-awakening former strife.

" For some years previously to the writer's appointment as Agent, Messrs. P. Chouteau, Jr., & Co., of St. Louis, had been the only traders among the Sacs and Foxes, and the magnitude of their interests was enough to excite any rivalry. Col. George Davenport, of Rock Island, had been admitted as partner to their trade with that particular tribe, and he was looked to to reside among them and to carry it on. S. S. Phelps, Esq., of Oquawka, in connection with his brother, Capt. William Phelps, of jovial memory, had been gaining a foot-hold on trade for two, three, and perhaps, four years before the treaties of 1836 and 1837, and after the removal of the Agency from the island, and its

consequent effect of rendering a change in the location of the chief trading-post inevitable, Col. Davenport, who had already acquired a comfortable fortune, concluded to withdraw. Mr. S. S. Phelps fell into the position thus made vacant in the company, although he relied upon his brother to reside in the Indian country, and maintain personal oversight of the company's affairs. A new trader now appeared in the field, with at least means enough to prevent the old company from being monopolists. Of course rivalry of feeling and interest would now spring up, and every occasion be employed by each rival to gain and secure what advantage he could. The writer is not intimating any idea of his own that any unfair or dishonorable appliances would be used by the gentlemen heads respectively of the rival establishments : but the employes or others, hoping advantage to themselves in the success of either party, might be less scrupulous.

" It was probably through some such strategy that Gov. Lucas became impressed with the most sincere conviction that the Chouteau Company supplied whisky, with their other merchandise, to the Indians, and a conviction once fixed with the Governor was pretty apt to stay. So persuaded was he of the truth of his belief, that he was never disposed to the least reticence upon the subject ; and it was generally believed in Burlington that if the Trading Company could be caught, *flagrante delicto*, it would prove a pretty good haul for the catcher—certainly not less than the transfer to his own pocket of the half value of a large stock of goods.

" As the writer soon saw that any effort of his own, however reasonable, to lead the Governor to a different opinion was opening the way to suspicions against himself of some personal interest in the company's affairs, prudence naturally admonished him to desist. One morning, Mr. S. S. Phelps, to whom the Governor's belief—and propensity to express it—was no secret, being in Burlington, stepped in a place where the Governor happened at that moment to be engaged in his favorite pastime of denouncing Mr. Chouteau's establishment, etc., and the Governor, totally unacquainted with Mr. Phelps, still kept up in his presence his conversation on the subject.

" Now, if there was anything Capt. Billy Phelps loved better than another, it was to play off a trick ; or if anything he knew better than another, it was how to plan and play it. The company had on its license a man named Simpson Vassar, who was better known at the Agency and its various dependencies under the sobriquet of ' Suggs.' When any deviltry lurked in Capt. Billy's mind, ' Capt. Suggs ' was his most reliable assistant in getting rid of it. So a scheme was planned. Suggs was sent over on pretext of some message to Phelps at Oquawka, with instructions not to leave Burlington until he had executed his part of the programme.

" A person, who was either the City Marshal, or attached to his official retinue, soon heard of Suggs in Burlington, and became so ambitious of his acquaintance as to introduce himself without delay. He learned from Suggs that the latter lived out in the Agency neighborhood ; that he knew the Trading Company—in fact, sometimes worked for them when an extra force was needed ; clever people ; good paymasters, with the cash always in hand ; knew nothing of their dealings in whisky ; had never seen them supply it to the Indians ; and, even if he had, as he had heard they were accused of it, a dollar, when needed, was not so easily made out there that a man could afford to make enemies out of good-paying employers ! After several interviews, Suggs embarked upon the ferry-boat. But his newly-made friend was not long in joining him, and during the crossing, Suggs yielded to the potent arguments and promises that had

already shaken his sense of personal honor and interest. He admitted that he had seen a large lot of kegs, and these not empty, landed by night at the trading-house from a boat not long before, and immediately buried upon the bank, where most of them were; and if he could be guaranteed against suspicion as the informer, and terms arranged to suit—as he expected to remain about the place some time after his return—he would put his friend upon the right track. The boat having landed them, and all details being adjusted, each party went on his way rejoicing—Suggs' way being to Oquawka, and at once back to the trading-post to report to Capt. Phelps.

Not many days later, an hour or so before dinner-time, Col. Jesse Williams—later of Henn, Williams & Co., of Fairfield, but then Private Secretary to Gov. Lucas—rode up to the Agency. Being, doubtless, himself disposed (as indeed the Agency hospitality would suggest) to consider that an expedition which would demand a three-miles ride and several hours of time could be more satisfactorily completed as a post-prandial duty, he made no mention of his business. But as soon as the meal was over, he handed to the Agent a package from the Governor, containing a deposition in full form, taken before Judge Mason, of the Territorial Supreme Court, by Suggs' Burlington friend, to the effect that so many kegs of whisky, etc., etc., and were then secreted, etc., etc., in violation of the statute, etc., by the said P. Chouteau Jr.'s Company, traders, etc., as aforesaid. And there was also a line to the Agent that, in the execution of so delicate a duty, which must involve judicial process, he had deemed it best to send out Col. Williams to assist the Agent. Whatever the motive may have been, it is certain that, until both were in their saddles, Col. Williams proved himself able to *watch* the Agent with untiring eye.

Reaching the trading-house, the person who took the deposition and a companion were found there waiting, they having 'forked-off' by another trail so as not to be seen. Suggs was on hand, having taken the opportunity to post the Burlingtonians about the locality. And also Capt. Billy Phelps, called by the Indians Che-che-pe-qua, or the 'Winking Eyes,' was there, those visuals fairly gleaming with joy over the anticipated fun.

"The Agent proceeded at once to business, expressing to Capt. Phelps his regret that so unpleasant a duty should have devolved upon him; his hope that it would prove that so serious a complaint had originated in some error, but suggesting that, if true, admission of the fact and production of the contraband article would be more apt to temper subsequent proceedings with leniency than efforts to conceal it would do. The Captain vehemently denied the impeachment, stating that it would require a much wiser man than himself to discover where such an article then was, or ever had been, kept upon their premises. The complainant was now appealed to, who led the party a short distance to a spot where, with a triumphant air, he pointed to an X that the edge of Suggs' boot sole had made in the sandy bank.

"They began digging, and soon reached some matting that was removed, and thus uncovered a lot of lard kegs, too greasy to suggest a thought of any other article being contained in them. The immediate 'sold, by thunder!' of one of the moiety gentlemen came in accents too lugubrious to be listened to without exciting a sense of sadness. Suggs, meanwhile, had come up missing, and the 'Winking Eyes' walked off with a most disdainful air, leaving the Agent and his party on the spot, whence they soon returned to the Agency, where the Agent made his report that the informant had pointed out a place where, by digging, a large quantity of lard in kegs was found that had been buried to avoid loss by heat, and in the night to conceal the fact from vagabond

whites and Indians. The disappointed informer and his companion hastened homeward, but Col. Williams remained until next morning, and then returned bearing the Agent's report.

"But the unkindest cut of all was six months later, when, about the last of February, Capt. Phelps addressed a letter to Gov. Lucas in the most respectful and official form, saying, that having heard he had declared his determination not to continue in office under such an old Tory as Gen. Harrison, and fearful that whoever his successor would be, he might not feel so friendly toward the company as he had proved in the matter of exhuming their lard, and as they would soon be much in need of some, and the ground was then very hard frozen, the company would be under great obligations if he would at once send some one out to dig up the rest of it.

"The village of Hardfish—or Wishecomaque, as it is in the Indian tongue—which was quite as respectable in size as any of the old villages, was located in what is now the heart of Eddyville, named for J. P. Eddy, a trader, who was licensed in the summer of 1840, by the writer, to establish his trading-post at that place. He continued to trade there until the treaty of final cession in 1842, and was the most fortunate of any of the large traders in finding his schedule of claims against the Indians very little reduced by the Commissioners, whose part it was, at that treaty, to adjust all outstanding claims against the Sacs and Foxes.

"The writer cannot locate the place exactly, according to our State maps, although he has often visited it in Indian times; but somewhere out north from Kirkville, and probably not over twelve miles distant, on the bank of Skunk River, not far above the 'Forks of Skunk,' was a small village of not over fifteen or twenty lodges, presided over by a man of considerable influence, though he was not a chief, named Kishkekosh. The village was on the direct trail—in fact, it was the converging point of the two trails—from the Hardfish village, and the three villages across the river below Ottumwa, to the only other permanent settlement of the tribes, which was the village of Poweshiek, a Fox chief of equal rank with Wapello, situated on the bank of the Iowa River.

"About the time that Eddy moved out his stock of goods from Burlington to his licensed point at the Hardfish village, P. Chouteau, Jr., & Company also obtained an addition to their license for a post at the same place, and put up a small establishment some fourth of a mile below Eddy, on the river-bank. In the same winter, of 1840-41, Messrs. W. G. & G. W. Ewing, of Indiana, who had already acquired large wealth in the Indian trade, but never yet had dealt with the Sacs and Foxes, obtained a license and had their point assigned them just at the mouth of Sugar Creek, on the Ottumwa side, where they soon got up a large establishment, filled with a full and valuable stock. This post was started, and, for a year or so, conducted by a Mr. Hunt, a gentleman of far more education, refinement and culture than is often found among the resident Indian traders.

"Previous to the treaty of 1842, some few changes were made in their location, both by the Indians and among the whites. The house at the 'Old Garrison' was broken up, and one established in its stead up in the Red Rock region, near the mouth of White Breast: and Keokuk, also, moved his village into the same neighborhood. A second blacksmith was appointed, named Baker, son-in-law of Col. Ingraham, one of the pioneers of Des Moines County, and a person of considerable character and influence in his county. Baker died at Fort Des Moines, still in the service of the Indians; but when appointed, he built his residence some half a mile east of the Agency, not far from the claim

taken by the late William Newell, father of L. F. Newell, by whom the property was subsequently purchased and added to his farm.

"The Sacs and Foxes were quite friendly and manageable; in fact, were very pleasant and agreeable people to live among, and all public and personal intercourse with them rolled smoothly along the well-worn track, without much of incident or marvel, until the final sale of their remaining Iowa domain. Sometimes, incidents would occur, possessing excitement or amusement enough to encroach for a little upon the monotony that otherwise might have become tedious, of which the writer will endeavor to recover the memory of one or two that may amuse the reader.

"The Sacs and Foxes, like all other Indians, were a very religious people, in their way, always maintaining the observance of a good many rites, ceremonies and feasts in their worship of the Kitche Mulito, or Great Spirit. Fasts did not seem to be prescribed in any of their missals, however, because, perhaps, forced ones, under a scarcity of game or other edibles, were not of impossible occurrence among people whose creed plainly was to let to-morrow take care of the things of itself. Some of these ceremonies bore such resemblance to some of those laid down in the books of Moses as to have justified the impression among biblical students that the lost tribes of Israel might have found their way to this continent.

"The writer was a witness, one delightful forenoon in May, 1841, of a ceremony that seemed full of mystery, even to those of the Indians who took no part in celebrating it. A large lodge had been set up for the occasion on the level green, near Keokuk's village, and its sides left so entirely open that vision of the proceedings conducted within was entirely free. Close around was a circle of guards or sentinels, evidently 'in the secret,' as they were close enough to hear, but at a distance far enough to prevent eavesdropping of the low tones used within the sacred precincts. Inside of these guards was another and much larger circle of sentinels, who restrained all outsiders (of whom the writer had to content himself with being one) from crossing within their line. Keokuk seemed to be the chief personage among the performers, and the performance to be designed for the exclusive benefit of one old fellow of some importance in the tribe, who was mainly distinguished from those about him by being clad in a much scantier pattern of raiment. Sometimes they would place him on his feet, and sometimes on his seat, as they powwowed and gesticulated about him. Finally, while in a sedentary position, with a large pile of blankets behind him, Keokuk approached in front, pistol in hand, apparently aimed at his forehead.

"There was an explosion, quite audible to us outsiders, and a no small puff of smoke, and the old savage went over on his back in quick time, where he was covered up and left among the blankets, while a good many 'long talks' were held around and over him, until at length, Keokuk, taking his hand, brought him to the sitting posture, and soon after to his feet, apparently none the worse for having been used as a target. The outside multitude of Indians gazed with marked awe throughout the entire performance, and maintained, withal, the deepest silence.

"During the three years that the writer had charge of the Agency, before its removal from this place, there were two, and he thinks even three, occasions on which he had to remove persons who had 'squatted' for good on the Sac and Fox lands. One of these has already been spoken of, the mishap having grown out of some erroneous belief about the boundary. Another originated in some opinions of a former head of the St. Louis Superintendency of Indian Affairs,

drawn from him in correspondence and published in the papers. They were erroneous, and believed to have been in order to embarrass the then Government, to which he was politically unfriendly. If correct, they would have opened to settlement a valuable tract of the Sac and Fox land bordering on Missouri, including their Soap Creek Mill. Gov. Chamber, coinciding with the Agent's opinion, which was immediately reported to him, as intruders had begun to move in, issued a proclamation warning all persons from crossing the boundary line as then established; and the affair, in due course, reaching the head of the Indian service, the Secretary of War, under the law of that time. That official, Hon. William L. Marcy, promptly sustained the subordinate proceedings, and orders were issued to remove by military force all trespassers who, having received reasonable notice, had not retired by a specified day. Notices were printed and distributed by a special messenger among the new trespassers, and, as some had failed to go by the specified date, a company of United States cavalry was ordered to the Agency, to enforce the laws and treaties. This duty seemed the more imperative, just at that time, as the Department was intended to treat, in a few months, with the Sacs and Foxes for the purchase of that very land.

" Such military expeditions would, of course, abound with incidents, sometimes amusing, sometimes exciting, and sometimes disagreeable and embarrassing. We would generally find the men gone, leaving the premises in charge of the women and children, under the vain belief that they would, in some way, get over the trouble. Excuses would be various, mostly of wagons broken in the very act of starting, or of oxen strayed or horses lost or stolen just a day or so too soon; sometimes of sickness, though we failed of observing signs of it. On one occasion, a soldier overheard a well-grown girl tell a frightened junior one not to cry for 'Pap' was just away down the branch, and would come back as soon as the soldiers were gone. And, sure enough when the smoke of the burning cabin curled above his hiding-place, convincing him that his plan had proved abortive, 'Pap' came rushing around a point of the grove, apparently out of breath, with a long story of his strayed horses that he had hunted till the last day, and then gone to some kindred six or seven miles off beyond the Iowa State line, who were then on the road with their wagons; and that he having heard the bugle, had left them in order, by short cuts across the timber and hollows, to get home in time to save his 'plunder.' Well, the Lieutenant told him, there it was all safe, the soldiers had set it out carefully without giving his family any trouble to help them; and if only he had time, he would be glad to wait till his Missouri friends arrived, and help him load up. The mansion being now burned beyond salvation, the bugle sounded to mount, and the troop resumed its march.

" The next amusing incident was in our encounter, soon after the troop had resumed its march, with an old fellow whom we met coming up the somewhat dim road just along the edge of the timber, on this side of the river. The troop was of between thirty and forty men, with a Lieutenant, the Captain having stayed at the Agency, with the rest of his company, to take care of his supplies in camp. The Lieutenant and writer were comfortably walking their nags along the said road, the troops some distance in the rear, following the same easy gait, with their two six-mule wagons behind, when we espied a wagon coming round a point of the road not far ahead of us. The team soon showed itself to be a span of fat, sleek horses, and the entire outfit indicated that the old chap in charge of it was not as hard up as his personal look would have led one to believe. He was for giving us the entire right of way,

but as we turned off to face him, as if we intended to collide, bow on to him, he reined up.

"According to his own story, he was out for just a pastime drive up the ridge, without much motive or object of any kind; but he had a scythe to cut grass, a good lot of oats and shelled corn in sacks, an extra wagon sheet that would have improvised a comfortable tent in short order, a plentiful supply of 'grub' for himself and a boy he had with him, thirteen or fourteen years old, and a forty-gallon empty barrel, all suggestive of a contemplated raid upon the bee-trees. After some parley, the Lieutenant turned him over to the Sergeant, who had in the mean time come up with his men, who, in turn, placed him with a file of troopers, as a guard of honor, between the two baggage-wagons. The old fellow soon got the hang of what was up from the soldiers, and, as misery loves company, he shortly seemed to lose sight of his own disgust in contemplating that of the inmates of the two squatters' cabins we had yet to visit. We soon reached the nearest one and found it abandoned, though very recently, as all signs proved. Stopping long enough to burn the cabin, we then kept on our way to the only remaining trespasser, who had put up his cabin in a grove on the Des Moines River side of the ridge we had been all day descending. As we turned off to cross the ridge, our former captive, whom we now released, seemed, for a while, as if disposed to relieve himself from the enjoyment of our society as soon as possible. But, in a short time, he changed his mind; for long before he had traveled the half-mile across the ridge, we saw that he had also turned off and was in pursuit of us. He reached the house almost as soon as did the troops, and in full time to say to the Lieutenant and myself what could not have been less than an unpleasant feeling of personal sympathy for the family we were about to dislodge. As in several previous instances, the man had gone off, leaving the woman to give reasons and offer excuses for his absence. It was very near night, and not less than five miles to the nearest house in the direction the woman wished to go; she had several children, of whom not the largest, even, was yet of an age to be other than an incumbrance at such a time; nor was there team, wagon or other means of transportation to be seen. While she was bitterly complaining of her cruel fate in thus being turned out of her house to see it consumed, with herself, children and chattels all night under the open heavens, our lately-made acquaintance came to a halt among us, the expression of his features indicating a much more enjoyable expectation of witnessing the scene ahead than was ever felt by any among us, whose duty it was to bring it into action.

"We accordingly concluded to press him into service, soothing, by that proposal, much of the distress of mater familias, who appeared to be a person rather superior to the ordinary grade of squatters. The soldiers set about removing her property from the house, and loading such portions of it as she was least disposed to abandon for the night, into the old fellow's wagon, and, comfortably stowing herself and children upon the load, we started him off as soon as she was ready to leave, after having placed the rest of her effects in as secure a condition as we could. To guard against any possible treachery on the part of the old bee-hunter, as well as in view of any break-down before he could strike the smoother road, the Lieutenant took the precaution to detach a Corporal with a half-dozen men, to act as an escort over the three miles or so to the Indian boundary, beyond which our jurisdiction ceased.

"The house, with its combustible appendages, having been set on fire, we continued our march to a point a mile or two within the civilized part of Iowa Territory, where a well-fixed, thrifty settler supplied our commissariat, as well

as our forage department, with sundry items that a three-days expedition through the brush had made acceptable, if not actually needful. Night had fairly set in. The Corporal had rejoined the command, and reported the bee-hunter and his cargo to be making satisfactory and apparently friendly progress at the point he was ordered to leave them. Our camp-fires were soon blazing, and the tents pitched, and, in a short time, a good supper increased the contentment which the Lieutenant and Agent could not fail to enjoy over the final conclusion of a most unpleasant duty. An early reveille, and the next mid-day found us at the Agency.

"At the accession of Gen. Harrison, to the Presidency, in March, 1840 Mr. John Chambers, ex-Congressman of Kentucky, was appointed to replace Gov. Lucas as Governor of our then Territory, which office included within its commission that of Superintendent over the Indians and their Agencies. For several months previous, some feelings of antagonism had existed between the old Black Hawk party, whose chief was Hardfish, and the other bands, which was excited mostly and kept up by the traders, influenced by their rival interests, and the characteristic obstinacy of Gov. Lucas, who leaned to the Hardfish band. Upon the arrival of Gov. Chambers at Burlington, it was, of course, an object with Keokuk to gain his favor, or at least to have him committed to a strictly impartial course; while the Hardfish effort would be to induce him to follow in the track of his predecessor. Keokuk at once requested the Agent to obtain the Governor's consent for him and his chief men to visit him at Burlington. It was the wish, however, of the Indian Department to discountenance and prevent such pilgrimages of the Indians through the settlements, and the Agent promised Keokuk that he would inform the new Governor of his desire, and that, perhaps, he would prefer to make his acquaintance and receive his congratulations here at the Agency. The Hardfish band—or rather their iustigators, Eddy and his satellites—less patient, and ignoring their proper channel of communication through the Agent with the Superintendency, hastened to Burlington in a large body, and having encamped a short way from town, sent in a written notice of their arrival and its purpose, with a request that the Governor would cause the needed supplies of food, etc., to be provided for them. Under the late Lucas regime, an order on Eddy's Burlington store would have soon satisfied this want. But Gov. Chambers sent them word that when he sent for any of them to come and see him, he would of course, be prepared to have them fed; that he had no intention of converting his executive headquarters in Burlington into a council-ground for his red children, and that it was his purpose to visit them in their own country at a very early day. Hardfish came home with a large flea in his ear; and the Agent received a communication from the Governor informing him of the facts, and instructing him to use all means in his power to prevent the intrusion of his charge upon the settlements, and that he should visit the Agency in a very short time, notice of which should be seasonably served.

"The Governor at length set his time, the bands were all informed, the Governor arrived, and on the next day, at a specified hour, a grand council would be opened. Meanwhile, all the Indians, except the Iowa River Foxes, indisposed to come so far, had been gathering, and were encamped about the Agency, the Keokuk side covering the ground along the branch behind the mills, which was then full of plum, hazel, and crab-apple thickets; while the Hardfishes were along the edge of the river timber south of the Agency, and where the writer now lives (August, 1874). Long before the appointed hour, the Hardfish party, arrayed in full toggery, had all arrived, themselves and

their ponies caparisoned in their richest styles of ornament; and, having gone through the equestrian performances usual on such occasions, had dismounted, secured their ponies, and, forming on foot, had marched into the Agency-yard, where the Governor was to receive them, and where was quite a gathering of whites, and Hardfish with some of his leading men, having taken the Governor's hand and said a few words of courtesy, had sat down upon the grass.

"Now, it was a sacred duty with the Governor to cherish the memory of his dear and lately dead friend, Gen. Harrison. He had been Aide-de-camp to the General in the war of 1812, and rumor told that their mutual sentiments were more those of father and son than of simple friends. Keokuk had been apprised of this, and, as it proved, knew how to 'make it tell.' The appointed hour had been a long time passed, but as yet he made no sign of putting in an appearance, and at last the Governor began to grow impatient and to use some expressions approbatory of the Hardfish promptitude.

"At length, the first faint sounds of Keokuk's music came floating through the thickets, which grew more audible as it neared, but never swelled up to the full tone of their more joyous notes; and as the front of their procession wound slowly into view, their lances and staves, instead of being decked in gaudy ribbons and feathers to flutter in the breeze, were wrapped round with withered grass. No sound of bells responded to the tramp of their ponies; and their own persons, instead of being painted in vermilion and dressed in bright colors, bare the usual funeral substitutes of clay and somber hues. In fact, all the paraphernalia of woe betokened some sad affliction. The Agent, after a hurried word with the interpreter, told the Governor that this was a funeral march, and that some one of their leading men must have died in the night, and lay, probably, yet unburied in the camp. The Hardfishes seemed as much at a loss as anybody, wondering who could have died without their knowing it.

"The solemn dirge ceased, and, dismounting, the several hundred savages, forming on foot, with Keokuk leading, marched into the yard and toward the Governor, who advanced a step or two to meet him, when Keokuk, ordering a halt, signed the interpreter and said: 'Say to our new Father that, before I take his hand, I will explain to him what all this means. We were told, not long ago, that our Great Father was dead. We have heard of him as a great war-chief, who had passed much of his life among the red men, and knew their wants, and we believed we would always have friendship and justice at his hand. His death has made us very sad, and, as this is our first opportunity, we thought it would be wrong if we did not use it to show that the hearts of his red children, as well as his white, know how to mourn over their great loss, and we have had to keep our father waiting while we performed that part of our mourning that we must always attend to before we leave our lodges with our dead.'

"Then, amid the murmur of approbation from his people, he stepped forward and extended his hand. The hearty grasp with which the Governor seized and clung to it, showed he had touched the right spot, and the Hardfishes must be content, thereafter, to take a back seat. When, years after, the writer was enjoying a day of the Governor's hospitality at Maysville, Ky., and the incident coming up in conversation, the Governor was told that he must not credit Keokuk with the paternity of the entire 'plot,' but that his ingenuity was put into requisition only to manage the details, the kind old gentleman seemed greatly amused."

WAPELLO'S DEATH.

An editorial in the Ottumwa *Courier* of September 13, 1876, is here reproduced, because of its permanent value as an authentic sketch:

"The old chief died at the forks of the Skunk River, March 15, 1842, and his remains were brought to the Indian Agency, near where Agency City is now located, in an ox-wagon, and buried toward evening of the same day, with the customary Indian ceremonies. At his own request, he was buried by the side of Gen. Street, in the garden of the Agency. Gen. Street had been an Indian Agent at Prairie du Chein and at Rock Island. He came to the Agency of the Sacs and Foxes here in April, 1838, by assignment of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Judge Crawford, and died May 5, 1840. He was for many years in the Indian service, and, although always a strong Whig, he was yet a man of such experience and sterling integrity that he remained in office to the day of his death, in spite of his politics and the changes in administration. He was very popular with the Indians, and hence the desire of Wapello to be laid by the side of his honest pale-faced friend, which wish was gratified. Gen. Street left numerous children and grandchildren, none of whom reside here now."

"Keokuk, Appanoose and nearly all the leading men among the Indians, were present at Wapello's funeral. The dead chief was the successor of Black Hawk in rank. If Wapello's name is translated into English, we are unacquainted with the fact. He was chief of the Foxes as well as of the confederated tribes of Sacs and Foxes, composed of the bands of Keokuk, Appanoose, Hardfish, Poweshiek and his own. Poweshiek succeeded him as the senior chief of the confederated tribes, while Poweshiek's tribe-leadership fell to Pashe-shamore (Pa-she-sha-more), who, from all accounts, was a good sort of an Indian. He went to the Indian Territory with the Sacs and Foxes, where the remnants of this dejected race still subsist upon the bounty of the Government."

Ere many more years are added to the pages of time, the last of these people will have gone to join the spirits of their ancestors in the "happy hunting-grounds," and will only be remembered in name. Within the last half-century they have rapidly diminished in numbers, and from a once aggressively brave and warlike tribe, they have fallen into sheerest dejection. There is left but little semblance of the spirit of Black Hawk's time and generation. Passionless and dejected, like most of the remnants of the other tribes that have been congregated in the Indian Territory, they have become hopelessly indifferent, and seem to be calmly awaiting the coming of that fate which will remove from earth every vestige of the once proud tribe of which they are the only remaining representatives.

KA-LA-WE-QUOIS.

The traveler from Fort Madison to Montrose, thirty-five or forty years ago, having passed by several miles the *Manitou*, now called "Devil Creek," might have noticed an irregular group of gentle hillocks near the road, on the summit of the most conspicuous of which was a rude structure. This was a burial-place—the grave of Ka-la-we-quois, a half-breed damsel of the Sac tribe of Indians. The pen of Mrs. Sigourney has made this spot classic ground. Ka-la-we-quois died in August, 1837, of consumption, a disease almost unknown to the children of the forest, and was buried by moonlight, followed to her resting-place by one woman—that woman her mother. Dr. Isaac Galland, then publishing "*The Western Adventurer*," at Montrose, penned and published her

obituary notice, which, meeting the eye of Mrs. Sigourney, induced her to write some beautiful verses, which were first published in Dr. Galland's paper, under the title of

THE INDIAN GIRL'S BURIAL.

A wail upon the prairies,
A cry of woman's woe,
That minglèth with the autumn blast,
All fitfully and low.
It is a mother's wailing !
Hath earth another tone,
Like that with which a mother mourns
Her lost, her only one ?

Pale faces gather round her ;
They mark the storm-swell high
That rends and wrecks the tossing soul,
But the cold blue eyes are dry.
Pale faces gazed upon her,
As the wild winds caught her moan,
But she was an Indian mother,
So, she wept those tears alone.

Long o'er that wasting idol,
She watched, and toiled, and prayed,
Though every dreary dawn revealed,
Some ravage Death had made :
Till the fleshless sinews started,
And Hope no opiate gave,
And hoarse and hollow grew her voice—
An echo from the grave.

She was a gentle creature,
Of raven eye and tress.
And dove-like were the tones that breath'd
Her bosom's tenderness,
Save when some quick emotion,
The warm blood quickly sent
To revel in her olive cheek,
So richly eloquent.

I said consumption smote her
And the healer's art was vain,
But she was an Indian maiden,
And none deplored her pain ;—
None, save the widow'd mother,
Who now by her open tomb
Is writhing like the smitten wretch,
Whom judgment marks for doom.

Alas ! that lowly cabin
That couch beside the wall,
That seat beneath the mantling vine—
They are lone and empty all.
What hand shall pluck the tall green corn,
That ripeneth on the plain,
Since she for whom the board was spread
Must ne'er return again ?

Rest, rest then, Indian maiden !
Nor let thy murmuring shade
Grieve that those pale-browed ones with scorn,
Thy burial rite surveyed.
There's many a king whose funeral
A black-robed realm shall see—
For whom no tear of grief is shed,
Like that which falls for thee.

Yea, rest thee, forest maiden!
 Beneath the native tree;
 The proud may boast their little day,
 Then sink to dust like thee.
 But there's many a one whose funeral
 With nodding plumes may be,
 Whom nature nor affection mourns
 As now they mourn for thee.

HARTFORD, September 12, 1887.

For several years after the Indians removed from the eastern slope of Iowa, they returned annually to look after the last resting-places of their dead, clear away the rubbish that had accumulated, etc. This practice was to them what Decoration Day is to the pale-faces since the close of the late internece strife. There was this difference : Indian decoration day was observed out of pure affection and love for the dead, while Decoration Day among their pale-faced successors has more pomp and display and more or less of political significance.

POSSESSING THE LAND.

MEMORANDUM.

The history of this part of Iowa comprises two distinct eras—the Half-Breed era and the Pioneer era.

The history of the Half-Breed era is fully covered in the "Recollections of Isaac R. Campbell," and the address of Capt. James W. Campbell delivered at the Old Settlers' Annual Reunion, at Warren Station, in September, 1875, both of which admirable productions are transcribed to these pages.

THE PIONEER ERA.

The Indian right to possession of the "Forty-Mile Strip" expired on the 1st of June, 1833, after which the country was open to white settlement and occupancy. The *Galena* section around Dubuque was the first great center of attraction, but as soon as the settlers commenced raising mineral, the United States appeared, by an agent, and assumed direct control of all the mineral-bearing land, and required the miners to take out permits for limited privileges, and to deliver the ore to a licensed smelter, who paid the Government a royalty on the lead manufactured. The restrictions became so exacting and so hard to enforce, that the Government abandoned them in 1846, and put the lands into market.

The men who first came to the Dubuque region were not long in discovering the exceeding beauty and fertility of the lands embraced in the Black Hawk Purchase, and their fame soon spread far and wide. Indiana was pretty well occupied ; Illinois, admitted into the Union in 1818, had received a large rush of immigration, and, pushing on through these States, adventurous men and women soon began to cross the Mississippi River and to settle in various parts of the famous Black Hawk lands of Iowa. So great was the desire of some men to secure claims in the new El Dorado that they did not wait for the expiration of the Indian limit of possession, but with more courage than discretion, more enterprise than respect for Indian treaty-rights, or the good faith of the Government, intruded themselves on the domain in 1832. But such characters were not numerous, and were generally removed by United States soldiers. The removals, however, were not always permanent, for as soon as the soldiers were out of sight, the intruding "squatters" turned around and re-occupied their claims, as will be shown in another paragraph.

Among others who came to the New Purchase before the expiration of the limit of Indian possession, was Mr. John Whitaker, now, and for several years,

a resident of Fort Madison. Mr. Whitaker is a native of Washington County, Va., where he was born on the 21st day of March, 1795, and was eighty-four years of age in March, 1879. When he was quite young, Mr. Whitaker's parents removed from Virginia to Tennessee. At the age of eighteen years, he enlisted in Capt. John Fagan's Company, Thirty-ninth United States Infantry. John Williams, Colonel, and Thomas H. Benton (afterward United States Senator for thirty years from Missouri), Lieutenant Colonel, and participated in the battle of Horse-Shoe Bend, on the Tallapoosa (Alabama) River, in the war of 1812, which was fought under the direction of Gen. Jackson. Mr. Whitaker remembers the old hero with feelings akin to reverence, and speaks of him with the sincerest respect—almost veneration.

After his discharge, at the end of his term of enlistment (one year), Mr. Whitaker returned home and married Miss Dorcas, daughter of George and Elizabeth Campbell, of Tennessee, and, after he became the father of five children, removed to Parke Co., Ind. He subsequently removed to Big Grove, Champaign Co., Ill, where he remained for four years. In October or November, 1832, he came to the Black Hawk Purchase, and selected a claim in the Skunk River bottom (north side), at the site of the present village of Augusta. On his first arrival there, Mr. Whitaker found that he had been preceded by Joseph Edwards and family, Jeremiah Buford, and his brother-in-law (a single man), William Lee and family, Young L. Hughes and family, Joseph York and family, Jeremiah Cutbirth and family, and John Moore and family, who, in spite of the restrictions to the contrary, had "crossed the river," selected claims, built cabins on them and were living there. While Mr. Whitaker was in the neighborhood, a detachment of United States soldiers came and ordered the squatters to remove. Their goods, families, etc., were hurriedly put in "marching order," and the little colony was escorted up to Schoc-ko-kon Island, where they were allowed to go into camp. The soldiers went on toward Fort Armstrong, and the next morning the "squatters" marched back again and repossessed their cabins.

Mr. Whitaker returned to Illinois, where he remained until February, when he came back and built a linn-log cabin, scutched down on the inside, into which he moved his family on the 12th day of May, 1833—a little more than a month before the Indian title to possession became extinct.

Mr. Whitaker states that when he moved his family to Skunk River, in May, 1833, there were only three or four cabins at Flint Hills (Burlington), and only two or three at Fort Madison. The settlers at the latter place were Peter Williams, J. Horton, August Horton, Richard Chaney, John H. and Nathaniel Knapp, Aaron White and Zack. Hawkins.

James Bartlett and family, consisting of three boys, Forsyth L. Morgan (a step son), Henry D. and James, and one daughter, Mary Ann Bartlett, landed at what is now Keokuk, on the 4th day of July of this year. In 1829, this family removed from the lead mines at Galena to St. Louis, on a flatboat. They returned from the latter place on the steamboat "Warrior," Capt. Throckmorton, at the time mentioned. The elder Bartlett died at Keokuk, about the close of 1834. The son, James, went to California, during the gold excitement, where he died. Mary Ann married, and subsequently removed to Missouri, where she died. Forsyth L. Morgan is a farmer in Van Buren Township, and Henry D. Bartlett is in the grocery and provision trade on Johnson street, Keokuk. Of the settlers of 1833, Henry D. Bartlett and Morgan L. Forsyth are probably the only survivors. Mr. Whitaker did not become a resident of Lee County until a number of years after his settlement at Augusta,

and, although he is one of the oldest pioneers to the Black Hawk Purchase, and for several years past a citizen of Fort Madison, he does not claim to date his residence in the territory of Lee from 1833.

John Box came over from Illinois, and selected a claim and built a cabin near the present residence of Jonas S. Knapp, Esq., in the fall of this year. He was a representative pioneer, and was chosen as one of the seven Representatives from Des Moines County (of which Lee County then formed a part), to the first session of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, which met at Belmont, Wis., on the 25th day of October, 1836. [See page 174.]

It is not to be presumed that the names thus far mentioned, including Isaac R. Campbell and Valencourt Vanausdol and the names they give in their contributions to these pages, represent all the settlers that were here in 1833, but they are all of whom any direct or reliable trace can be had.

In 1834, there was an increased immigration, and a number of claims were made in different parts of the country. Among the settlers of this year the names of the following appear on the Old Settlers' record:

Alexander Cruickshank, a native of Norway, but of Scotch parentage, landed at Fort Madison on the 4th day of March, 1834, and has been a resident of the county ever since. William Skinner and his wife, natives of Pennsylvania, and George Wilson and his wife, Rebecca, of Tennessee, came during the same month. Devore Palmer came up from Missouri, in May. James C. Parrott (now Postmaster at Keokuk), of Maryland, dates his residence from September of this year. Henry Judy, of Ohio, came sometime in the fall. John and Joseph Hellman, natives of Germany, came this season, but the date of their arrival is not given. Susan Drollingar, was born in Illinois, and was a baby in arms when her parents settled here in 1834. A. W. Harlan, for twenty-five years a resident of Van Buren Township, came this year and helped build the Des Moines barracks.

As in 1833, there were unquestionably a number of other settlers in 1834, but their names and date of arrival have not been so preserved as to be accessible.

Mr. Cruickshank first visited "Foot of the Rapids," in the fall of 1832. At that time "Rat Row," comprised about all the buildings at that place. In the summer of 1833, he burned a kiln of brick at Montebello on the Illinois side of the river, opposite Price's Run (Price's Creek). He sold the brick to Nauvoo and Carthage. Dr. Galland bought and hauled to Nauvoo, what were sold to that place.

In the beginning of 1834, Mr. Cruickshank took unto himself a wife in the person of Miss Keziah Perkins, of Hancock County, Ill. A short time after his marriage, he started for the Black Hawk country to locate a home for himself and wife. When he reached the Mississippi River opposite Puck-a-she-tuck, he hired a canoe, and being an old sailor he made a sail out of his blanket, and started up the river for Fort Madison. The river was rough and several times he expected himself and canoe would part company, but he weathered the gale and landed safely at Fort Madison. At that time, there was no sign of a settlement west of the few cabins at Fort Madison, but having come to locate a home for himself and the wife he had recently taken, he started back into the interior toward Skunk River. After prospecting a little, he selected a claim in what is now Pleasant Ridge Township, about two miles from that stream, and about the same distance to the southeast from the present village of Lowell. He prepared a shanty, and when the spring opened, he broke up about eleven acres of the virgin soil, which he planted to corn and raised a very good crop of sodd-corn.

During the summer he assisted in building the barracks at Fort Des Moines (Montrose). He burned a kiln of lime that season, 596 bushels of which he sold to the United States at 12½ cents per bushel. His limekiln was of the most primitive kind—a layer of logs and then a layer of stone. When the kiln was large enough the heap was fired from the bottom. The site of this first limekiln in Lee County was just below the "Old Orchard." He also built several of the stone chimneys to the barracks. When the troops came in from the plains in November, 1834, the barracks were ready for occupancy.

In the fall of 1834, Mr. Cruickshank sold his first claim, which is now covered in part by the farm of the widow of the late Col. Price. After the sale, he selected another one near what is now Clay Grove, and included in the farm of Berry Wilcoxson, Esq. During the winter, Mr. C. lived alone in the midst of the wilderness, and once, for a period of six weeks, did not see the face of a white man. A large party of Indians were encamped that winter on the site now covered by the village of Lowell, but they never offered him any violence. In the spring of 1835, his wife and her family came from Illinois, and joined him in his wilderness home. In the season of 1835, Mr. C. raised about twenty acres of sod-corn on his second claim. In that fall, he sold this claim to a man named Davis, who in turn sold it to John Martin, who moved to and occupied it in the spring of 1836. In 1836, Mr. Cruickshank made a third claim at the site of his present homestead, which he has continued to occupy from the time his first cabin was built thereon.

Mr. William Skinner, the second one of the only four surviving settlers of 1834, was born in Franklin County, Penn., on the 5th of April, 1795. He married in 1816, and, in the next year, he removed to Ohio and settled near Cincinnati, where his wife died. In 1830, he married a second wife, Elenora Ferre, a native of Maryland. In March, 1834, he left his old home near Cincinnati, and came direct to Fort Edwards (now Warsaw, Ill.), coming by water the entire distance. At St. Louis, they took passage on the steamboat "Veteran," and were just one week in making Fort Edwards. After stopping two weeks at Fort Edwards, Mr. Skinner secured two canoes, which he lashed together, and on which he moved his family and all their household effects across the river to the foot of the Rapids, or the "Point." At that time, says Mr. Skinner, Isaac R. Campbell and his family, Moses Stillwell and family, and Valencourt Van-ausdol and the Bartlett family, were living there, and represented the bulk of the white population. Mr. Skinner moved into Stillwell's frame shanty, which he had built on the side of the hill, but which he was not occupying at the time.

About the time Mr. Skinner arrived at the "Point," Lieut. Crossman came up from St. Louis with a gang of men to build the barracks at the "Old Orchard" (Montrose). Skinner was employed to make 20,000 clapboards, the timber for which he cut along the river bluffs between Keokuk and the site of the barracks, wherever good timber could be found, and for which he was paid \$20 per 1,000, delivered on the barracks ground. He completed the contract in June, and was then hired to superintend the erection of the log buildings, of which the barracks were composed, for out of his entire force Lieut. Crossman did not have one man that knew enough to build a cabin. For this service, Mr. Skinner received a compensation of \$60 per month. He also superintended the cutting of grass and making hay, and the general preparations for the dragoons who were expected to come in from the plains. His son Wilson, then a lad of twelve years, was also employed, at \$12 per month, to drive an ox-team and do other light work. Mr. Skinner also built a house for Col. Kearney,

when that officer arrived; and Mrs. Skinner kept a mess-room, and several of the officers of the barracks boarded with her, until her husband removed from the barracks.

During that summer, Mr. Skinner selected a claim on Sugar Creek. On the 2d of December, he left the barracks and went out to occupy his claim. For the first two weeks, his family, consisting of his wife and three children (by his first wife) lived in an Indian camp that had been built by Black Hawk for use during the sugar-making season. It was built of poles and covered with bark, and stood on the east bank of Sugar Creek, near the present crossing of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad. His first cabin was built on the west bank of the creek, near the present residence of Henry Applegate. No one lived nearer than Fort Madison, and, during the winter (1834-35), the Skinner family were completely isolated from neighbors. Three years later, Mr. Skinner sold that claim to Henry Applegate, and bought a claim made by a man named Baker, which he has occupied ever since.

Gen. James C. Parrott, the third one of the four surviving settlers of 1834, and late Postmaster at Keokuk, whose arrival is credited to November in that year, came to Fort Des Moines with the troops, and was First Sergeant of one of the companies. He has remained a resident of the county ever since. He was Colonel of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, in the war of the great rebellion, and made a good record.

A. W. Harlan, the fourth citizen that claims a residence here since 1834, has maintained a permanent residence in Van Buren Township for twenty-five years.

Joseph White, Samuel Ross and Benjamin Box settled in what is now Washington Township. Previous to crossing the river, Joseph White had lived at Commerce, now Nauvoo. Samuel Ross came from Louisville, Ky. "He was," says John O. Smith, "a polished gentleman, of fine education, and too good a man to settle in so new a country as this was at that time."

Hiram C. Smith made a claim on what is now known as the Graham farm, on the Fort Madison and West Point road. The next spring, however, he went to the present site of Lowell, in Henry County, and built a mill; so that, in point of fact, he can hardly be recognized as a settler in what is now Lee County, as his residence here was only temporary. He died in 1839, from disease and sickness brought on by overexertion in shouldering and carrying sacks of corn from canoes up to his mill, as described elsewhere.

John Gregg selected and improved the claim that is now covered by the beautiful farm of William Winterbotham, in Washington Township.

FORT DES MOINES.

The barracks known as Fort Des Moines, were built under the supervision of Lieut. Crossman, in the spring and summer of 1834. They were occupied the 1st of November, by three companies of the First U. S. Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Col. Stephen W. Kearney. The command consisted of Companies B, H and I, of which E. V. Sumner, Nathaniel Boone, a son of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky, and Jesse B. Browne were the respective Captains. Each company occupied one long building, with a stone chimney in the center. The two end rooms were used as sleeping-quarters, and the rooms on each side of the chimneys as mess-rooms. Col. Kearney's quarters were built of willow logs, cut and hauled from the island. The logs were lightly "scutched" on the outside, and, the next spring, the building was covered with green sprouts that grew out from the scarified logs. Col. Parrott says it was then the prettiest

house he ever saw. After the barracks were abandoned, the Colonel's building was used as a hotel, and was called the "River House." It was kept by William Coleman. The stables were framed at Jefferson Barracks, at St. Louis, brought up by boat and put together on the ground.

The barracks were occupied until the spring of 1837, when the troops were removed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Col. Kearney was highly esteemed, by the settlers of that period, for his successful efforts in teaching the ruffians that flocked here in early times their first lessons of civilization and respect for the rights of their fellow-men. He proclaimed martial law throughout his district, out of which grew the full exercise of the civil code. Before the arrival of the dragoons and the proclamation of martial law, there was no recognized law, no courts or justices of the peace, until 1834, and the honest, well-disposed settlers were at the mercy of the bold, unprincipled cut-throats that always hover around the borders of civilization like scouts before the march of an invading army. Under Col. Kearney's firm, determined rule, with the Capts. Sumner, Boone and Browne, to see that his orders were enforced, the pillaging, dishonest adventurers and disturbing elements were soon taught to respect the rights of their fellow-men or forced to flee the wrath to come. Mr. Isaac R. Campbell, in his "Recollections of the Early Settlement," which is elsewhere published, pays a very graceful tribute to the memory of Capts. Sumner, Boone and Browne when he says they "will ever be remembered by the surviving pioneers of the Half-breed Tract, for it was through their vigilance that civilization received its first impetus. Their bayonets taught us to respect the rights of others, and from martial law we learned the necessity of a civil code."

The officers at Montrose were great friends of Campbell, particularly Sumner and Browne, and the latter often stopped with him for days at a time. These two officers, on different occasions, would come with details of soldiers for corn to feed the horses of the United States Dragoons at that post, and when Sumner and Browne came, they always were liberal with the soldiers, giving them all the whisky they could drink or stow away in their canteens, and also took a liberal supply themselves, as Campbell was generous with his whisky, which he had to keep in those days or not keep a store, but never drank a drop himself. As a consequence, the corn for the horses was strewed along the road from Keokuk to Montrose.

RELICS.

The furniture used at Fort Des Moines is now in the possession of J. B. Knight, Esq., of Keokuk. It is in a good state of preservation, and consists of two cherry-lumber falling-leaf tables; a large, old-fashioned haircloth sofa, which opens out and can be used for a bedstead, as, when opened, it has a hair mattress inside; also a large haircloth-covered rocking-chair, in which Gens. Scott, Robert E. Lee, Sumner and Browne, then Captains, Lieut. Roberts, Jeff Davis, Harney and many other distinguished men have been seated.

PERSONAL SKETCHES AND ANECDOTES.

For the following personal sketches and anecdotes of some of the officers and times of Fort Des Moines the readers of this volume are indebted to Col. J. M. Reid's "Sketches and Anecdotes of the Old Settlers and New-Comers," published in 1877:

"The military post at Montrose was commanded by Cols. Kearney and Mason as Fort Des Moines from 1834 to 1837, and for three years got its supplies from Keokuk. Capt. Sumner, a General in the war of 1861, who was every

inch a soldier, was stationed at Montrose, as also Capt. Jesse B. Browne. Browne subsequently figured as a politician after his resignation from the service, of whom many good stories are told, his sobriquet being, the 'Tall Cedar of Lebanon.' Ben S. Roberts was then a young Lieutenant, but in later years, became a full-fledged Captain, and made a gallant record in the Mexican war, where he distinguished himself by capturing Gen. Torrejohn, whose sword is now in the Adjutant General's office at Des Moines. For this act the Legislature voted him its thanks and a sword. Roberts was a Brigadier General of note in the late war; was Chief of Gen. Pope's staff at the second battle of Bull Run; was the principal witness against Fitz John Porter when he was court-martialed and dismissed from the service, and afterward a commandant of this State, with headquarters at Davenport.

" 'Benny,' as he was familiarly called, was a character, and one of the best story-tellers we ever heard, and could relate many very amusing incidents about the military post and the old settlers. When first assigned to duty, after he graduated at West Point, he reported to the commanding officer at Montrose in full dress, inexperienced and verdant, with full beard and hair a little too long to comply with the strict requirements of the army regulations. Kearney, a bluff old soldier, immediately ordered him to get his hair cut and cleanly shaved. Soon after he was sent with a detail of men to build a log cabin for quarters. 'Benny' succeeded in getting the cabin raised, and covered and then discovered that it was without doors and windows. He didn't know enough to know that pioneer cabin-builders always cut out their doors and windows after their cabins were raised. West Point didn't teach the art of cabin-building, and so he ordered his men to tear it down and cut out the doors and windows, much to the amusement of the pioneer soldiers, who knew how to build cabins. In after years, Roberts used to tell this story on himself and enjoy the laugh that followed as heartily as any one.

" From some cause—it is said from having charge of Government funds in paper which became depreciated and left him a defaulter—Roberts was dismissed from the service, but tendered his services to the Government at the breaking-out of the Mexican war, and was made Captain of a company of Mounted Rifles. He was subsequently restored to his full rank with arrears of pay from the date of his dismissal, and promoted in the line of his rank the same as if he had remained in the service all the time.

" While he was out of the service he practiced law at Fort Madison, and was a Justice of the Peace. At one time, he wanted to transfer a town lot to his mother-in-law, Mrs. Sperry. He made out the deed, which was signed by himself and wife, and then certified as Justice of the Peace to the acknowledgement before himself, which is still preserved among the county records.

" At the close of the Mexican war, having a lawsuit in the Court at Fort Madison, involving the validity of the decree title, in which suit in chancery he claimed an interest in the Half-Breed Tract, not admitted in the decree, he came into court in full dress uniform as a Captain, with his blue coat and pants and brass buttons, with belt, sword and epaulets to make an argument and create an impression, which he did, as the New York Company compromised with him and paid him over \$3,000 to quit."

" While in the service on the plains, he got thrown from his horse and severely injured, in consequence of which he lost his voice for some time and could only speak in a whisper. He got leave of absence and went to Washington to look after a soft place, and while there kept interviewing Old Marcy, then Secretary of War, till one day the Secretary said to a friend 'he had got

tired of hearing that whispering. It followed him every place he went,' for 'Benny' was persevering. So he sent him to command a post on the frontiers in New Mexico, just what he wanted, for if he could not be in Washington, 'Benny,' who loved a little authority, no matter how brief, was satisfied, and went to his post. Here he set to work and in a short time captured a lot of Mexican thieves and outlaws who had been making raids into our territory, and created a big sensation by hanging them all. It was a summary proceeding, and there is no doubt he served them right; for if they did not deserve to be hanged for the offenses with which they were charged, they did deserve it upon general principles, and as amusements were at that remote quarter very scarce, it made a good time and a public day for the soldiers."

FIRST IOWA COUNTIES.

Under an act of Congress approved June 28, 1834, the Black Hawk Purchase, and all the territory west of the Mississippi River, and north of Missouri, was attached to Michigan Territory. In September following, during the Sixth Session of the Legislative Council of Michigan Territory, the "Forty-Mile Strip" was divided into two counties—Dubuque and Des Moines. Dubuque was declared to be the county seat of Dubuque County, and Burlington of Des Moines County. John King, of Ohio, was appointed to be Chief Justice of Dubuque County, and Isaac Leffler, of Des Moines County. When King went to Dubuque he took with him a newspaper outfit, and had the honor to print and publish the first newspaper west of the Mississippi River and north of Missouri.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election in Southern Iowa was for the choice of officers for Des Moines County as above established, and was held in the fall of 1834. William Morgan was elected as Presiding Judge; Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes, Associate Judges of the District Court; W. W. Chapman, Prosecuting Attorney; W. R. Ross, Clerk, Recorder and Assessor; Solomon Perkins, Sheriff; and John Whitaker (then of Augusta, but now living in Fort Madison), Judge of Probate. There were only two voting-places in the county—at Burlington and Fort Madison.

John Barker and Richard Land were appointed and commissioned as Justices of the Peace, by the Governor of Michigan Territory, in 1834, and were the first Justices.

THE FIRST COURT.

The first court ever held in Southern Iowa convened at the house of Mr. Ross, on the block immediately east of the public square, at Burlington, in the spring of 1835. Judges presiding: William Morgan, Henry Walker and Young L. Hughes. Resident lawyers: W. W. Chapman, Robert Williams; Isaac Leffler, Joseph B. Teas. Visiting lawyers: Mr. Little, of Carthage, Ill., and James W. Woods, usually called "Old Timber."

Some soldiers from Fort Des Moines (Montrose) were tried for some misdemeanor at this first term of the court, and were defended by (then) Captain Browne, who paid their fines.

Isaac Leffler succeeded Morgan as Presiding Judge in 1836. The County Courts in those days were composed of one presiding and two associate justices or judges.

SETTLERS OF 1835 AND 1836.

As soon as the "roads settled" and navigation opened in the spring of 1835, home-seekers and claim-hunters began to come in pretty numerously. Sometimes the "head of the family" came first and selected a location, and then went back and brought on the family. In other cases, the entire family came on at one time—sometimes coming all the way from the old homes in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, Pennsylvania or New York in wagons, and sometimes by boats down the Ohio and then up the Mississippi.

Among others who came this year, the names of the following men and women are found on the Old Settlers' Record. In some instances the date of arrival and nativity are recorded; in other cases, that information is not given:

On the 2d day of April, 1835, Lewis Pitman and his family, from Kentucky, arrived on the east side of the Mississippi River, were ferried over and landed opposite the present site of the Penitentiary. The family consisted of Mr. Pitman, his wife and seven children—Lindsey G., Granville W., Lewis G., Richard W., Mary E., Martha A. and Stephen B. Pitman selected a claim and settled in what are now Sections 2 and 3 and 10 and 11, in West Point Township. There were no township or section lines established at that time, and he selected his claim at random. When the lines were established, it was found that his claim took in a part of each of the sections named. The old Pitman farm is now owned by Richard W., Lewis G. and Granville W. Pitman—three sons of Lewis Pitman—who grew to manhood and middle age and usefulness on the "old claim." The father died in February, 1862, and the mother in March, 1875.

Stephen Perkins, the father of the first Mrs. Alexander Cruickshank, and his son George, came from Illinois. The elder Perkins located the claim now covered by the farm of Arch Courtright, adjoining Clay Grove, in Harrison Township. He subsequently removed to Missouri.

Edley McVey and Miles Driscoll, says Mr. Alexander Cruickshank, came with Stephen Perkins and located claims near the present site of Dover. McVey's claim was about one and a half miles east of Dover. McVey and Driscoll were brothers-in-law, and came from Southern Illinois. McVey and Driscoll subsequently removed to Jefferson County, where McVey died, and where Driscoll is still living.

Joshua Owens, the first Sheriff of Lee County (by appointment), made a claim and settled in the near neighborhood of the present Lost Creek Christian Church. Isaac Briggs settled in the same vicinity.

Dr. Campbell Gilmer, the first disciple of Aesculapius to commence the practice of medicine in the vicinity, settled three miles northwest of Fort Madison, where he continued to reside until his death, on the 9th of July, 1865. His birth occurred on the 8th day of the month. At the time of his death he was living with his second wife. Each of his marriages had been solemnized on the 8th, and in his last illness, he conceived the idea that his death would occur on the 8th, but he was spared till the 9th. The claim upon which he settled remained in the possession of the family until 1876, when the farm was sold to Gotfred Beuchel. At the time of his settlement there, Dr. Gilmer's family consisted of his wife and four children—Robert, Rufus, Ellen and Juliet. The two former are in California. Ellen married William Malcomb, and died in the winter of 1873. Juliet married Bowen Hunt, and after his death, remarried, and is now the wife of John Beans, and is living in Van Buren County.

Mrs. Gilner (the second) died in Fort Madison on the 15th of June, 1877. Will S. Gilmer, the youngest son, who was born on the old claim, is the only one of the family remaining in the county.

At the time Dr. Gilmer settled here, there was not a practicing physician in this part of the county, and his practice extended many miles in all directions. And his neighbors who survive him tell it, to his credit and honor, that he never refused to visit the sick and the suffering, no matter what the condition of the weather, nor at what hour of the night the call came. He never stopped to inquire whether the patient was able to pay, but went as readily and quickly to the bedside of the poor and impoverished as to the rich. If he ever made any difference, it was in favor of the poor. He was a large-hearted, generous, noble man, and no one was ever allowed to languish and suffer to whom he could administer relief.

Samuel Paschal, a native of Tennessee, after a ten-years residence in Illinois, settled in what is now Marion Township, in the fall. Mr. Paschal is still living; his wife died in the early summer of this year.

E. S. McCullough, another Tennessean, made a claim in what is now Harrison Township.

P. Philander Jones, is a native of New York, and came to what is now Washington Township, where he still lives, about the 15th of April.

William M. May came with his mother from Illinois. His father died on the way, but with the grit of a "woman when she says she will, she will, you may depend on't; and when she says she won't, she won't, and that's the end on't," came on to the new purchase, and settled near William May's present residence, in Marion Township.

William M. Davis, of Ohio, settled on a claim in what is now Washington Township. Mr. and Mrs. Davis died within six months of each other in 1876.

John R. and Robert Herring were boys when their parents came from Ohio and settled in what is Washington Township. The sons here named have always lived in the neighborhood of the claim their father selected, except a few years they spent in California.

The brothers, William and Isham Burton, came from Indiana and made claims in the neighborhood of the present village of West Point. These brothers are still living in the county. They have the honor of making the bricks that were used in the erection of the old Presbyterian Church at West Point, which is believed to have been the first church edifice erected in what is now the State of Iowa. The building was torn down in later years, and part of the old material was used in the walls of the present Presbyterian Church edifice at that place. Gen. A. C. Dodge, the first delegate elected to Congress from Iowa Territory, made the opening speech of the campaign in this old church.

John O. Smith, of North Carolina, settled in the neighborhood of what is now Denmark in April, has resided in that vicinity ever since, and is now Postmaster at that enterprising and thrifty Yankee village.

J. E. Pedigo was a single man, and came from Tennessee. The record does not show where he settled. He married Elizabeth Hayes on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1840.

Mrs. Emily Stewart and her two children, Martha (the wife of Dr. Joel C. Walker), and Joseph B. Stewart, now of Des Moines, came up from Hannibal, Mo., and settled on a claim three miles north of Fort Madison.

The Old Settlers' record bears the name of Almeda A. Douglass, who makes this statement: "I was born in Chester, Orange Co., N. Y., August 28, 1813; I left Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., with my husband, Joseph S. Doug-

lass, my son George, and little daughter Mary, on the 25th of August, 1835, for the "Far West." We arrived at Fort Madison (then in Michigan Territory), on the 9th day of October, 1835, having been over six weeks on the way. During the trip, our little daughter, then thirteen months old, sickened and died, and was buried eighteen miles this side of Chicago. We came all the way in our own conveyance.

"My mother, Mrs. Harriet Knapp, my sister Elizabeth, afterward Mrs. Eno, and two brothers, Jonas S. and John, came in company with us. My father, Gen. John H. Knapp, preceded us in the summer of 1833—over two years before we came—and was one of the first who laid out the town of Fort Madison."

These parties last named, all settled at Fort Madison.

In 1834, a young man named Whitaker located a claim on the land upon which the village of West Point is now situated, but was never considered a "settler." "He was a young man of fine education," says Mr. Crnickshank, "an excellent surveyor, but was of a roving disposition, and had wandered to Texas before the rebellion against Mexico." In 1835, Whitaker sold his claim to a person named Howell, from Illinois.

Zedekiah Cleveland, from Washington County, N. Y., settled about two miles west of West Point.



West of the "Father of Waters," when the first settlers found their way out toward West Point, Denmark and other parts of the Skunk River Valley, there were no roads. When once a pioneer crossed the great river, he left behind, if we may except the few miners' and traders' cabins that sprang up at Dubuque and elsewhere, all evidences of the civilizing influences and surroundings of white people. A pocket compass or the north star was the only guide. Hundreds of the first pioneers to the "Forty-Mile Strip" of Iowa had no definite point of settlement in view when they left their old homes to find new ones in the Far West beyond the Mississippi: but, bold, fearless, determined and resolute, they pushed on and on until they found a locality to suit their fancy, and then pitched their tents or lived in their wagons—those great, schooner-like concerns of the Conestoga (Pennsylvania) kind (that would hold about as much as an ordinary canal-boat), brush-tents, deserted Indian wigwams or rail pens, protected with quilts, blankets and coverlets.

1836.—This year there was a very material increase in the population by immigration over that reported at the close of 1835. In fact the rush was so great during the summer season, says Judge Whitaker and others, that the small ferry-boat at Fort Madison was kept busy almost day and night, crossing those who came by land. Besides, large numbers came by the river, landing at either Fort Madison or Keokuk. Every visitor and prospector to the new purchase—every one who made a claim—was so well pleased with the country that the golden stories they conveyed to their friends at the old homes excited admiration and a desire to come and possess some part of the land that needed to be stirred with the plow and tickled with the hoe, to render ample and remunerative returns to tillers of the soil. Those who came in time to plow and plant in 1835, raised good crops in 1836, and prosperity began to hover over and around the settlers on the Black Hawk Purchase.

The following are named among the settlers who came in this year. With these we abandon the effort to "keep track" of the arrivals:

R. F. Warnock, a Kentuckian, landed at Keokuk, on the 3d day of April.

John G. Kennedy, a native of Granville County, N. C., removed with his parents, when quite young, to Tennessee. In later years, he emigrated to Illinois, and came from Illinois to Fort Madison, landing there on the 12th day of April, where he has ever since remained.

James Bullard and family came from Illinois in April. The Bullard family settled on what is now the H. A. Richardson farm, about two miles west of Fort Madison.

Abraham Henkle settled in what is now Van Buren Township in June. His son Amos still lives there. Eliza Jane Henkle, daughter of Z. Henkle, and grand-daughter of Abraham Henkle, was born in 1836, and was the first birth in that then remote settlement.

William Patterson and family came from Virginia. They arrived at Fort Madison in May, and settled at West Point. After remaining there a number of years, they removed to Keokuk, where they still reside.

R. P. Creel, of Kentucky, came in June, and settled near the present site of West Point. He now lives at Keokuk.

Peter Miller and his family, natives of Maryland, arrived at Fort Madison on the 22d day of September. Their first residence was an old shell of a house



Wm Pittman

that had been deserted, and doorless, had afforded a retreat for cattle, etc. The cattle were driven out, the house was cleaned out and Peter and his family moved in. Miller soon after commenced merchandising, in which he was successful. He afterward became prominently identified with the public affairs of the city and county, and filled the office of County Commissioner, County Treasurer, Sheriff, etc. He still remains in Fort Madison, where he is engaged in milling, etc.

James Foggy and Margaret Damon, of Virginia, also arrived in August and settled in what is now Pleasant Ridge Township.

Aaron Johnson, of Illinois, came in September, and settled in Fort Madison, and has lived in the county ever since, except about eighteen months that he spent in California.

John Saville and wife came in the fall. After the death of Mr. Saville, his widow married John Herron.

John Sawyer, a son of the old "Bay State" (Massachusetts), arrived in October, and made a claim in Washington Township, where he built a cabin of hickory logs.

Frederick Haffner was born in Bavaria and came to Lee County in October. He first settled on Sugar Creek. He now lives in Franklin Township.

Alfred Roberts' father came from the Buckeye State in the fall, and settled at the foot of "Nigger Bend," on the rapids, about one and a half miles below Sandusky. A few years ago, Mr. Roberts moved to Texas, where he died in the spring of 1878.

Dr. Joel C. Walker was born in Springfield, Clark County, Ohio, and settled at Fort Madison on the 28th of December, and has resided there ever since.

Henry and Jacob Abel, natives of Germany, came during the year and settled west of Fort Madison, near Franklin.

Curtis Shedd, Lewis Epps and Timothy Fox and their families, and Samuel Houston, came from New Hampshire and settled at the present site of the village of Denmark. William Brown and family, of Massachusetts, came soon after and settled at the same place.

Elias and James Overton, Solomon Jackson, Luke Alphin and Joseph Carmack settled in the immediate vicinity of Alexander Cruickshank.

James Scott, Levi Jackson and David Driscoll and their families settled in the West Point neighborhood.

Isaac McDaniel, of North Carolina, located in what is now Cedar Township, where he is still living. Nathaniel Anderson, William Warren and family, Ben Warren and Paul Bratton, all from Illinois, were his neighbors.

D. T. McCullough, a South Carolinian, settled in what is now Harrison Township.

E. S. McCulloch, a Tennessean, settled on the site of his present farm in Harrison Township, when there were but three families in that neighborhood. In 1841 (March 25), he married Miss Mary Ann Paisley, daughter of William Paisley. Mr. McCulloch became a useful and influential citizen. He represented Lee County in the Territorial Legislature in 1841, 1842 and 1843. He was elected to the State Senate in 1854, and served four years. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1860, and returned to the State Senate in 1869. He died about 1876. Mrs. McCulloch died February 7, 1873.

David Davis, New Hampshire, located in the Denmark settlement.

Green Casey, the father, and John Allen Casey, the brother of Hon. Joseph M. Casey, came from Illinois after a three-years residence in that State, from

Kentucky, and bought a claim and built a cabin adjoining West Point. Mr. Casey then returned to Illinois and remained over winter. In the late summer or early fall of the next year, he came back to look after his claim interests, with the intention of bringing his family in the spring of 1838. He returned home to Illinois in December, where he died during the winter. Mrs. Casey arranged to carry out the plans of her deceased husband, and in May, 1838, moved from Illinois and occupied the claim her husband purchased in 1836. At the time of their settlement at West Point, John Allen was twenty-three years of age and Joseph M. about eleven.

John Billips, Charles Stearns, Samuel Hearn and James Allen settled in what is now Des Moines Township, and were the first settlers in that part of the county. Johnson Meek settled there about the same time, or soon after. James, a member of the Billips family, died in December of that year, and was the first death in that settlement. Mary Billips was born on the 23d of March, 1837, and was the first birth. Robert Meek and Mary Ann Allen were married in 1838, which was the first marriage.

GERMAN PIONEER SETTLERS.

Henry Helman and his family settled in what is now Pleasant Ridge Township in 1834. Joseph Helman, one of the four sons, who has lived in Fort Madison almost continuously since that time, says the family of John Rump, and the two brothers Mittendorf (unmarried), were the only other Germans in the country at that time of which he had any knowledge. Soon after his father settled in Pleasant Ridge, Joseph secured employment in Fort Madison, and is entitled to be regarded as the pioneer representative of the German nation in a city that presents so many evidences of the thrift, economy and enterprise of his countrymen.

H. M. Salmon and his wife landed from a steamboat at Fort Madison on the 5th day of August, 1836. Mr. Salmon soon after commenced what was known as the Good Samaritan Drug Store, a name by which it is still known, and which he conducted until his death, on the 17th of November, 1873. This was among the first drug stores to be established in any part of Iowa. It is still continued by his son J. F. Salmon. The widow of H. M. Salmon remains a resident of Fort Madison, is well preserved mentally and physically and is one of the honored mothers of the city.

John G. Schwartz, father of John H. Schwartz, the successful dry goods merchant, and Joseph Schwartz, boot and shoe merchant, came to Fort Madison a single man in 1837, and commenced Americanizing as a common laborer at Knapp's hotel. Theodore Beck was his *compagnon de voyage* from the Fatherland, and came with him to Fort Madison.

Harmon Dingman, whose widow and children still live in Fort Madison, arrived about the last of October, 1837. He was a plain, unassuming man, a devout Catholic, and as honest as the day is long, and among the best citizens that ever lived in Fort Madison. He was frequently honored with positions of local trust and confidence. He died on the 16th day of June, 1877.

Michael Seib, now a successful farmer and a highly honored and respected citizen in Franklin Township, was a pioneer German cotemporaneously with Helman, Dingman, Schwartz and the others.

Hundreds of other Germans followed those above mentioned, and settled in different parts of the county. In every direction, and on every hand, there are almost monumental evidences of their thrift and ken. Those of them that took to the farm, succeeded admirably, and are now surrounded with every com-

fort and luxury to which any one need aspire. Those of them that settled down to the pursuit of trades, rapidly accumulated wealth and competence, and all over the city there are large, handsomely-arranged German homes that betoken the possession of every needed comfort. Some of the best business men in the county come from the German population. Among these may be mentioned J. H. Schwartz, who is a local merchant prince. He was raised on a farm, and had grown to manhood before he turned his attention to merchandising, but success has attended his every step in that direction. He commenced business with almost nothing, but his energy and economy, inherited from his German ancestry, has made him one of the leading dry goods men along the Mississippi River. The large and handsome two-story brick building, at the corner of Second and Pine streets, erected in 1876, at a cost of \$11,000, is a monument to his enterprise and a credit to the city, and is nearly all required for the accommodation of his business.

Rev. Father Allman, under whose direction and management the first Catholic Church edifice was erected, about 1840-41, introduced the first cultivated grape in Lee County. He was of French birth, and had been raised where grape-culture is the principal industry. He also started the first nursery, the ground occupied being near the upper Catholic Church. Many of the orchards in the county were started from that pioneer nursery.

In all public enterprises and undertakings—at the time of the country's peril, when the perpetuity of the Union was threatened—the German people stood in solid phalanx, and offered their best men in defense of the country of their adoption. Such a people are an honor and a mainstay to any government.

The names thus far quoted represent the bone and sinew, the nerve and industry, that tamed the wild, by cultivating the earth and making it yield rich harvests for the support of man. They came almost before the shadows of the Indians disappeared as they were reflected by the setting sun when they turned sadly and mournfully away to find new homes farther away toward the western horizon. These pioneers were the advance guard of the army of occupation. They came to spy out the land and prepare it for a more advanced civilization. And right nobly did they do their work. They planted the standard of progressive enlightenment and inaugurated the influence of a civil code that drove disorder and lawlessness from the wilds they came to inhabit, and made the country as safe a dwelling-place as the most densely populated centers of their native States. God never peopled any part of the earth with a braver, truer, kinder, honest or more generous and hospitable *caste* of men and women than the pioneers who opened the way to the settlement of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa.

In 1837 another class of settlers began to come and settle down to the pursuit of fame and fortune. In almost every respect this class of settlers were different from the hardy pioneers. The latter, with scarcely an exception, were tillers of the soil, hewers of wood and drawers of water, and carved out their homes and fortunes by strong-armed industry. Save their industry, they had no capital. But that industry was not without reward. In the three years that have passed since (1833) the first cabins were built and the cultivation of the soil commenced, signs of plenty began to hover round and about almost every settler's home. With these substantial evidences of improvement, hope and ambition strengthened and there came a demand for comfort and conveniences in keeping with the improved surroundings. Many of the men had worn out their buckskin breeches and hunting-shirts in which they commenced life; the plain home-made clothing of the women had gone into tatters,

and, like Flora McFlimsy, they had nothing to wear—at least not much. Larger stores became a necessity as a source of supply, and merchants of larger means came and larger stores were opened. Lumber was needed for fencing and building purposes, and saw-mills were built in different parts of the county. Previous to the building of the first saw-mills, all the lumber used in the country hereabouts was brought up from St. Louis, whether it had been brought from Pittsburgh, Penn., by keelboats. All the pine lumber used in the residence now occupied by Henry Umversot, at Fort Madison, is of Pennsylvania growth. And all the pine lumber used in the first buildings erected in Fort Madison was grown in the same region. The pioneer farmers had begun to raise good crops of wheat, and something more than Knapp's corn-cracker or John O. Smith's hand-mill (made of two dressed prairie bowlders, and so hung as to operate as upper and nether millstones) and hominy-blocks were needed for the manufacture of bread-stuffs. Men of enterprise and capital came and mills were built. As an evidence of the improved and progressive condition of affairs, hoe-cakes, johnny-cakes, corn dodgers and Indian pones were banished from Sunday dinner-tables and wheat bread was introduced as a luxury. The building of mills and a better class of dwelling-houses brought mechanics and artisans who wrought in wood and stone and iron. As population, improvements and wealth increased, the people became more disputant and selfish; public offices were to be filled, and lawyers and politicians came, for "wheresoever the carcass is, there will the eagles be gathered also."

Among the merchants who commenced business in Fort Madison in 1837 was Daniel McConn, a native of Ireland, who came to America with his parents, and was raised in Baltimore, Md. In 1835, he was a clerk on the steam-boat "Warrior," that plied on the Mississippi above St. Louis. He conceived a liking for Fort Madison, and in the month of May, 1837, he secured a lot and erected a small building above McConn & Palmer's mill, on the lot now occupied by the residence of Cromwell Wilson, and commenced merchandising in company with a man named Fitzpatrick. Their business was enlarged and increased with the development of the country. McConn was careful and judicious, but enterprising and liberal. He invested his profits in lands and town property, which he improved to the advantage of both town and country, and there are but few men who did more for the improvement of early Fort Madison than Daniel McConn. For a number of years, he engaged largely in the business of packing pork, affording the farmers a home market for their surplus hogs, for which he paid them an aggregate of many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

At one time, when the farmers began to raise a surplus of wheat, there was no cash market in all the country. Their surplus of wheat was their only resource for buying clothing, groceries and other necessities. St. Louis, via the Mississippi River, was the only outlet, and that market was glutted, and there was no demand there for this cereal. The outlook was gloomy; the pioneer farmers and their families were in need. At last McConn came to their relief. He didn't know where or when he could convert wheat into money, but he took the risk, and agreed to take their wheat at 25 cents per bushel, in exchange for such necessities as the farmers must have, and trust to luck to get his money back. Instead of demanding the ruling price for such things as they needed, he put the price down to almost cost. He proposed to "live and let live." The farmers were carried through, and their benefactor at last found a market for the wheat at prices that saved him from loss.

McConn is still a resident of the city of Fort Madison, which he helped to build, and which he has seen grow from a few rude shanties to a city of 6,000, and where, in the sixty-seventh year of his age, he is universally respected and honored for his sterling integrity and unimpeachable honesty.

Dr. J. P. Stephenson, his wife and four sons, Samuel T., George E., John D. and Joseph E., came from Ohio and settled in what is now Denmark Township, not far from the village of that name. The father practiced medicine throughout all that region of country, and, by his generous and noble nature as a man, and his ability and willingness as a physician, made friends wherever he went. The mother was esteemed as one of the noblest women that ever lived in that part of the country. She was universally honored for her kindness, her motherly and sisterly tenderness, and for the possession and practice of all the other qualities that go to make up a true and perfect woman. Mrs. Stephenson died in 1840. In 1853, Dr. Stephenson's right side became paralyzed, which forced him to abandon the practice of his profession. His death followed in 1858. The four sons named above are all settled in Lee County, three of them as farmers. Samuel T. resides on his farm in Washington Township; George E. resides in Pleasant Ridge Township, and John D. in West Point Township. Joseph E. also owns a farm near the old homestead, but resides in Fort Madison, where he is engaged in the clothing trade.

In the winter of 1837-38, Peleg H. Babcock and his recently wedded wife determined to seek a home in the West—

“Where a man is a man if he is willing to toil,
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil,”

and early in the succeeding spring they landed at Fort Madison and stopped at the old Washington House, then kept by Mrs. Knapp, whose kindness and hospitality will be remembered as long as the pioneers to the southern part of the Black Hawk Purchase are permitted to live. The Washington House, under her direction, was a veritable home and resting-place for hundreds of weary travelers in the days when hotels were few and far between.

At the time when Mr. Babcock came to the country, a trip from New York was as fatiguing a journey as a trip to the north pole would be now, and which would be almost as easy of access. After resting up awhile at the Washington House, Mr. Babcock selected a dwelling-place on Sugar Creek, four miles north of West Point, where he erected a settler's “lowly thatched cottage,” which to him and his bride of a few months bore the hallowed name of home. There, in the shadow of the wilderness, Mr. Babcock and his brave-hearted wife commenced their battle of life; there they launched their boat upon the stream of time without compass or rudder, seeing or knowing the future but in dreams. Of Mr. Babcock's subsequent career, one who was as intimate with him as a daughter, contributes the following:

“At the end of two years, they removed to West Point. Energy, industry and good morals were among his characteristics, and in the legal profession, in the legislative councils of the Territory, he won for himself laurels that embellished his pathway through life. On New Year's Day, 1841, while engaged as Clerk in the Territorial Council then in session at Burlington, he writes home, ‘I have overtaken the Council with my writing and am now waiting for a committee to return that has gone to Iowa City to look at the public buildings. They make a long report, which I am waiting to have printed. I

expect to get it in the morning, and shall work steadily night and day until I get it done. I spend my evenings with Dr. Mason, a member of the House, from Dubuque; he is a very fine man and good company; we get those books from the library that we like best, and read them for our amusement, write speeches, tell stories and play a little on the fiddle.'

"Hon. Daniel F. Miller, now of Keokuk, and one of the best lawyers and most talented men in the State, and a man of noble and pure impulses, was at that time a member of the House of Representatives, and says that 'during the whole session, Mr. Babcock slept in the parlor in a chair, and that there never was a time that he did not come in—morning, noon or night—greeting them with a smile, and that under any and all circumstances, he was without doubt one of the best men in the world.'

"In 1844, Mr. Babcock moved with his family to Fort Madison, where he established for himself a permanent home. Friends and reputation, that the hands of time cannot obliterate, gathered around him and his memory will live long in the hearts of his friends and acquaintances. Success and good fortune crowned his every effort, and there was not a stone that he upturned but that always proved to have a hidden treasure beneath for him. The smile of fortune pervaded the very atmosphere in which he had a being.

"In 1848, Mr. Babcock was elected to the office of Clerk of the District Court, in which capacity he served four years, his last term expiring in 1852. He retired from that office with an approved record as an honest, faithful and competent public servant. During Mr. Babcock's services as Clerk of the District Court, George H. Williams afterward United States Senator from Oregon, and subsequently United States Attorney General, was District Judge.

"In 1859, Mr. Babcock was appointed Inspector of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison. This appointment was another expression of public confidence in his superior judgment and fidelity to the interests of the community and the commonwealth. Under his supervision and management the present strong and almost insurmountable stone wall around the prison grounds was planned and built. This protection against the escape of convicts is acknowledged to be the equal in all respects of any prison wall in the country.

"All through life Mr. Babcock possessed a great love for books, and struggled hard for the acquisition of that knowledge which would best prepare him for a useful and honorable position among men. He familiarized himself with the principles of general law by closely reading and studying Blackstone and other authorities, which, added to a naturally legal mind, rendered him a good judge of law. In after time, when he became a Justice of the Peace, in which capacity he served for a number of years, it is stated to his honor, that not one of his decisions was ever over-ruled by the District or Supreme Court.

"Mr. Babcock was a victim of asthma, and for more than a quarter of a century was never known to retire to bed at night. An old arm-chair, made soft as down, sufficed for his couch, and in this, with the fumes of saltpeter paper burning by his side, the weary nights passed away. Two children were added to his store of earthly blessings. These are now living monuments to his memory, and live to bless, honor and revere his name, and will continue so to do down to their latest breath. He died in the fifty-eighth year of his age, honored and respected by all. The Odd Fellows, of which order he was a

member, came from all parts of the State to attend his funeral and pay tribute to his worth and memory.'

We have laid him away, wrapped in the mantle of our love, and death is relieved of its gloom, knowing that he awaits us there—

"In that far-away dwelling, wherever it be,
I believe thou hast visions of mine;
And the love that made all things as music to me,
I have not yet learned to resign."

In the hush of the night, on the waste of the sea,
Or alone with the breeze on the hill,
I have ever a presence that whispers of thee,
And my spirit lies down and is still."

Thomas Hale, his wife and four children—two sons, Isaiah and Thomas, and two daughters, Angeline and Amanda—arrived at Fort Madison from Piqua, Miami Co., Ohio, May 29, 1839. Soon after their arrival, Mr. Hale opened a tin-shop, and connected with it a small stock of groceries, on Front street. His capital was limited, and the business of tinner and grocer were combined as a means of making a living for the family. After a year or two, the grocery part of the business was abandoned for a stock of stoves. This was the beginning of the present tin, stove and hardware house of Hesser & Hale. When Isaiah, the eldest son, became of age, in about six years from the time the business was commenced, he became a partner with his father. At the end of eleven years, the elder Hale sold his interest to Frederick Hesser, and the firm became Hesser & Hale. The business has always been conducted on Front street, and is, probably, the oldest tin, stove and hardware firm in Iowa. Mr. Thomas Hale, the founder of the business, and his wife, died several years ago. Thomas Hale, the second son, died February 14, 1871. Angeline, the eldest daughter, married William Wilson, and removed to Wisconsin, where he is a member of the lumber firm of Knapp, Stout & Co. Amanda, the second daughter, married James L. Estes, who was Sheriff when the Hodges were arrested for the murder of Rev. John Miller, of the Mennonite Church, in 1845. Estes and his wife are now living at Rogers Park, Chicago.

The Albrights, James Wilson, and other men of like business character, came in the fall of 1839. On the 30th day of November of that year, James Wilson, Guy Wells and W. G. Albright commenced general merchandising at the upper end of Front street, under the firm name of James Wilson & Co. This firm not only conducted a large dry goods trade, but were actively engaged contracting—furnishing stone for the Penitentiary, and other outside matters. Their business was founded on a solid foundation, and was carefully and judiciously managed.

In 1841, W. G. Albright came up from St. Louis, and bought a half-interest in the store, and the firm became J. W. & W. G. Albright. In 1847, R. W. Albright was admitted as a partner, after which the firm name was Albright & Bros. In 1856, R. W. Albright withdrew, and commenced business for himself. J. W. and W. G. Albright continued together until 1862, when J. W. Albright retired, and opened a general store on his own account. W. G. Albright continued business at the old stand, where he still remains. On the 30th day of November, 1879, if he lives to that date, he will have been in business on Front street for just forty years, and is the oldest continuous merchant in the city of Fort Madison. There are but few, if any, business men in any of the towns along the Mississippi River, who have done business on one street for so many years. And when the great reaper has cut him down, or old age drives him from his accustomed place on Front street to the seclusion of his

well-earned and comfortable home, his absence from that busy thoroughfare will be sensibly noted by those who have been accustomed to see him there almost daily for nearly half a hundred years.

R. W. Albright drifted out of the dry goods trade into the book and stationery business, and continues on Front street. J. W. Albright drifted into the insurance business, and has an office on Front street. It is rarely, if ever, that three brothers remain in business within a few doors of each other for so many years.

Six years have passed since white men began to exercise dominion in the Black Hawk Purchase. In this time, settlements extended to almost every part of the county, and, the names thus far quoted, although they represent but a small part of the settlers, show the rapidity of settlement, progress of development, and the character of the people who followed in the wake of the Indians. Each succeeding year added to the number of "new-comers" until, in 1844, the land was all occupied, and the larger portion of it by men who had made claims and had their improvements well under way, before the country was surveyed. There was a general rush to the Black Hawk Purchase, as soon as the Indians had "cleared out," and no part of the purchase, in the first years of its settlement, received more attention from home-seekers than that part of it included in Lee County.

FRAGMENTS.

INDIAN GLUTTONY.—HOMINY BLOCKS AND LOG CABINS.—WILD GAME.—FIRST CROPS.—AMUSEMENTS OF THE PIONEERS, ETC.

It is now necessary to go back and pick up some fragments of history that lie scattered through the six years that white people have exercised dominion in the old homes of the Sacs and Foxes, that they may be preserved to the descendants and successors of the brave, courageous and industrious men and women who redeemed the country from an Indian wild and started it on the highway to its present proud, prosperous and wealthy condition.

When Alexander Cruickshank settled "out in the wilderness," in 1834, Indians were numerous, and, in 1835, when James, his eldest son, was a baby, Black Hawk was a frequent visitor at his claim-shanty residence. On two occasions, at least, Mrs. Cruickshank prepared meals for the noted chieftain of a once proud and warlike people, but then subdued and spirit-broken, and while she was cooking, he romped with baby Jamie, tossing him up toward the loft of the shanty and catching him as he came down. Mrs. C. said she didn't know which of them enjoyed the romp the most—Black Hawk or the baby.

Black Hawk's last visit to the home of Mr. Cruickshank was about six weeks before his death, in 1838. On that visit, he wore a plug hat, high top boots and leggings, and was very drunk, although he usually sustained the reputation of being a temperance Indian.

In the winter of 1834-35, Black Hawk quartered in the heavy timber along Devil Creek, between Fort Madison and Montrose. His wigwam was made of poles, and was about fifteen feet in diameter, at the base. The poles came to a common center at the top, but were so arranged as to leave an opening for the escape of the smoke; the fire was built on the ground in the center of the wick-e-up. The outside of the wigwam was covered with mats; pieces of wood, about six feet in length, were piled against the mats to hold them in place to keep out the cold and snow; the floor around the fire-place was covered with

mats and skins, and some of the "oldest inhabitants," who visited the fallen chief during that winter, say that his wigwam was as comfortable as any white man's parlor. Mrs. Black Hawk was a model Indian housewife, and kept everything in her wick-e-up as neat and tidy as any of her pale-faced sisters could have done.

Other Indians beside Black Hawk were frequent visitors at the cabins of the settlers. And they never visited a cabin when they were not hungry—no matter at what time of day they came. And they always had tremendous appetites. When food was placed before them, they ate most ravenously, and gorged themselves like an anaconda. If there was enough on the table to glut their appetites, and anything was left, they would gather up the fragments and carry them away for "squaw" or "papoose."

Besides being great eaters, the Indians were inordinately fond of red pepper, and, when any of them were around the cabins of the settlers, if the housewives had any of the red pods in sight, which they wished to keep, they had to spirit them away before their red visitors could get their hands on it, or do without until the next crop.

In those days game was abundant. It was no unusual sight to see a herd of twenty or thirty deer at one time. Turkeys were not very numerous, but prairie chickens were countless. Bears were never seen, and Mr. Cruickshank never knew of but one being killed in this county. Quails and rabbits made their appearance after the settlement was commenced. Wolves were plenty, and played sad havoc with chickens and pigs. The pioneer wives say it was no unusual thing to hear them smelling about the cabin doors, lapping milk from slop-pails after nightfall. Wild bees and rich stores of honey were to be found in every forest, and the tables of the pioneers were nearly always bountifully supplied with that luxury.

The first settlers, says Mr. Cruickshank, lived for the most part on wild game and parched corn, and wore buckskin breeches and hunting-shirts, after the fashion of Daniel Boone, Kentucky's pioneer hunter and noted Indian fighter. In 1833 and 1834, there were no mills west of the Mississippi River in the lands of the Iowas. In the spring of 1835, Hiram C. Smith built a mill with two runs of stone (one for wheat and the other for corn), at what is now Lowell, in Henry County. It was a small concern, and there was no use for the wheat buhr for as much as a year after the mill was completed. Settlers from this side of Skunk River, on which the mill was built, experienced some difficulty in reaching it, because the only means of crossing the river to the mill was by canoes. There were no roads, only trails, and no bridges. When they went to mill there, they had to transfer their grists from whatever means of carriage they had, to canoes, and then "back" it up to the mill. When their grists were ground, they returned the same way. The next nearest mills were on Fox River, near Waterloo, in Clarke County, Mo., and Ralls' Mill, at the present site of Brooklyn, Schuyler Co., Ill. These mills were often visited by the pioneers.

In the fall of 1835, John H. Knapp, erected a horse-mill at Fort Madison. In May, 1835, a Mr. Moffatt began the erection of a mill at Augusta, which was completed late that fall. After it was finished, Moffatt did a paying business. Mr. Cruickshank used to go there to mill, and was sometimes detained a week at a time waiting for his turn. The enterprise of those first mill proprietors, who provided the first settlers with the means of transforming their wheat and corn into the staff of life, is still gratefully remembered by the survivors of those trying times.

In some instances, hominy-blocks were substituted for mills, and the corn crushed as fine as possible in these primitive concerns, and then sifted through a wire sieve and baked in "corn dodgers," Indian "pones" or "johnny cakes." Such corn as some of the first settlers used for bread would hardly be considered fit feed for horses now, but many of the pioneers were glad to get it. Those of them who had this kind of coarse bread and "hog and hominy" for a regular diet the first winter of the settlement of this part of Iowa were esteemed to be in "good fix." Deer were plenty, and if they grew tired of "pork and bacon," or if these articles gave out, the deficiency was easily supplied from the forests and prairies.

As the country settled up, however, mills were built, and "hominy-blocks" or "corn-crushers" went out of use until they only exist in memory. As relics of the "long ago," a description of them will not be out of place.

A tree of suitable size, say from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, was selected from the forest and felled to the ground. If a cross-cut saw happened to be convenient, the tree was "butted," that is, the "curf" end was sawed off so that it would stand steady when ready for use. If there was no cross-cut saw in the neighborhood, strong arms and sharp axes were made to do the work. Then the proper length, from four to five feet, was measured off, and sawed or cut square. When this was done, the block was raised on end, and the work of cutting out a hollow in one or the other of the ends was commenced. This was usually done with a common chopping-ax. Sometimes a smaller one was used. When the cavity was esteemed to be large enough, a fire was kindled in it, and carefully watched until the "ragged edges" were burned away. When completed, the hominy block somewhat resembled a druggist's mortar. Then a pestle or something to crush the corn was necessary. This was usually made from a suitably-sized piece of timber, with an iron wedge attached, the large end down. This completed the machinery, and the block was ready for use. Sometimes one hominy-block accommodated a whole neighborhood, and was the means of staying the hunger of many mouths.

The houses of those days were only cabins—most of them built from round logs. The floors were made from puncheons split from trees of the forest. The doors, door-cheeks, window-cheeks, etc., as well as all other "finishing stuff," was made in the same way, and then dressed down with a broad-ax. The roof was made of clapboards or "shakes" split from some monarch of the forest. The boards were laid on ribs and held in place by weight-poles laid lengthwise, and kept at convenient and suitable distances by "knees." The spaces between the logs were "chinked" with suitable pieces of wood, which were "daubed" over with mud or mortar. Very often a cabin would be completed without the use of a single nail in the entire structure. A mud-and-stick or sod chimney and earthen hearth finished the "cabin." The women baked their "corn dodgers" or "johnny-cakes," cooked their venison or roasted the wild turkeys their husbands killed by these old-fashioned fire-places in skillets, pots and ovens just as nicely as cooks and servants bake the bread and roast the meats on costly stoves and ranges now. They cooked their meals and entertained visitors—people didn't "call" then—at the same time and in the same room, and didn't consider it a disgrace either, to be seen molding their "johnny-cakes" or bending over their skillets and ovens. And the mothers of those days—the brave wives of Iowa's pioneers—were just as happy as the wives and mothers who live in costly mansions in 1879. But by and by the primitive log cabins gave way to hewed-log or frame houses with shingle roofs, plank floors with carpets—rag carpets, may be, that prudent housewives made themselves. They cut the rags,

sewed them together, and, as likely as not, wove them with their own hands. Brick or stone chimneys took the place of the old-fashioned and primitive mud-and-stick or sod chimneys. The first hewed log or frame house was the pride of the neighborhood, and its occupants were considered the first families—the aristocrats—of the settlement.

All the cabins had large fire-places. The back-logs were generally of buck-eye, about six feet in length, and the larger the better. Sometimes there were two, one on top of the other, to throw out the heat. The fore-sticks were of ash, hickory, maple or elm, and the middle-sticks of smaller size. These old-fashioned fire-places were so wide and deep that the ends of the back-logs were favorite sitting-places for the male members of a household. The latch-strings were always out—a sign of welcome and hospitality within.

Many of the first settlers came directly from some of the Southern States—Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina and Virginia. Kentucky, perhaps, had the largest representation, if not direct, at least indirectly by descent, and represented Kentucky customs and habits, and hospitality, and in traveling through the country one will notice that to many of the old houses there are outside chimneys, and very often one at each end of the house. In the country districts of Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas an inside chimney, until within the last ten or fifteen years, was the exception and not the rule. In the Eastern States, an outside chimney has always been the exception. But as the country of the Iowas developed in wealth and prosperity, and the people grew rich, the fire-places to the outside chimneys were closed up, and heating-stoves substituted as a measure of economy. A large per cent of the heat that escaped "up the chimney" is thereby saved, and much less fuel is needed to keep a house warm.

The old primitive log cabins, reminders of the days of small beginnings! But very few of them are in use now. They were abandoned many years ago for a better class of buildings, but a great many of them are still standing, and used for wash-houses, toolhouses, etc. They ought to be preserved as mementos of the "times that tried men's souls" (and women's), and vines and flowers planted around them. With such surroundings, they would make nice summer-houses, and a hundred years hence would be a curiosity to the people who will then hold and exercise dominion in the commonwealth of Iowa.

The first crops of the first settlers were corn, pumpkins, potatoes, turnips, etc.

The interior pioneers experienced a good deal of difficulty in keeping their hogs. Many of them strayed away and were killed in the Mississippi River bottom by persons who had more love for a good dinner than regard for the rights and property of others. Hogs were known to cross the Mississippi River by swimming, as was supposed, to find their way back to their old haunts in Illinois.

The amusements of the pioneer settlers consisted of shooting matches, horse-races, and, when women became plenty enough, puncheon-floor dances. Before Sunday crossed the Mississippi River, the men would often spend that day of rest hunting bee-trees.

Disputes were settled by arbitration. Courts and statute laws were unknown until after the "Strip" was attached to Michigan in 1834. Edley McVey was one of the first Justices of the Peace appointed by Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, but he never transacted any business. The pioneers were a law unto themselves, and among them the laws of honor prevailed to a greater extent than among the people in later years. The *squatters*, as they were

sometimes derisively called, were jealous of their word and their honor. With but very few exceptions, their word was as good as their oath or their bond.

James Cruickshank, who first saw the light of day on the 7th day of May, 1835, was the first child born in the Cruickshank neighborhood. At the time of his birth, his parents were living on the second claim located by Mr. C., as mentioned elsewhere. The cabin in which James was born was located near the site of the present Clay Grove Cemetery.

The first sermon in this neighborhood was preached at the house of George Perkins, on Sugar Creek, by Rev. John Morton, a Baptist minister, in the spring of 1836.

Zedekiah Cleveland and Miss Anna Ware were the first couple married in the Clay Grove settlement. They were married in the winter of 1836. The bride was the daughter of Lindsey Ware, who came from Illinois a few months previous, and settled near the Grove. At last accounts, Mrs. Cleveland was living in Davis County, near the Missouri State line.

Mrs. Ware, the mother of Mrs. Cleveland, was the first death in that neighborhood. She died in August, 1838, and was buried on her husband's farm. Thirty years after burial, when her remains were taken up for re-interment in another place, the pine coffin was found to be perfectly preserved, except one small spot on the lid.

In the spring of 1836, Capt. Parks, of Michigan, a Government Surveyor for twenty years, established the township lines in that part of the county. The section lines were established the same season by an Indiana surveyor.

A man named Turner, from North Carolina, taught the first school in the Clay Grove settlement in the summer of 1839. He occupied a cabin that was built on the claim of George Taylor. The teacher was paid by subscription, at so much per scholar. The first schoolhouse proper in Franklin Township was built of round logs, on the western boundary of Mr. Cruickshank's land, in the beginning of the winter of 1839. Mr. Turner taught the first school in the new building.

In the winter of 1834-35, a large number of Indians were encamped at the site of the present village of Lowell, and Messrs. Walsh & Pise, who opened the first store at Fort Madison, removed their stock of goods up there to secure the Indian trade, but returned to Fort Madison in the spring. John Carroll Walsh, the senior member of the firm, was a very particular friend and favorite of Black Hawk, and was a frequent visitor at his wigwam, and it is said that he was in love with one of Black Hawk's daughters, and that to prevent a marriage with her, his friends persuaded him to return to Maryland, where he became a distinguished and useful citizen. He is now a member of the Maryland State Senate. Pise, his old partner, is dead.

PIONEER TIMES IN SKINNER'S NEIGHBORHOOD.

A night spent at the hospitable home of William Skinner, the pioneer settler in Jefferson Township, enables the writer to present the following paragraphs from the recollections of that venerable and worthy citizen of early times in the neighborhood.

"As a class, the settlers were all hard-working, honest, industrious men and women. The first year or two, neighbors were few and far between, but they kept coming in and making claims all around. Each additional new-comer was welcomed with open-handed hospitality. But very few of the first settlers had much more than they needed themselves, of either money, clothing, house-furniture or house-room. But doors were never closed in a new-comer's face.

People were neighborly then in a true sense, and when a new-comer had located a claim and was ready to raise his cabin, every able-bodied man within a circuit of ten miles turned out to help pile up the cabin, and they never quit till it was under roof.

"People hadn't much time for either amusement or social intercourse. They were too busy making rails, building fences, cutting and hauling logs to build cabins, etc., to fool away their time hunting after anything that didn't promise to add to their hopes of an easier day in the years to come. The settlers were always friendly, and frequently visited each other, and while the men indulged in the discussion of such themes as interested them, the women knitted, and talked and smoked, for in those days it was not considered unlady-like for women to smoke. In fact, smoking was more commonly indulged in by women than by men.

"People lived plain and didn't put on any style then. They made no attempt at display, and, when, perchance, some of the young people concluded to leave the old folks and set up for themselves, they didn't receive much of a 'setting out.' Brides didn't receive presents then as they do in these days. Some who had nothing but a single suit of clothes each, when they were married, settled right down to hard work and economy, and in a few years were well to do. Young people married for love then, and worked to earn homes."

Tom McGuire married Axtel McCullough's sister, and moved into a little 8x10 cabin that stood not far from the place now known as Primrose. Pretty soon after they commenced housekeeping, Mr. Skinner had occasion to pass that way, and he stopped in to see them. When he entered the cabin, Tom and his wife were seated flat on the puncheon floor, before the log fire, eating mush and milk from an iron pot that stood between them. Each one of them had an iron spoon and a tin cup, and that was about all the table-furniture they had. They had neither chairs nor benches to sit on, nor a table to eat from. And this was not an isolated case.

The first couple married in Mr. Skinner's vicinity were a daughter of David Penrod and a young man named Martin, in 1837. The ceremony was performed by Hawkins Taylor, Esq., then a Justice of the Peace at West Point, but now a well-known citizen of Washington, D. C. Taylor wrote an account of this wedding which appeared in the *Annals of Iowa*, in January, 1874, and, as a characteristic sketch of the times of the early settlers it is here inserted.

In 1836, David Penrod came to Lee County and took a claim in the timber a mile south of West Point. He came from Johnson County, Ill. His business in Illinois was that of a hunter, the game being deer, turkey and hog. As the country settled up, hog-hunting was most profitable, and his table was oftener served with pork than venison. Unfortunately some meddlesome persons complained to the grand jury about his hog-hunting. Some of his friends being on the jury, they posted him of the charge, which made him so indignant that he left the State, and left it without being particular as to the manner of his going. He brought with him to Iowa a dog, a gun, a wife and two daughters, and built on his claim a small log shanty, dirt floor, clapboard roof and no loft. He had two beds, supported on two poles, one end resting on a fork driven into the ground, and the other end in a crack between the logs. On top of these poles were cross sticks for slats, running into a crack of the cabin. On these was some straw, a few deer skins and an old quilt. The two beds covered nearly all of one end of the house. The only seats were three-legged stools, and the table was a puncheon.

"Fuge Martin courted one of the daughters with success, and I was employed to bind the bargain. About the middle of the afternoon of the wedding-day, I slipped out from home, hoping to get off without being seen, but some of the boys about town had heard of the wedding and were watching my movements, so that I hardly got through the ceremony before half a dozen came rushing in to see the fun. The bride was dressed in a copperas, home-spun dress, Tennessee stripe, and barefooted. Penrod and wife were sitting, one in each corner, near the fire, on stools and both looking savage. Neither spoke to me. Martin and his grandfather

Clark, with the Penrod family, made up the party when I got there. Grandfather Clark was one of the early characters of the country. He never came to town without getting tight, and every other word with him was, "Hello, Molly." Grandfather Clark, as soon as I went in said "Hello, Molly, they think my grandson is not good enough for their gal. Hello, Molly, I think its an even swap. Hello, Molly, Fuge is no account, but hello, Molly, he's as good as the Penrods. Hello, Molly, Fuge, bring out your gal."

About this time the crowd came out from town, when old Penrod got furious but no body paid any attention to him. Fuge and his 'gal' stood up and I tied them, when the grandpap took from his pocket a flask of "forty-rod" whisky, approved brand, and said: "Hello, Molly, let's have a drink." After taking a good swig, he offered it to me, when I refused. "Hello, Molly, never heard of the like before." He then gave the bride a suck, which she appeared to enjoy, then her sister, then the bridegroom, and after that he offered it to Penrod and wife but they indignantly refused, probably the first time in their lives that they ever refused such beverages. The old man then looked at his flask and the new arrivals, but he saw that it would not go round when he turned to the newly-married pair and drank their health. "Hello, Molly, here's to you, hoping that the first may be a gal and a boy; hello, Molly."

A few weeks after this, I married a nephew of Grandfather Clark, of his own name, a Miss Duke being the bride—a rather dashing-looking young lady, and fashionably dressed for that day among the timber settlers. Young Clark had only a couple of weeks' acquaintance with her, having met her at a "settlers' party." About four or five months after the wedding, the old man Clark came dashing into the store at West Point, and his first words were: "Hello, Molly; Frank's wife has got a little one, but Hello, Molly, she's good enough for him, if she'd had two." The incident created no unpleasantness in the family. Clark was a philosopher. My fees are still outstanding, but the splicing remained solid, without flaw. Clark and his wife were living in Missouri at last accounts.

In the fall of 1835, William Hunter was the "village blacksmith" at West Point, and on one occasion Skinner went there to get some hoes sharpened. When the work was completed, he started home by way of Lewis Pitman's, who lived east, and possessing a wide-spread reputation as a water-witch, Pitman insisted that Mr. Skinner must show him where to dig for water. Skinner had no faith in the belief that any one could tell where water could be found beneath the earth's surface, and always thought it was a humbug, but he cut a forked witch-hazel, and went through the maneuvers, and indicated a spot where he thought water could be reached in a reasonable depth. The well was dug and water was found, but Mr. Skinner says he didn't know anything more about it than the man in the moon.

Going home from Mr. Pitman's, Mr. Skinner was caught in a terrible storm, and lost his way in the brush. After floundering around awhile, he dismounted and hitched his horse to the limb of a convenient tree and then sat down, with his gun between his knees, to await the coming of daylight. All night long he was exposed to the pitiless storm. His faithful dog Bull lay close to his side, and was the means of keeping him partially warm, but far from comfortable. Day dawned at last, and Mr. Skinner found his way home in a shivering condition.

A Mr. Emmett, who lived on the top of the hill on the road from Fort Madison to Mr. Skinner's, who died in 1837, was the first death in this neighborhood. The remains of Mr. Emmett were buried in the grave-yard near the present residence of George Wilson. Old Mr. Duke died soon after and was buried in the cemetery near the present residence of James Cooney.

The first sermon in the neighborhood was preached at the house of the widow Norman in 1838. The name of the preacher is forgotten. The first regular preacher in the neighborhood was a Rev. Mr. Elmore, a Baptist minister, who preached at the houses of the settlers. Mr. Elmore lived near Oquawka, Ill.

Mr. Skinner relates this story of a dog fennel doctor: A son of Mrs. Norman fell out of a walnut-tree and broke one of his ribs. A new doctor had recently settled at West Point, and he was called to reduce the fracture. The doctor came, looked wise, but didn't know how to get at the broken rib, but, after

scratching his head to stir up his anatomical knowledge, he finally put his finger on his nose, looked wise, and ordered Mrs. Norman to make a pot of mush. She immediately complied, and when it was ready the doctor made the boy gorge himself with mush and milk so as to press the broken rib out to its place.

John McClintock, son of the widow McClintock, who lived in the neighborhood, was the first school-teacher, and taught the first school in an old cabin that stood near the present residence of Henry Judy.

In the fall of 1835, Mr. Skinner had a surplus of potatoes, but there were but two neighbors who needed to buy—Alexander Cruickshank and Z. Cleveland. Cruickshank carried away two sacks full on horse-back, and Cleveland carried away what he needed, but Skinner did not want to receive any pay from either of them. But Mr. Cleveland felt in duty bound to pay for what he got, and insisted on paying for them. Skinner refused to accept money in payment, and to compromise the matter, Cleveland came over one Sunday and made one hundred rails to square the account.

GOING TO MILL UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

In the winter of 1835-36, Mr. William Skinner, the first settler in Jefferson Township, loaded ten or twelve bushels of corn on an ox-cart and started to the Fox River mill, near Waterloo, Clarke County, Mo. The weather was stinging cold, and the creeks and rivers were bridged over with ice. When he reached the Des Moines River, he tied old rags on his oxen's feet to keep them from slipping on the ice, and crossed over without mishap of any kind. He reached the mill, and when his turn came, his corn was ground into meal, and he commenced the return trip. In coming home, he took what was known in those days as the upper route, via the Big Mound. Night overtook him near the cabin of a man named Howard, a preacher, who had made a claim and built a cabin in the Big Mound neighborhood. Howard's cabin was about thirty feet square, but was neither "chinked" nor "daubed." The cracks and crevices were all open, and not very inviting as a retreat from the cold, but "any port in time of a storm," thought Mr. Skinner. Howard had taken two yoke of oxen with him when he settled there, and feed running short, he killed them to keep them from starving to death; and when Skinner reached the cabin he found the carcass of an ox hanging up at each corner of the building. He made application for the privilege of remaining in the cabin over night, but Howard declined to extend such hospitality, a rare instance of meanness among the pioneers, and Mr. Skinner and his companion were forced to camp out. They built a brush fire in the snow in sight of the cabin and lay by it all night. In the morning, the journey for home was resumed and completed by nightfall.

Mr. Skinner had a single silver ten-cent piece left when he reached the Howard cabin, which he exchanged for a rib from one of the bovine carcasses, before mentioned, but it was so tough it wouldn't cook, and it was thrown away. Even the wolves couldn't eat it.

A PIONEER DOG.

When Skinner came to Iowa, he brought a large Newfoundland dog with him, whose memory deserves to be preserved. His name was "Bull," and his transportation from Cincinnati to Fort Edwards cost Mr. Skinner just \$4. He was a sensible fellow, fond of his master's family and watchful of their interests; good-natured, unless abused, but liable to resent an insult, as Henry D. Bartlett, still living at Keokuk, can testify by pointing to a scar on his leg

which was left there from a bite from Bull, when Henry informed him by a push that he must not rub his wet sides against a boy's Sunday clothes.

The Indians were thoroughly afraid of Bull, for he would attack any of them who seemed inclined to lay hands on his master's goods, or to come into his cabin uninvited. He was a favorite with the soldiers at Des Moines, when Mr. Skinner lived there, and knew the bugle-call to dinner and answered it just as promptly as the soldiers themselves, for they always shared their rations with him.

When his master moved to his claim on Sugar Creek, Bull was taken along, and for a long while was as contented and happy as need be. But there came a time when some of the officers of the fort went out to visit Mr. Skinner. Their presence seemed to revive old memories, and Bull followed them to Montrose. At last, the soldiers missed the sagacious old fellow, and it was supposed that, as he was sleek and fat, the Indians caught him at a disadvantage and made a feast of him.

DENMARK SETTLEMENT.

RAIL-PEN HABITATIONS, ETC.

The honor of pioneering the way to what is now Denmark Township belongs to John M. Forrest, who settled on the land now included in the farm of Mr. A. Frazier, in Section 25, in 1833. Forrest was a Tennessean, a surveyor by education, and came to the Black Hawk Purchase with the intention of following that business. The climate, however, proved too severe for his feeble constitution, and he sold his claim, in 1837, and removed to Arkansas.

John O. Smith, the present Postmaster at the village of Denmark, was the second settler. Mr. Smith was born in North Carolina, but spent most of his boyhood's days in Alabama, to which State his parents removed when he was quite young. In later years, he removed from Alabama to Hancock County, Ill., and came from Illinois to the Denmark country in March, 1835, and located a claim about one and a half miles east of the present site of the village of Denmark, in what is now Section 34.

After cutting a set of cabin-logs, Mr. Smith returned to Illinois for his family, and a team to draw the logs to the site he had selected for his cabin. An ox-team and wagon were procured, and loaded with what few household goods they had, and what he supposed would be corn enough to feed the oxen while he was hauling the cabin-logs. But they were delayed so long on the journey, the most of the delay being at the crossing of the Mississippi, that nearly all the corn was used up before they reached their claim, on the 1st of April, 1835. There was no feed to be had west of the Mississippi at that time, and Smith was compelled to send the team back to Illinois before the logs were hauled. His family consisted of his wife and one child, and they must be provided with a shelter. So he went to work and made rails and built a pen, made clapboards and closed it for a dwelling-place. Quilts, coverlets, blankets and some pieces of carpet were hung around the pen as a protection against the elements. They lived in this pen six weeks before his cabin-logs were hauled, and the cabin raised and made habitable.

Next to Forrest, Smith's nearest neighbors, at that time, were in what is now Washington Township, two and a half and three miles distant, where Joseph White, Samuel Ross and Benjamin Box had settled the year previous. White came there from Nauvoo. Ross was from Louisville, Ky., and, says

Mr. Smith, "was a man of fine education, and too good a man to settle in so new a country." Benjamin Box was a brother to John Box, who had settled near Jonas Knapp's. Joshua Owens, the first Sheriff of Lee County, and Isaac Briggs, who were related to Smith, came pretty soon after he did, and settled in what is now Washington Township.

FRONTIER GENEROSITY.

Rough and rude though the surroundings may have been, the pioneers were none the less honest, sincere, hospitable and kind in their social relations. It is true, as a rule, that there is a greater degree of real humanity among pioneers of any country than there is when the country becomes older and richer. If there is an absence of refinement, that absence is more than compensated in the presence of generous hearts and truthful lives. They are bold, courageous, industrious, enterprising and energetic. Generally speaking, they are earnest thinkers, and possessed of a diversified fund of useful, practical information. They are void of hypocrisy themselves and despise it in others. They hate cowardice and shams of every kind, and above all things, falsehood and deception, and maintain and cultivate a sterling integrity and fixedness of purpose that seldom permits them to prostitute themselves to any narrow policy of imposture or artifice.

Such were the characteristics of the men and women who pioneered the way to the country of the Sac and Fox Indians. Those who visited them in their cabins in a social capacity, or settled among them as real occupants of the soil, were always welcome as long as they proved themselves true men or women. The stranger who came among them and claimed shelter, food and a place to sleep, was made as welcome as one of the household. To tender them pay in return for their hospitality, was only to insult the better feelings of their nature. If a neighbor fell sick and needed care and attention, the whole neighborhood was interested. If a cabin was to be raised, every man "turned out," and oftentimes the women, too, and while the men piled up the logs that fashioned the primitive dwelling-place, the women prepared the dinner. Sometimes it was cooked by big log fires at the site where the cabin was building. In other cases, the meal was prepared at the nearest cabin, and at the proper hour was carried to where the men were at work. If one neighbor killed a beef, a pig, or a deer, every other family in the neighborhood was sure to receive a piece of it, and a welcome remembrance it often proved. One of the few remaining pioneers remarked: "In those days we were neighborly in a *true* sense. We were all on an equality. Aristocratic feelings were unknown and would not have been tolerated. What *one* had, we *all* had, and that was the happiest period of my life. But to-day, if you lean against a neighbor's shade-tree, he will charge you for it. If you are poor and happen to fall sick, you may lie and suffer almost unattended, or go to the poorhouse; and just as like as not the man who would report you to the authorities as a subject of county care, would charge the county for making the report." This declaration was made, not because the facts exist as he put them, but to show the contrast between the feelings and practices of the pioneers of the long ago, and the people of the present.

As an instance of pioneer generosity and liberality, Mr. Smith relates the following:

In 1835, Mr. Smith raised a pretty fair crop of potatoes, but not enough sod-corn to carry him through the winter, and found it necessary to buy. "Old Frankie Redding," as he come to be called, had settled in what is now Des Moines County, near Augusta, a year or so before Mr. Smith made his

claim, and had raised a good crop of corn, quite a surplus over what he needed for his own use, and had corn to sell. Smith heard of the fact, and paid him a visit with a view to buying enough to supply his wants. When he arrived at Redding's place, he found him busy gathering his corn, and making his business known, Mr. Redding gave him a searching look, and asked, "Have you the money to pay for the corn, Mr. Smith?" "Yes, sir," replied Smith. "Have you a team to haul it away?" "Yes." "Well, Mr. Smith," said Old Frankie, "you can't have any of this corn."

The answer was so blunt and emphatic, and so entirely unexpected, that Smith was nonplused. It seemed so contrary to the usual practice of the first settlers to refuse to divide with their less fortunate neighbors, that he marveled what kind of a man this corn-rich nabob could be. He buckled up courage, however, and demanded a reason for such seeming selfishness. "Well," replied Redding, "there are a good many new settlers who have located near me who are not as well off as you are. They have no money to pay for corn and no teams to haul it away, and I am saving my surplus for them. You have money and a team, and can go somewhere else." Smith could scarcely credit the statement, and afterward took pains to satisfy himself that it was honestly made. Five years afterward Redding told Smith that he had not yet got his pay for all the corn credited out that fall, but said he, "it will be returned to me when I have quit raising corn."

Smith came home, took his team and went to the Mississippi River, opposite Pontoosuc, Ill., at which place he bought what corn he wanted. A son of Black Hawk was camped on the west side of the river, and Smith employed some squaws to bring his grain across in canoes. Owing to the rough water they were nearly two days in getting it over.

A PREACHER IN THE WILDERNESS.

You raised these hallowed walls; the desert smiled,
And paradise was opened in these wilds.—*Pope.*

The first religious services (preaching) in this part of Lee County were held at the cabin of Squire Owens, who was one of the founders of the Lost Creek Church. The services were conducted by Rev. David Chance, a Christian (sometimes irreverently called Campbellites, after the founder of that branch of the Christian Church) minister, who lived in what is now Des Moines County. [The exact date of this first sermon has been forgotten.] There were not more than a dozen or twenty persons present, and they were there without regard to fashion or display. There was neither organ nor organized choir to add vocal melody to the occasion. The preacher gave out the hymn, two lines at a time, something after the following manner:

"Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;"

then, raising his voice, the preacher led in singing. When these two lines were rendered, he lined the next two—

"Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create and He destroy;"

and resuming the last measure of the tune, completed the stanza, and so on, to the end of the hymn.

At that meeting the seeds were sown that grew into the organization of the Lost Creek Christian Church, which is believed to be the oldest church organization in the State of Iowa. The organization was perfected at the cabin of

'Squire Owens, on the 6th day of April, 1836. The society was made up from the families of Samuel Ross, Joshua Owens, Isaac Briggs, John Box, P. P. Jones, Frederick Lowry, Dr. Stephenson, Samuel Thombs, Col. Jonas Rice, Samuel Briggs, John Stephenson, John O. Smith, John Wren, Silas Gregg, Barzilla Mothershead, Carroll Payne, and others of that day and generation. In the beginning, Joshua Owens, Isaac Briggs, John Box and P. P. Jones were the active, guiding members, and to their energy, zeal and devotion to the interests of the pioneer society, and their discretion and judgment in meeting and overcoming obstacles of opposition when the society was in its infancy, is attributed much of the success and usefulness that have attended the organization to the present. In 1838, John Thompson settled in the neighborhood, and became an Elder in the society. The organization has always been maintained intact, and but few Sabbaths have passed since the 6th of April, 1836, that services have not been held and well attended. The ministrations of Elder Thompson are held in sacred remembrance by the members of this society. He was an eminently good man in all the relations of life, and his death was sincerely lamented.

Pretty soon after the organization was perfected, the society took possession of a house which Briggs had erected for a dwelling, and in which services were held until the present church edifice was built in 1849.

John Box, named above as one of the founders of this church, moved to Davis County, about fifteen years ago, to live with a son, and died there in 1876.

The first school was taught in a small cabin on the farm of David Tibbetts, in the year 1837. The name of the teacher was Williams. He died a few years afterward, and his remains lie buried on the present farm of John Stenger, Section 10, Washington Township.

A man named Pedigo, who settled near Skunk River, was the first one of the pioneers to this part of Lee County to be called to "quit this mournful vale," and to be carried away and left in the "silent city of the dead." His death occurred in the fall of 1835, and was the first in the neighborhood.

The first funeral sermon was preached at the burial of a son of John O. Smith, who died in August, 1837. Rev. Micajah Rowland was the preacher.

Mr. Smith occupied his claim for thirty years—years that were full of trials and tribulations. In that time, he lost the son whose death was the occasion of the funeral sermon just quoted. When the hardships of pioneer life had vanished before his industry and economy, he built a fine frame residence, which was destroyed by fire soon after it was completed. About the same time, a man for whom he had indorsed in the sum of \$2,000 failed to meet the obligation, and he was left to "foot the bill." He was houseless and \$2,000 in debt.

On the 11th day of August, 1862, two sons, aged respectively fourteen and seventeen years, were drowned in Skunk River, near Augusta. On the 9th of September following, another son who had grown to manhood and gone to seek his fortune on the Pacific Slope, was cruelly assassinated in California. Mrs. Smith, the wife and mother, died on the 12th of December, 1863. On the 4th of December, 1865, Mr. Smith nearly severed his foot with a chopping-ax. A disease of the bones set in, and amputation became necessary, and on the fortieth day after the accident his right leg was taken off between the ankle and knee joints. Thus disabled from farm work, he sold his farm, stock, etc., and removed to the village of Denmark, where he is now serving as Postmaster.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MEMORY OF A. W. HARLAN.

HOW GILES SULLIVAN PERSUADED A CLERK TO ISSUE A MARRIAGE LICENSE.—THE FIRST SETTLER ON THE DES MOINES.—COURTING BY MOONLIGHT.—MAIL FACILITIES, ETC., ETC.

A. W. Harlan, who has lived for twenty-five years in Van Buren Township, first came to what is now Lee County in 1834. He is a native of Indiana, and prior to 1834, was, for several years, trading on the Lower Mississippi. In his young days, he was lithe and active, fond of sport, and when it came to a wrestle, either with white man or Indian, the size of his opponent was a matter of small consideration. He has often swam the Mississippi River, below the mouth of the Ohio, for amusement.

Mr. Harlan first landed in what is now Lee County September 10, 1834, crossing the river in a leaky canoe from Montebello. The nearest ferry at that time was at Warsaw, a small boat, propelled by horse-power, and owned and operated by Lieut. Wilcox, who had been an officer in the army at Fort Edwards.

Harlan was employed by Lieut. Crossman in building the barracks at Fort Des Moines. He was the owner of a horse which, when not needed for use, was turned out to graze below the barracks. Giles Sullivan lived near Nashville in 1833 and 1834, and traded with the Indians, and when the dragoons occupied the fort, had quite a trade supplying them with whisky. One day a stranger from Kentucky, riding a good horse which had become lame, stopped at Sullivan's cabin and wished to trade his horse for one better able to travel. Sullivan caught Harlan's horse which was grazing in the neighborhood, and, without consulting Harlan, an exchange was made, much to Sullivan's advantage. Harlan had great difficulty in getting pay for his horse, and finally, to secure himself, took a small stock of whisky from Sullivan, and began cultivating the patronage of the soldiers. Col. Kearney came down to see him one day, and, threatening destruction to his liquors if his trade with the soldiers was not stopped, Harlan shortly afterward sold out to Ezra Overall, who soon after met the fate which Harlan had escaped.

The cabin occupied by Giles Sullivan was one and a half miles below Nashville, on what came to be known in after years as the "Burtis" place, and was built by John Tollman before he took his claim on the Des Moines River, opposite St. Francisville. Sullivan had been a trader with the Indians for many years, and could speak their language fluently. He was a reckless character, and is described by Harlan as his "evil genius."

Sullivan courted the daughter of old man Willis, who lived in Illinois, near Montebello, then the county seat of Hancock County. The girl was willing, but the family were opposed to the match, and, as she was under age, the question was how to get the license. Sullivan went to the Clerk's office one day, when only that officer was in, tendered the necessary fee, and demanded the papers. The officer refused without being satisfied of the parent's consent, when Sullivan stepped to the fire-place, took up a shovel full of live coals, and, pointing to a box in which the records of the office were kept, and said: "Now, d—n you, issue that license, or I'll throw these coals in your box of papers, and knock you down with the shovel." The officer believed Sullivan would do as he said, and, with visions of a burning building over his head, issued the license. Sullivan took the paper, and, with the girl, proceeded to a Methodist preacher, with whom he had a previous understanding, and they were married.

Sullivan left the vicinity of Nashville in December, 1834, and settled at what is now Bentonsport, Van Buren County. He died many years ago, but his wife, the better half of him, was still living at last accounts, near Lancaster, Mo.

John Tollman was the first settler in Lee County, on the Des Moines River. In the fall of 1834, his cabin, which stood nearly opposite St. Francisville, Mo., looked as if it might have been built two or three years. Previous to locating here, he had lived a short distance below Nashville. He was an Eastern man, and had been a United States soldier. His wife was a half-breed. Dr. Samuel Hearn, who got his title by peddling pills for Dr. Galland, bought his claim on the Des Moines River, and Tollman moved to what is now Van Buren County, first to Summit and then to Iowaville. Afterward, still keeping as near the Indian lands as possible, he moved to Soap Creek, in Davis County, where he died a few years later.

Dr. Samuel Hearn and members of the family continued to own the claim purchased from Tollman, until his death some five or six years ago, at the residence of his son-in-law, Johnson Meek. He was buried on the farm. His daughter, Mrs. Meek, in her youthful days was possessed of a remarkably luxurious head of hair, coal-black in color, but age has changed it to snow-white.

In 1834, some men were sent over from Missouri by William Phelps, who lived near "Sweet Home," and about two acres of ground was cleared and planted in corn, on what is now A. W. Harlan's farm, in Van Buren Township. Josiah Roberts made some addition to the corn-patch the next year.

COURTING AND DANCING IN PIONEER TIMES.

Some of the ladies may wish to know how courting was done in those days. It was done by moonlight, principally, and, if not in that way, in the house with the lights out and the embers covered with ashes. That was a good way, too. Those were the days when people went sleigh-riding in ox-wagons, and danced on puncheon floors. Sometimes the joists were not high enough to admit of a tall gentleman dancing, but in that case, he danced between them. Once in a while an amusing scene would occur, by one end of a puncheon tipping up and striking somebody in the face, but such occurrences were not common.

PIONEER MAIL-CARRIERS.

"About 1834," says Capt. James W. Campbell, "Robert McBride carried the first horse mail from St. Francisville to Montrose, and from Montrose to Keokuk. At that time, Palmyra, Mo., was the distributing post office for all the country west and northwest of that point." Afterward, according to M^r. Harlan, George Harlan carried the mail from Rock Island to Dubuque; Dr. Hearn from Flint Hills to St. Francisville, Mo., by way of Fort Madison, and A. W. Harlan from St. Francisville to Keosauqua. The Government refusing to provide facilities, A. W. Harlan established post offices and appointed Postmasters on his route, on his own responsibility. They worked without pay, however.

Nathan Smith, now living at St. Francisville, Mo., carried the mail on horse-back from Warsaw, Ill., to Rock Island, in 1828. His route was on the east side of the river.

LEARNING TO TALK INDIAN.

In the early days, the first settlers were ambitious to be able to talk and understand Indian. Mr. Harlan states that he never mastered the language,

but he could understand the talk of an Indian better than he can now decipher one of Judge Johnstone's letters. Giles Sullivan, with whom he was associated in 1834, and afterward, had, from his long intercourse with the Indians, became well versed in their customs and language, and could converse with them readily. In the winter of 1834 Sullivan and Harlan paid a visit to Black Hawk's camp, on Devil Creek. They called at the lodge of old Not-ta-wa, who, by Harlan's request, related the origin of the creek's name.

"The old Indian reached up both hands, spread out his fingers, slapped his hands together once, then stuck up one finger. Then Sullivan said to me: 'Eleven years; keep still.' The old Indian talked and gesticulated for some time. His squaw at one time made a vigorous gesture toward me saying: 'Che-wa-lis-ki Man-i-tou See-po.' I was somewhat alarmed, and thought she was going to strike me; but I afterward learned that she was only giving emphasis to the name of the creek. Eleven years back from that time, as Not-ta-wa told it, would have made it about 1823, when most of the Indians lived near the mouth of Rock River, in Illinois. Quite a large party came down to this creek to make she-se-pac (sugar). Their sugar-camps or boiling-places extended several miles up the creek. They had an excellent run for three or four days, when the weather suddenly became sultry, even hot. A fog came on, and seemed to hang on the trees, near the surface of the ground, with occasional openings so they could see the clear sky above; yet there was occasional lightning on the under side of the fog, but no thunder. The fog grew thicker and the lightning increased in brightness, but still no thunder could be heard. At last, the earth began to tremble, and a legion of devils came down the creek, riding on a big wave of water that stood up square in front about ten feet high. The devils looked like balls of fire, and ran in every direction, caught every Indian they could and carried them off bodily, and their remains were never found. They also carried off their kettles of sirup. Hence the name, 'Che-wa-lis-ki Man-i-tou Se-po,' or Evil Spirit River. The corruption to Devil Creek was easy."

DRIVING CATTLE FROM ST. CHARLES, MO., TO THE SELKIRK SETTLEMENT IN BRITISH AMERICA—THE FIRST DROVE TO ENTER IOWA.

The following account of the first drove of cattle that ever crossed Iowa in any direction, was given to A. W. Harlan by Giles Sullivan, who accompanied the drove from their starting-point, St. Charles, Mo., as far as the Des Moines River:

In 1815, just after the close of the British war, Lord Selkirk, who had established a colony on the Red River of the North, in the British Possessions, arranged with a citizen of New York to deliver at the colony 500 head of cattle. St. Charles, Mo., was the nearest point at which the cattle could be obtained, and the contract was sublet to "Old Dick Carr" and B. Lewis Musick. Carr and Musick were energetic men, and soon had their cattle collected, buying mostly on credit until they had completed the contract. Giles Sullivan was hired to assist in driving as far as the Des Moines River. They came up the Mississippi bottom and crossed the Des Moines about where St. Francisville is now situated, and stopped for several days on the Sand Prairie, near the present village of Vincennes. Here Sullivan left them, and Carr and Musick, with other assistants, proceeded up the divide between Skunk and Des Moines Rivers, passing through String Prairie, toward Big Mound, and must have passed very near Absalom Anderson's present farm. The Indians troubled them to some extent, and succeeded in stealing some of their stock; but no serious loss was

experienced. In due course of time, they reached Selkirk's settlement, where his agent, well pleased with the cattle, issued a bill of exchange for their value in the name of the original contractor. Carr and Musick made their way home, striking the Mississippi River about St. Paul, from which point they came in canoes. They handed over the draft to the contractor, who, by some sort of hocus pocus, cheated Carr and Musick out of every dollar.

John S. McCune, of St. Louis, the king of the steamboat trade, got his first start in the world by helping drive cattle from Louisiana, Mo. (where he was partially raised), to the Selkirk settlement. Whether he went through with Carr and Musick, the writer is not advised; but it is certain that he made some two or three trips to the Selkirk settlement as a cattle-driver when he was quite a young man.

WISCONSIN TERRITORY.

Wisconsin Territory was organized under act of Congress, approved April 20, 1836. The act declared "that from and after the 3d day of July next, the country included within the following boundaries shall constitute a separate Territory, for the purpose of temporary government, by the name of Wisconsin; that is to say: bounded on the east by a line drawn from the northeast corner of the State of Illinois, through the middle of Lake Michigan, to a point in the middle of said Lake, and opposite the main channel of Green Bay, and through said channel and Green Bay to the mouth of the Menominee River; thence through the middle of the main channel of the said river, to that head of said river nearest to the Lake of the Desert; thence in a direct line to the middle of said lake; thence through the middle of the main channel of the Montreal River to its mouth; thence with a direct line across Lake Superior, to where the territorial line of the United States last touches said lake, northwest; thence on the north, with said territorial line, to the White-earth River; on the west, by a line from the said boundary line, following down the middle of the main channel of the White-earth River to the Missouri River; and down the middle of the main channel of the Missouri River to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and on the south, from said point due east to the northwest corner of the State of Missouri; and thence with the boundaries of the State of Missouri and Illinois, as already fixed by act of Congress."

These boundaries included all the territory now included in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and all that part of Dakota Territory lying on the east side of the Missouri River, and also that part of that Territory on the west of the Missouri River and north of the White-earth River to the British Possessions.

The act, under which Wisconsin Territory was organized, was approved by President Jackson, who appointed Henry Dodge,* of Missouri, to be Governor of the new dependency. Soon after entering upon the duties of the position, Gov. Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken, and the population of the two counties on the west side of the Mississippi River, Dubuque and Des Momes, aggregated 10,531. An election (by proclamation) was ordered to be held on the first Monday in October, 1836, for members of the Territorial Legislature. This assembly of territorial Solons and law-makers convened at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, on the 25th day of the same month.

* Gov. Dodge was born in Vincennes, Ind., and emigrated to Cape Girardeau County, Mo., when quite young.

The second act of the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, was entitled "An act to establish the Judicial Districts of the Territory, and for other purposes." Section 1 of this act provided that the counties of Crawford and Iowa (Wisconsin) should constitute the First Judicial District; that the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines should constitute the Second Judicial District, and that the counties of Brown and Milwaukee (Wisconsin) should constitute the Third Judicial District.

Section 2 assigned Charles Dunn, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Wisconsin, to the First District; David Irvin, Associate Justice of said Court, to the Second District, and William C. Frazer, Associate Justice, etc., to the Third District.

Act No. 4, was entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the appointment of Sheriffs, and to define their duties and powers," passed by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan, on the 23d day of April, 1833, which required the bonds of said Sheriff to be approved by two Judges of the County or Circuit Court of the proper county, was repealed, and so amended as to allow the bonds of the Sheriffs of the several counties to be approved by the Judge of the District Court of the proper county, or by any two Justices of the Peace of the same county, in the same manner as the said Judges of the County or Circuit Court might have done.

Act number six, approved November 17, 1836, authorized the Judges of the several judicial districts to appoint a clerk of each court of their respective districts previous to holding the first term of each court, who should hold their offices until the first term of the court for which they should be appointed, and until their successors were appointed and qualified.

The twenty-first act, approved December 7, 1836, was entitled, "An act dividing the county of Des Moines into several new counties." Section 1 of this act defined the boundaries of Lee County in the words following :

*Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin, That the country included within the following limits, to wit: Beginning at the most southern outlet of Skunk River, on the Mississippi; thence in a northern direction, passing through the grove on the head of the Northern Branch of Lost Creek; and thence to a point corresponding with the range line dividing Ranges Seven and Eight; and thence south with said line to the Des Moines River; thence down the middle of the same to the Mississippi; and thence up the Mississippi to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, set off into a separate county, by the name of Lee.**

Section 8 provided that the District Court should "be held at the town of Madison, in the county of Lee on the last Monday in March and on the last Monday in August in each year; in the town of Farmington, in the county of Van Buren, on the second Monday in April and the Second Monday in September of each year."

Cook County was attached to *Musquitine* for judicial purposes.

SEC. 11. This act to be in force from and after its passage, and until the end of the next annual session of the Legislative Assembly, and no longer. P. H. ENGLE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

HENRY S. BAIRD, *President of the Council.*
Approved December 7, 1837.

H. DODGE.

The origin of the name of Lee County is a subject of controversy. In a letter to the editor of *Annals of Iowa*, dated October 16, 1868, Julius A. Reed says Dr. Galland told him that when Lee County was formed it was proposed to call it after him; but he objected, and proposed it be called Lee, after Lee, of the New York Land Company, and it was adopted. Others claim it was

* Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, *Musquitine*, and Cook (now Scott) were created under the same act.

named after Gen. R. E. Lee, of Confederate notoriety, who surveyed the Des Moines Rapids, in 1834. He has been written to on the subject, but has no knowledge of such claim being founded on fact.

Gen. Albert Lea, after whom the town of Albert Lea, Minn., was named, now living at Corsicana, Texas, and who was in the Confederate Army, has written a letter since this work was commenced, in which he claims that the county was named for him. He says he was present at the Legislature when the bill was passed under which the county was organized, and that the name was spelled *Lea* in the original bill, and that the orthography was changed (accidentally) by the clerks in copying, etc. He suggested, in his letter on the subject, which was addressed to Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Bench, that measures be taken to restore the orthography. The claim of Gen. Lea, however, is disputed by such eminently well-informed gentlemen as Gen. Dodge, Judge Johnstone and Hon. D. F. Miller, so that the question as to the origin of the name is still unsettled.

It is almost impossible to trace the boundary lines of Lee County as defined in the organic act. Old settlers say the "Grove on the north branch of Lost Creek" must have been the one in the neighborhood where the corners of Denmark, Washington, West Point and Pleasant Ridge Townships are joined. A continuation of the line in the same direction would strike the range line between Ranges 7 and 8 very nearly at the present northwest corner of the county, and from thence it went due south on the present west line of the county, to the Des Moines River.

The act, however, was only to remain in force until the end of the next annual session of the Legislative Assembly, and no longer.

Act number sixty-seven of the Second Session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature re-established the boundary lines as follows:

Beginning at the main channel of the Mississippi River, due east from the entrance of Skunk River into the same; thence up said river, to where the township line, dividing Townships Sixty-eight and Sixty-nine, north, leaves said river; thence with said line, to the range line between Ranges Four and Five, west; thence north with said line to the township line, between Townships Sixty-nine and Seventy, north; thence west with said line, to the range line between Ranges Seven and Eight west; thence south with said line, to the Des Moines River; thence down said river, to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the same to the place of beginning.

The same act established the seat of justice at Fort Madison.

By this act all of what is now Denmark Township and a small portion of Green Bay, were left attached to Des Moines County, and the wedge-shaped fractional township lying north of Skunk River and south of what is now Henry County, was made a part of Lee County. By an act passed at the first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature, and approved January 23, 1839, the boundaries of Lee County, as they now exist, were established.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

BOUNDARIES.

Lee County is situated in the southeast corner of the State, and occupies that portion of the territory lying immediately between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, and is bounded on the east by the Mississippi, on the north by Skunk River and Henry County, on the west by Van Buren County, and on the south by the Des Moines River.

It has an area of about five hundred square miles of surface, which is nearly equally divided between prairie and timber, and is well watered. In addition to the great water-courses, which nearly bound it on three sides, there are three principal creeks, with numerous small branches.

Des Moines Sugar Creek finds its principal sources in Section 27, Cedar Township, and Section 7, Harrison Township. It flows in a southeasterly course and discharges its waters into the Des Moines River from fractional Section 24, Jackson Township. Its largest tributary rises in Section 9, Des Moines Township, and unites with the main creek on Section 6, Jackson Township. The name is derived from sugar-maple trees that grow along its course.

Sugar Creek finds its main sources just across the line in Henry County. These branches enter Lee County in Sections 2 and 6, and unite on Section 26, Marion Township. The principal western tributary rises in Section 13, Cedar Township, and unites with the main creek at the northeast corner of Section 11, Franklin Township. A smaller western tributary, called Painter Creek, rises in the southwest corner of Section 2, Charleston Township, flows southeast to the northern part of Sections 19 and 20, Jefferson Township, and there turns northeast and unites with the main channel in Section 16, Jefferson Township. Below the mouth of Painter Creek, this stream is called Devil Creek, from the Indian name Che-wa-lis-ki Man-i-tou Se-po, which, being interpreted, means Evil Spirit River. Devil Creek joins the Mississippi at the southeast corner of Section 23, Jefferson Township. Sugar Creek comes from the sugar-maple trees that grow along its banks. A small, eastern tributary rises in Section 30, Pleasant Ridge Township, flows southwest and unites with Sugar Creek, on Section 2, Franklin Township. A second one rises in Section 34, Pleasant Ridge Township, and joins Sugar Creek on Section 29, West Point Township. The only eastern tributary of Devil Creek is formed by two creeks that unite in Section 10, Jefferson Township, from whence they empty into Devil Creek at the southeastern corner of Section 15, Jefferson Township. The largest of these creeks rises in Section 6, Washington Township. The smaller, or eastern one, is formed by two branches that rise in Sections 17 and 18, Washington Township, and unite in Section 10, in Jefferson Township.

Price's Creek is a small water-course, only two or three miles in length. It rises at Summitville, on Section 33, in Montrose Township, and joins the Mississippi on Section 13, Jackson Township.

Lemoliese or Sandusky Creek, at the mouth of which it is believed Marquette and Joliett landed from their canoes on the 21st day of June, 1673, and thence went across to the Des Moines River, rises in Section 27, Montrose Township, and joins the Mississippi on Section 1, Jackson Township.

A small stream rises in Section 36, Charleston Township, and joins the Mississippi at the upper corner of the village of Montrose.

French Creek rises in Section 20, Washington Township, flows south and unites with the Mississippi River at the southwest corner of Fort Madison.

Penitentiary Creek rises in Section 14, Washington Township, flows south and empties into the Mississippi at the upper end of Fort Madison.

Lost Creek rises in the center of the southern part of Section 20, Pleasant Ridge Township, flows southeast to the southeast quarter of Section 8, not far from Jollyville, Green Bay Township, where it was originally lost, by spreading all over the prairie, and hence its name. A few years ago, the township cut a channel, or ditch, and threw up an embankment on either side, from Section 8 to the upper end of Green Bay, by which a good deal of land was reclaimed and made susceptible of the highest stages of cultivation. In wet seasons, a

tremendous current flows down Lost Creek, which, in its mad fury, carries forward everything that comes in the course of its floods. The railroad has often suffered serious damage from the force of its current.

Mud Creek, a tributary of Lost Creek, rises in Section 16, Washington Township, flows southeast and joins the main channel in Section 24 of the same township.

Cedar Creek, a small water-course, rises just across the line in Van Buren County, flows east, through Sections 7 and 8, to the west part of Section 9; thence turns due north and leaves Lee County from the northeast corner of Section 4, and empties into Skunk River, in Henry County.

The Des Moines River heads in Southwestern Minnesota.

Origin of the name Des Moines.—In Nicollet's "Report of the Upper Mississippi River," made to Congress February 16, 1841, and published in 1843, he gives the following account of the origin of the name of the Des Moines River :

"The Des Moines is one of the most beautiful and important tributaries of the Mississippi, north of the Missouri; and the metamorphosis which its name has undergone from its original appellation is curious enough to be recorded.

"We are informed that Father Marquette and M. Joliett, during their voyage in search of the Mississippi, having reached the distance of sixty leagues below the mouth of the Wisconsin, observed the footprints of men on the right side of the great river, which served as a guide to those two celebrated explorers to the discovery of an Indian trail, or path, leading to an extensive prairie, and which they determined to follow. Having proceeded about two leagues, they first saw one village on the bank of the river, and then two others upon the slope, half a league from the first. The travelers, having halted within hailing distance, were met by the Indians, who offered them their hospitalities, and represented themselves as belong to the Illinois nation.

"The name which they gave their settlement was *Moningouinas* (or *Moingona*, as laid down in the ancient maps of the country), and is a corruption of the Algonquin word, *Mikouang*, signifying *at the road*, by their customary elliptical manner of designating localities, alluding, in this instance, to the well-known road in this section of the country, which they used to follow as a communication between the head of the lower rapids and their settlement on the river which empties itself into the Mississippi, to avoid the rapids; and this is still the practice of the present inhabitants of the country.

"Now, after the French had established themselves on the Mississippi, they adopted this name; but with their custom (to this day also that of the Creoles) of only pronouncing the first syllable, and applying it to the river as well as to the Indians who dwelt upon it—so they would say, '*la riviere des Moines*' (*the river of the Moines*): '*allez chez les Moines*' (*to go to the Moines people*). But, in latter times, the inhabitants associated this name with that of the Trappist Monks (*Moines de la Trappe*), who resided with the Indians of the American Bottom.

"It was then concluded that the true reading of the *riviere des Moines* was the '*riviere des Moines*', or river of Monks, by which name it is designated on all the modern maps. The Sioux, or *Ndakotah* Indians, call the Des Moines *Inyan-sha-sha-watpa*, or Redstone River, from *inyan*, stone; *sha-sha*, reduplication of *sha*, red; and *watpa*, river. They call the upper east fork *Inyam-sha-sha-watpa-sunkaku*, the Brother of the Redstone River."

Skunk River heads in Hamilton County, Iowa, and flows through Story, Polk, Jasper, Marion, Mahaska, Keokuk, Washington, touches Jefferson, then through Henry, and divides Lee and Des Moines.

Origin of the name.—The name comes from the Sac and Fox Indian word, Che-qua-que, which means skunk. The adoption of the English translation, *skunk*, does not evince any great poetical taste, but the pride of the dwellers along its course is somewhat gratified when they call to mind the fact that the great commercial emporium of the West derives its name from no better source. *Chi-ca-go* and *Che-qua-que* are slightly different pronunciations of an Indian word that means the same thing—*skunk* or *bad-smelling*.

Surface and Soil.—The prairie lands in Lee County have a rolling or undulating surface, and are covered by a rich, black loamy soil from one to four feet in depth, that is unsurpassed in fertility by any territory of equal extent in the State.

Timber.—The timber on the upland consists of black, white and red oak, linden, hickory and cherry. Black and white walnut, ash, hackberry, buckeye, sugar and white maple, cottonwood, sycamore, honey locust and elm, are found in the bottoms. The sugar maple was utilized by the Indians. When the sugar-making season came, some of them, at least, erected camps in the maple forests, tapped the trees, caught the sap and made sugar. When William Skinner first moved out on Sugar Creek in December, 1834, he lived in Black Hawk's sugar-making camp until he built his cabin.

GEOLOGY.

[From the Official Report of James Hall, 1858.]

The following section exhibits the different geological formations exposed in Lee County, with their true stratigraphical position; and are noted in the order in which they occur, beginning with the upper:

Alluvium.	
Drift or boulder formation	50-185 feet.
Coal-measures.....	
Shale and sandstone with coal seam.....	}
Concretionary limestone.....	40 feet.
{ Arenaceous limestone.....	10 feet.
{ Marly clays and impure limestones with <i>Fenestella (Archimedes)</i>	20 feet.
Magnesian limestone.....	12 feet.
Geode bed.....	45 feet.
Keokuk limestone.....	25 feet.
Cherty limestone.....	40 feet.
Burlington crinoidal limestone.....	80 feet.
Chemung gritstones and Colitic limestone.....	20 feet.

The term *alluvium* is made to include those deposits that have been formed since the present order of things, and which do not contain the remains of extinct species of animals or plants in a fossil state. This includes the soil and subsoil of the uplands, and the deposits along the creeks and rivers termed "bottoms," and consequently forms the surface everywhere except where it may have been removed by the action of water. Nearly the whole of Green Bay Township, in the northeast corner of the county, is composed of alluvial bottom lands, and is by far the most valuable deposit of this kind in the county. This bottom was once subject to overflow at periods of high water; but by a judicious system of leveling, it is now secured from inundation, except in seasons of extraordinary flood; and in point of fertility, it is hardly excelled by the far-famed bottom lands of the Miami.

There are no lands in Lee County, or, perhaps, in the State of Iowa, capable of producing as great an amount of human food to the acre as those of the Green Bay bottoms. The inhabitants were formerly subject to periodical attacks of chill and fever; but, since the surface has been generally brought under cultivation, and swampy portions cleared out and properly drained, they have enjoyed as good health generally as those living on the high lands adjacent. Between Fort Madison and Montrose, there is a belt of what may be termed high bottoms, or terrace lands, from three to four miles in width, which seem to belong to an older period than those just described, and consisting of beds of sand and gravel, the surface of which is from twenty to thirty feet above the present high-water level of the river, and yet bear strong marks of having been deposited by river-floods when the bed of the Mississippi was at a considerably higher level than it occupies at present. As an evidence that the river along the rapids once occupied a much higher level, we have the fact that a band of *Unio* (river mussels) extends on both sides of the river, at an elevation of from fifteen to twenty feet above the present high-water mark, nearly the whole distance from Nauvoo to Keokuk. Just below the Mansion House in Nauvoo, this mussel band is twenty-five feet, by measurement, above the ordinary water-level of the river. This band consists of water-worn shells, of the same species with those now living in the river, in many places from twelve to eighteen inches thick; the shells worn perfectly white, and having the appearance of a white belt drawn along either shore. I know of no way to account for this shell band along the rapids, except in the supposition that it marks what was once the low-water level of the Mississippi River.

Some of the ridges on this high bottom are covered with sand, and destitute of soil; but the greater portion is well adapted to the growth of corn, from the great amount of siliceous material contained in the soil.

DRIFT OR BOWLDER FORMATION.

This deposit covers all the high lands in the county, and varies in thickness from fifty to one hundred and eighty-five feet. It is mostly composed of clay and gravel, with occasional beds of sand, and is deposited without much regularity of stratification, and contains many worn and rounded masses of granite, gneiss, porphyry, hornblende and other primary rocks, together with limestone, sandstone, bits of coal and slate, all of which have been transported from points more or less remote from their present locality. Fragments of galena and native copper have also been found in it; but this should not be regarded as an indication of the existence of any workable bed of these minerals in the vicinity, as it only proves that a portion of the materials composing the drift has been transported from a region where these minerals abounded.

The only materials of economical value to be obtained from the Drift deposits, are sand and clays. Sand of an excellent quality, suitable for molder's use and cement, may be obtained in the river-bluffs in abundance, and occasionally beds of clay, sufficiently pure for potters' use, may be procured from this formation. The best wells of water are to be obtained by sinking to the subterranean streams that percolate through the sandy strata of this deposit. Usually, on the prairies, good water may be reached from twenty to forty feet below the surface. In the bluffs immediately above Fort Madison, this deposit attains its maximum thickness of 185 feet above the river level. The lower portion consists of a compact blue clay, containing a few pebbles. This passes into a marly, ash-colored clay, which is overlaid by irregular beds of sand, and these by beds of yellowish clay with bowlders. These bluffs occupy

what seems to have been an ancient basin excavated in the limestone at a period antecedent to the Drift formation, and by causes which ceased to operate before the commencement of the Drift period. The limestones, which, on the east side of the river, form high bluffs extending to the river-bank, are entirely absent on the west, and their place is now occupied by the substitution of Drift material. The valley thus scooped out of the solid rocks extends from Montrose to the mouth of Skunk River, and is from six to eight miles in width. The eastern portion of this ancient basin, except the bluffs on the river above Fort Madison, is now covered by the alluvial deposits before mentioned, while the western part is occupied by deposits of Drift material from one hundred to one hundred and eighty-five feet in thickness. That this valley was formed by ancient currents previous to the Drift period is proved by the fact that a considerable portion of it is now occupied by deposits of that age, and which must have been formed after those currents ceased to act.

Fossils.—The only fossils obtained from the Drift formation of this region are a few shark's teeth and a fragment of siliceous wood, which probably belong to a period somewhat older than the Drift, and have been transported from some Tertiary or Cretaceous deposit over which the Drift has passed.

COAL-MEASURES.

The rocks belonging to this formation, occurring in this county, consist usually of a quartzose sandstone at the base, on which rests a thin seam of coal with its underclay: the coal is almost invariably overlaid by black slate, and the whole covered with a bed of gray shale. The following section shows the order of superposition of these strata:

Gray Shale, sometimes ferruginous.

Black Slate.

Coal.

Under clay.

Quartzose Sandstone.

These beds always rest upon the concretionary limestone, which, in this region, forms the upper member of the Mountain limestone series. All deposits of the coal-bearing period, which occur in this county, are found in detached patches or outliers from the main coal-basin, and are of limited extent, seldom occupying more than two or three square miles of surface; while the coal-seam is too thin to be profitably wrought, and the coal itself of an inferior quality. The most promising of these coal-deposits yet found in Lee County is on Section 16, in Pleasant Ridge Township, on the lands of Mr. Norris. The coal here is said by the workmen to be from twenty-four to thirty-four inches thick; but at the time of my visit to the locality, it could not be examined satisfactorily, as the old diggings were full of water, and in the new they had not yet reached the coal. It is not probable, however, that anything like a supply of coal can be obtained in this vicinity, except for the use of the neighborhood immediately around it. Coal has also been obtained a half-mile west of Tuscarora, in Marion Township, and west and southwest of West Point, and within a mile and a half or two miles of the town; but neither the quantity nor quality of the coal justifies the working of the seam at these points. In the bluffs on the Nassau slough, two miles below Keokuk, an outlier of the same kind occurs; but the coal is only a few inches in thickness, and valueless for economical purposes. The upper layer of the bluffs, for a mile below the town of Nashville, consists of the quartzose sandstone, which forms the base of the coal-measures, and is here

from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness. No coal, however, is at present known to occur in this neighborhood.

It is probable, this sandstone was once connected with the outliers of coal which exist on the opposite side of the river, in Hancock County, Ill. It appears to withstand the action of frost very well, the rock in the bluff presenting sharp angles, where it has long been exposed, and its massive character renders it well adapted to purposes of heavy masonry.

CONCRETIONARY LIMESTONE.

This member of the Mountain limestone series forms the surface rock, when the superficial material is removed, hence, in economical values, becomes one of the most important limestone deposits. It forms the upper portion of the bluffs, from Croton, on the Des Moines, to Montrose, on the Mississippi, and, in the southeastern part of the county, is an irregularly bedded, brecciated and concretionary limestone, of a steel or bluish gray color, passing upward into a regularly-bedded, nearly white, compact limestone at the top. It is by far the purest limestone in the county, and hence forms the best resource for the burning of quicklime. Its concretionary character in this part of the county renders it of little value as a building material; but in its more northerly and western extensions, it becomes more regularly bedded in strata from two to twelve inches in thickness, and is extensively used in the interior and northwestern portions of the county for building purposes. In Franklin, Marion, West Point and Pleasant Ridge Townships, this rock may be obtained in great abundance, on North Sugar Creek and the small tributaries of Skunk River; and in Charles-ton and Des Moines Townships, it is found on the South or Sugar Creek of the Des Moines. In the bluffs of the Des Moines, at the town of Croton, the bed exhibits both its most characteristic features: the lower portion, from fifteen to twenty feet in thickness, is concretionary and brecciated, with irregular seams of green, marly clay; while above, it becomes a regularly bedded light-gray limestone, in strata from six to twenty inches in thickness, the upper layers having an oolitic structure. The material for the construction of the lock at this point was obtained from the upper part of this bed and the sandstone above it. The changes in the lithological characters of this bed, which form one of its most striking peculiarities, probably led Dr. Owen into the erroneous supposition that there were two distinct beds of concretionary limestone, which he has represented in his general section, with a bed of sandstone between.

Fossils.—The only fossil obtained from this bed in this county, and the one which may be regarded as most characteristic of it everywhere, is the coral known as *Lithostrotion Canadense* of Castelnau, or *Lithostrotion basaltiforme* of Owen, which weathers out from it almost everywhere, and is found in detached masses in the beds of streams where this rock is exposed. From Southern Iowa to Northern Alabama, this fossil forms a well-marked and reliable horizon for the determination of the position of geological strata, making its appearance wherever rocks of this age are to be found. These corals are always siliceous, and weather out from the limestones in so perfect a state of preservation that those unacquainted with the subject can scarcely believe that they were ever imbedded in the solid limestone strata.

WARSAW ARCHIMEDES LIMESTONE.

This deposit is not very extensively developed in Iowa; disappearing in a northerly and westerly direction shortly after leaving the mouth of the Des Moines River, either by wedging out, or by merging in the concretionary bed

above. On the east side of the Mississippi, it is a well-marked member of the group, and retains its lithological character for at least one hundred miles, or to near the mouth of the Illinois River. In the bluffs of the Mississippi, just above the mouth of the Des Moines, this bed may be seen in place. The upper portion consists of a massive arenaceous limestone from ten to twelve feet in thickness, underlaid by blue marly clays with irregular bands of impure limestone; and forming a durable material for heavy masonry, in some cases attaining a thickness of from two to three feet.

Fossils.—The most characteristic fossils of this formation are the screw-shaped coral *Fenestella (Archimedes) wortheni*, *Pentremites conoidens*, *Orthis dubia*, *Rhynchonella subcuneata*, *Capulus acutirostris*, together with many species of Crinoidea, Bryozoa, etc., yet undescribed.

MAGNESIAN LIMESTONE.

Immediately below the beds last mentioned, we find a deposit of brownish-gray magnesian limestone, sometimes inclining to a yellowish color, usually deposited in massive strata from one to three feet in thickness. Although this bed seldom exceeds ten or twelve feet in thickness, it has afforded a large amount of material for heavy masonry. It has been used in the construction of the locks, at several points, on the Des Moines, and is admirably adapted to works of that kind, where strength and durability are mainly required. When first taken from the quarry, it is soft enough to be cut with facility, but hardens on exposure and becomes exceedingly durable. This rock may be quarried almost anywhere in the bluffs of the Des Moines below Croton, as well as along the Mississippi from Keokuk to Montrose. Above this point, it was not seen presenting its usual characters; and at Judy's mill, on Sugar Creek, the most northerly point where it was observed, it was represented by about four or five feet of brown, shelly limestone. It is probable that it thins out entirely at some point not much north of Skunk River.

Fossils.—The most conspicuous fossils belonging to this bed are a large *Conularia*, a *Lingula*, and the palate-bones of fishes; all of which are at the present time undescribed.

GEODE BED.

Below the magnesian limestone, we find a deposit of marly clays and argillaceous limestones, filled with spherical masses of siliceous material termed *geodes*; many of which are hollow, and, on being broken, present many magnificent crystals of quartz, calc spar, dolomite, zinc blende and iron pyrites, as well as mammillary and botryoid forms of chalcedony. This bed affords nothing of economical value, and contains no fossils, except where there is an intercalation of thin bands of limestone.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE.

The beds of rock to which this name has been given consist of regularly-stratified bluish-gray limestones, in strata from four inches to two feet in thickness, with seams of chert and blue, marly clay between. This has been extensively quarried in the vicinity of Keokuk, and used for building purposes, to which it is well adapted. One stratum, near the base of the quarries, is a semi-crystalline light-gray crinoidal limestone, usually quite free from chert; being susceptible of a fine polish, it is well adapted for cutting, and is generally used for caps and sills. A mill was erected, some two years since, at the lower end of the city, for the purpose of sawing this rock into the various forms required; but the siliceous character of the imbedded fossils, even when the rock itself



J. J. McAughran,

appears free from chert, renders it unsuitable for that purpose, and the undertaking was soon abandoned. This bed of rocks forms the base of the bluffs from the mouth of the Des Moines to Montrose, and is also exposed on Lost Creek, one mile and a half southeast of Denmark, where extensive quarries have been opened on the lands of Mr. McNeil. It is extensively used in the vicinity of Keokuk for making quicklime; but as a material for that purpose, I regard it as inferior to the concretionary limestone above it.

Fossils.—This rock has sometimes been called Lower Archimedes limestone, from the fact that it is the lowest bed at present known to contain fossil corals of that genus; one species of which the *Fenestella (Archimedes) owenana*, is a characteristic fossil of this bed. Near the upper part of this limestone, a thin stratum is frequently found containing the teeth and palate-bones of fishes in considerable abundance. Among the well-known species of fossils may be mentioned *Agarioocrinus tuberosus*, *Actinocrinus Mississippensis*, *Platycrinus saffordii*, *Palechinus multipora* ?, *Productus semireticulatus*, *P. cora*, *P. punctatus*, *Spirifer striatus* ?, with many undescribed species of Crinoideæ Brachiopoda and Bryozoa.

CHERTY BEDS.

Underlying the Keokuk limestones, we find a bed, some forty feet in thickness, made up of alternations of chert with irregular seams of light-gray limestone, usually too thin to be of any economical value. The siliceous material which forms the greater portion of this bed is not sufficiently free from foreign ingredients to be of value for any of the uses to which silex, in its purer forms, is usually applied. It is more or less colored with oxide of iron, and where it decomposes, forms a reddish-brown, marly clay. This bed outcrops along the Mississippi River, near the water-level, from Keokuk to Montrose; also, on Lost Creek, between Denmark and Wilson's mill; and caps the bluffs at South Augusta, overlying the Burlington limestones.

Fossils.—The fossils of this bed generally agree, specifically, with those of the Keokuk limestone, except the *Fenestella (Archimedes) owenana*, which I have not observed in it.

BURLINGTON CRINOIDAL LIMESTONE.

These beds, which form the base of the Mountain limestone series, and which rest directly on rocks of Devonian age, equivalent to the Chemung group of New York, consist of light-gray, semi-crystalline crinoidal limestone, the strata varying from four to eighteen inches in thickness, with intercalations of chert in seams and lenticular masses. This bed forms the greater portion of the river-bluffs, on the south side of Skunk River, from the north line of Green Bay Township to a point about two miles above Augusta, where it is overlaid by the cherty beds above mentioned. It also outcrops on Lost Creek, at Wilson's mill, on Section 12, in Washington Township, the most southerly point where it has been observed in this county. The quarries in the vicinity of Augusta are capable of yielding an almost unlimited amount of building material of an excellent quality. A more extended notice of this limestone, with its characteristic fossils, will be given in the report on Des Moines County, where it outcrops over a much larger surface.

CHEMUNG GRITSTONES AND OOLITIC LIMESTONE.

These beds, which are referable to the Devonian system, outcrop at the base of the bluffs, beneath the Burlington limestone, from the lower end of these bluffs, on the south side of Skunk River, to the neighborhood of Augusta,

where they dip below the river-level and disappear. As their outcrop is so exceedingly limited in this county, and they yield no material of economical value, a more extended notice of them will be omitted for the present.

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

BUILDING AND FLAGGING STONES.

Nearly every part of this county is supplied with good building-rock, easily accessible, and costing, at the present time, no more than the labor of quarrying. The northeastern portion of the county is supplied from the beds of crinoidal limestone, which outcrop in the bluff on the south side of Skunk River, as well as on Lost Creek, in the vicinity of Wilson's mill. This rock is usually a soft, granular limestone, in strata from six to fifteen inches thick, easily wrought, and well adapted for the ordinary purposes for which limestones are required. Some of the layers are semi-crystalline and susceptible of a good polish, and may be used as a marble. The Keokuk limestone also furnishes an abundant supply of good building-material, and is accessible along the bluffs of the Mississippi, from Montrose to Keokuk, and also one and a half miles southeast of Denmark, and at several points on Skunk and Des Moines Rivers. The interior portion of the county, however, is mostly supplied from the concretionary limestone which outcrops on both Sugar Creeks, affording an abundant supply for the middle and western portions of the county. This bed also affords an excellent flagging-stone, in the vicinity of Denmark, where the upper layers are somewhat arenaceous and from two to four inches in thickness.

Quicklime.—Quicklime is made from all the limestones above named, though the concretionary is undoubtedly the best adapted to this purpose. At Keokuk, the city is mainly supplied with this material from the upper layers of the Keokuk limestones. Some layers of this bed, as well as a portion of the crinoidal limestone, afford a very good lime; but they usually contain too much arenaceous or siliceous material, and require to be selected with considerable care when used for the manufacture of lime.

CLAY AND SAND.

An inexhaustible supply of these materials for the manufacture of brick may be obtained from the drift or boulder formation in all parts of the county. The clays are accessible everywhere at a short distance below the surface; and the sands, which are mostly in the middle and lower part of the deposit, may be obtained in the bluffs of the streams, and also in their beds. Fire-clay, suitable for the manufacture of fire-brick and pottery, may usually be obtained from the underclay of the lower coal-seam, outliers of which are found at several points in this county.

Few counties in this State are more bountifully supplied with all the elements of material wealth than the county of Lee, having an abundant supply of building-stone, timber and water, and a soil of unsurpassed fertility. Although no valuable deposits of mineral wealth have been found within the limits of the county, nevertheless her citizens possess a mine of wealth in the rich soil everywhere overspreading the surface, of far more importance and greater value than the richest mineral deposits, accompanied, as such deposits usually are, with a barren and unproductive soil. To those who are desirous of ascertaining whether coal may be found in any particular locality, I would suggest that, by simply boring down to the limestone, the question will

be definitely settled, as no workable coal-seam has ever been found below the concretionary limestone. From the character of the outliers of coal in this county which have fallen under my observation, it is not probable that they will prove to be of any great economical value.

ANCIENT MOUNDS.

RELICS AND CURIOSITIES OF PAST AGES.

This volume would be incomplete without some reference to the numerous mounds of ancient origin that are to be found in various parts of the county. These mounds are generally conceded to be the work of a semi-civilized people that existed prior to the North American Indians. Archaeologists have determined that the mounds of America may be properly classed under three general heads, viz.: Mounds of Observation, Mounds of Sacrifice, and Mounds of Burial. The first were doubtless used as posts of communication between distant bands. They are always found on elevated lands, from which wide areas of territory may be seen, if modern timber or edifices do not intervene. From one to another a signal-fire or flag might have conveyed intelligence of invasion, of joy or of distress.

Justus M. T. Myers, who was raised from boyhood to man's estate in Lee County, where he is still a resident, and who is a naturalist of more than ordinary acquirements, and has given much thought to the mounds and their origin, submits the following statements:

"As far as I know, there are some fifteen or twenty mounds on my father's farm, in Green Bay Township, and several others on adjoining farms, all of which are of oval formation, from two to seven feet in height, and from twelve to thirty feet in diameter. I have drifted into some of these mounds, and found pieces of flint, pottery, and bones, both human and animal. Some of these bones were burnt or charred, as if the occupants of the country at that period of time cremated their dead, or sacrificed them as burnt-offerings. In one of the mounds into which I drifted, I found thirty-two human skeletons, that had evidently been left there at the time of sepulture in a sitting position, but had fallen over with the lapse of time, until their heads were drooping down between their legs when I uncovered them. The skeletons were incased in limestone vaults that had been made by setting broad stones on their edges, and covered over with broad, flat stones. Some of these stones would weigh as much as two hundred and fifty or two hundred and seventy-five pounds. As there are no limestone beds nearer than one and a half miles of this mound, the question arises, How were they transported there? and by what race of people were the mounds built? Not by the Indians of the present or past, but by a race of people that inhabited the American continent before the Indians. The children of Israel? Scripture tells us of that people traveling toward the rising sun. They could have crossed Behring's Straits, or, perhaps, what is not impossible, Asia and North America were joined together by a small belt of land, of which the Aleutian Isles are the remains. They, and not the Indians, built these mounds, and may not our Indians be descended from the Mound-Builders? If they were the creation of the Indians, some one or the other of the numerous tribes would be able to tell about them, as in all likelihood the story of their building would have been handed down from father to son. Ask the Indians, and they know nothing about their origin."

No doubt the mounds found in Europe correspond with the mounds found in Lee County.

"There are also several of these mounds in the near vicinity of Wever and Jollyville. One of them is to be seen in the door-yard of Mr. John Junge, on the old Burlington road, near Jollyville. Two others were leveled down when he was planting his orchard. Another one, in the meadow of Mr. E. A. Layton, has attracted a good deal of attention and speculation. This mound is from seven to nine feet in height, probably thirty-two feet in diameter, and fifty feet in length. There are also mounds in other parts of the county, but I am not so familiar with their immediate location, size or surroundings.

"There are evidences of the country having been occupied centuries ago, as the remains of an ancient building have been found on the farm of Samuel Hyter, in Green Bay Township. The shape of the building was that of a cross, and is probably the remains of some Jesuit mission building, where the early French Missionaries sought to enlighten the Indian mind. * * *

"A few years ago, my brother and myself found a medal at the site of this old stone wall, that is quite different from any in use by any of the religious societies of the present time. A representation of the cross, the crucified Saviour, the Virgin Mary—whose heart is being pierced with seven daggers—four angels, a ladder and a palace, supposed to be intended to represent heaven. On the reverse side there is a monogram, and the words and figures, 'To all the faithful who recite an Ave Maria before this holy image, an indulgence of 1080 days is granted.'"

This medal is oval in shape, and between the size of a silver half-dollar and dollar of American coinage. It is in the possession of Mr. Myers, subject to the examination of the curious and speculative.

In preparing this sketch of the mounds of Lee County, Mr. Myers offered some elaborate ideas as to the Mound-Builders, the origin of the mounds, etc., but as such papers belong more to scientific than historic works, they are omitted from these pages. The numerous relics in his possession, such as stone axes, arrowheads, etc., nearly all of which were gathered from the mounds into which he drifted, or their near vicinity, are objects of curiosity as the works of the primitive man of the stone age.

COLLECTIONS.

Mr. Myers has accumulated a rare and valuable collection of fossils and minerals. His cabinet embraces 2,500 different varieties, from the finest crinoides to commonest pebbles. Nearly all those specimens are from Lee County.

RELICS AND CURIOSITIES.

Among Mr. Myers' collection of relics and curiosities, are the following: The sword of the Mormon Prophet, Jo Smith, taken from him at the time of his arrest and sudden taking-off in June, 1844; the hand of Gabriel grasping the trumpet, carved in stone, from the Nauvoo temple, and specimens from the Salt Lake temple, which is built from black and white granite; petrified sage, from the Salt Lake region, presented to Mrs. Dr. Roberts by Brigham Young, when, with others, she visited that famous inter-American city, in 1871, and contributed to Myers' collection by that estimable lady on her return; Black Hawk's pipe of peace, made of red stone taken from the wonderful pipestone quarry in Pipe Stone County, in Southwestern Minnesota; a Sioux pipe, elaborately carved out, of stone of the same color, taken from the Iowa quarry, near Fort Dodge; the pipe of Little Crow, the leader of the Minnesota mas-

sacre at Mankato, in that State, during the years of the late rebellion, for which a number of them were executed. Little Crow, however, managed to evade arrest and kept himself secreted in the "Big Woods" and among the chain of small lakes that abound in Minnesota. A large reward was offered for his body, dead or alive. In hopes of securing that reward, Little Crow's half-brother started on his trail, which he followed like a sleuth-hound. At last he came in sight of the red murderer just as he was in the act of lighting his pipe, and deliberately and coolly shot him through the head. His pipe was filled and had just been touched with a spark of fire from the steel and flint. Subsequently, the slayer of his brother found his way on board a Mississippi River steamboat, the pilot of which was a friend of Myers', to whom he told the story of the pipe. The pilot mesmerized the Indian and got possession of the pipe and added it to Myers' collection, where it remains, just as it was taken from the murdering Little Crow.

Besides the curiosities above named, there are hundreds of others, each one of which has a history.

Not the least curious are the mound relics, consisting of polished and unpolished stone axes, flints, arrowheads, pieces of pottery, pieces of human and animal bones, etc., which were taken from the mounds on the farms of J. F. Myers, J. Junge, and others, in Green Bay Township.

ENTOMOLOGY.

This part of nature's work has always been a favorite study with Mr. Myers, and there is scarcely a bug, butterfly or moth, native or foreign, of which he has not learned the nature and habits, thus contributing largely to the benefit of mankind. To quote his own words:

"Thrice often have I been convinced that no object was created without being designed for some important use, and many times in my wanderings have I exclaimed,

"Sorrowing I beheld,

The night come on, but soon did night display
More wonders than it veiled; innumerable tribes
From wood and cover swarmed, and darkness made
Their beauties visible. Awhile they stream'd
A bright blue radiance upon flowers that closed
Their gorgeous colors from the eye of day
Then motionless and dark. Clouded search
Self-shrouded; and anon, starring the sky,
Rose like a shower of fire
The beautiful fire-fly."

"Why do we not more generally teach natural history in our common schools? What a grand knowledge to understand nature?"

Of the *Coleoptera*, or Beetle, Mr. M. has collected over three thousand different species; of these, 2,500 are common to Iowa, or more directly speaking, to Lee County.

Of *Lepidoptera*, or Butterflies, he has 250 different varieties, 200 of which are common to Iowa. The other fifty are from foreign correspondence and exchange. Of moths, 300 varieties, of which, 250 are common to Iowa, and 50 to other parts of the world.

To enumerate these different varieties, or give the technical names and classification, would be a too comprehensive undertaking. Such undertaking belongs to naturalists and not to local historians.

The foreign addition to Mr. Myers' entomological collection are from Brazil, South America, the East and West Indies, Europe and other parts of the

globe. He has a system of correspondence and exchange with naturalists in different parts of the country, by which he is almost constantly adding rare varieties to his already large collection. Among his correspondents are the following well-known characters:

Geology, Prof. James Hall, Albany, N. Y., and Prof. Wetherby, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Archaeological Relics, A. F. Berlin, Reading, Penn.

Entomology, Dr. D. M. Castle, Philadelphia, Penn.; Dr. G. W. Dietz, Hazleton, Penn.; Frank Zesch, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. Reinecke, 500 Main street, N. Y.; E. P. Austin, 46 E. Newton street, Boston, Mass.; S. Auxer, Lancaster, Penn.; Fred. Bowditch, Brookline, Mass.; G. W. Dunn, San Francisco, Cal.; George W. Belfrage, Clifton, Bosque Co., Texas

Paleontology.—Many of the fossils in this cabinet of collections were obtained through Prof. Agassiz, in his life-time, that distinguished and world-known naturalist having once paid Mr. Myers a visit.

In his early boyhood, Mr. Myers had a penchant for gathering pebbles and stones of peculiar formation. His father, Dr. Myers, kept a drug store on Front street, in Madison, and Justus was always filling his pockets with stones that pleased his fancy, from the bank of the Mississippi, which he would store away in some nook or corner of the house. Every once in a while, his mother would throw his collection into the street. One day, when Prof. Owen, the eminent geologist, was making a tour of this part of Iowa, he called at Myers' drug store to lay in some needed supplies. While he was in the store, "Just" came in, and, as usual, his pockets were filled with pebbles, etc. His father reprimanded him, and bade him go and throw them into the street. "No," said Owen, placing his hand upon the lad's head; "let him alone. The lad is all right, and the germ of a naturalist that will make his mark, yet." To encourage the boy, he gave him a small cube of *galena* mineral, which Myers still possesses. This was the first encouragement he ever received. He grew to manhood at Fort Madison, and received only a common school education, but, as Prof. Owen predicted, has made his mark, and become noted among the learned and educated geologists, entomologists, paleontologists and botanists of America and foreign countries. His cabinet of collections, made up a little at a time, is worth several thousand dollars, and will prove more valuable to his family than a life insurance policy.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

STARTING THE COUNTY MACHINERY.

Act number sixteen of the first session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature, approved December 6, 1836, was entitled an act to amend the several acts hereinafter mentioned, to wit: "An act relative to the duties and privileges of townships, approved 17th April, 1833; also, an act entitled an act to provide for the assessment and collection of township and county taxes, approved 22d April, 1833; also, an act entitled an act to provide for defraying of the public and necessary expenses in the respective counties in this Territory, and for other purposes, approved March 6, 1833; also, an act to regulate highways, approved April 17, 1833."*

Section one of the amended act provided "that each county within this Territory now organized, or that may hereafter be organized, be, and the same

*The laws here quoted were enacted by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Michigan.

is hereby, declared one township for all the purposes of carrying into effect the above-recited acts, and that there shall be elected at the annual town meeting in each county three Supervisors, who shall perform, in addition to the duties heretofore assigned them as a County Board, the duties heretofore performed by the Township Board."

Section two provided for the election of one Township Clerk in each county who should perform the duties of Clerk to the Board of Supervisors.

Section three related to public highways.

In accordance with the provisions of the several acts here quoted, and to carry out their intents and purposes, Joshua Owens was appointed to be Sheriff of Lee County.

At the first term of the District Court, March 27, 1837, Judge Irvin presiding, it was "ordered that John H. Lines be, and is hereby, appointed to be Clerk of the Court," and was required to give bond in the sum of \$2,000. Mr. Lines being present, immediately tendered a bond (with Joseph S. and James Douglass as bondsmen), which was approved by the Court and ordered to be filed. Mr. Lines was then sworn, and entered upon the duties of the office.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election for county or town officers in Lee County, was held at Fort Madison on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1837. A careful examination of the acts passed by the first Legislative Council of Wisconsin Territory failed to find any election law, and hence we are left to the conclusion that this election was conducted under the provisions of laws passed and in force while the country was under the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. The officers chosen at this election were:

Supervisors—William Skinner, William Anderson and James D. Shaw. [The Supervisors were vested with the same powers as the Board of County Commissioners created by act number seven of the second session of the Territorial Legislature, and approved December 20, 1837.]

Assessors—Calvin J. Price, William Newcomb and Stephen Graves.

Road Commissioners—E. D. Ayres, Samuel Hearn and Stephen Perkins.

Register—John H. Lines.

Township Clerk—John H. Lines.

Directors of the Poor—E. D. Ayres and J. S. Douglass.

Coroner—Lewis Pitman.

Treasurer—George W. Howe.

Collector—C. M. Jennings.

Constables—C. M. Jennings, Robert Harris, John Burnett, W. N. Shaw, and Franklin Kennedy.

FIRST MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the house of J. S. Douglass, in Fort Madison, on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1837. The following is a full transcript of their proceedings:

Joseph S. Douglass having produced the receipt of G. W. Howe, Treasurer of said county, by which it appears that he has paid into the treasury five dollars,

Ordered, That said J. S. Douglass be permitted to keep a public house in the town of Fort Madison for the term of one year from the 17th of this month, and that he has also permission to retail spirituous liquors and wines by small measure during said time.

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that each and every person who shall apply to said Board of Supervisors for license to keep a grocery, with the permission to retail spirituous liquors and wines by small measure, shall pay twenty-five dollars per annum into the county treasury, and get a receipt for the same, and present to said Board of Supervisors.

Ordered, That this Board adjourn until the first Monday in May next.

[Signed]

JOHN H. LINES, Clerk.

At the May meeting, Samuel B. and William H. H. Kyle, John S. Neeley and Jesse Dickey, Lorenzo Bullard and Robert F. Harris were licensed to keep grocery "in the town of Fort Madison, and have permission to retail spirituous liquors and wines by small measure, for one year," etc.

"It appearing to the Board of Supervisors that the Assessors of the County of Lee have not made any assessment of property in said county, it was ordered that they have until the 1st of July to make the same."

Calvin J. Price was licensed to "keep store and retail goods, wares and merchandise at West Point, in said county, one year from May 1, 1837." License was also granted to James D. Shaw to "keep store and retail goods, wares and merchandise at West Point, in said county of Lee, for one year from the 1st of May, 1837."

At a special meeting of the Board, held at the house of C. L. Cope, in the town of Fort Madison, on the 10th day of July, 1837, Hawkins Taylor, having paid \$8 into the county treasury, it was ordered that said Hawkins Taylor have license to keep store in West Point, with the permission to retail goods, wares and merchandise at West Point, in Lee County, for the term of one year from the 10th day of July, 1837.

L. G. Bell was licensed to keep a store in the town of Salem, for one year from the 10th of July. John L. Cotton was also licensed to "keep a store at West Point."

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that Joshua Owens be allowed the sum of ten dollars for summoning a *Jewery* for the District Court of Lee County, in April last; also, the sum of four dollars for two days' attendance on said court; also, for serving notices on Assessors, two dollars—in all, sixteen dollars.

Stephen H. Graves and William Newcomb, Assessors, having completed the assessment of taxes,

Ordered, That notices be set up in different places, as the law directs, that if any person or persons shall be aggrieved by the incorrectness of their list of taxes, they should have an opportunity of correcting the same.

William Newcomb was allowed \$30 as full compensation for his services as Assessor for the year 1837. Stephen H. Graves was allowed \$20 for his services as Assessor for the year 1837. Then follows this entry:

It appearing to this Board of Supervisors that the assessment list that is returned to said Board is not fit for the Collector to use in collecting the taxes,

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors that the Township Clerk make out a fair copy, in alphabetical order, of all persons in the original list, with the amount of property opposite their names respectively, who are assessed and liable to pay a tax, and the same to be handed over to the Assessor.

The Board then adjourned, and their next meeting was held on the 2d of October.

ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

The Road Commissioners met for the first time on the 2d of September, 1837. Present, E. D. Ayres, Stephen Perkins and Samuel Hearn. This Board had charge of all the public highways in the county, the appointment of Road Supervisors, etc.

District No. 1. "The Commissioners appoint George M. Ball, Overseer of the road leading from the town of Fort Madison to the northern boundary-line of Lee County, on the direction of Moffatt's mill, on Skunk River, and to work or open said road. The Overseer will call out all the hands in Madison east of the cross street which passes by the late residence of Nathaniel Knapp, his district to terminate at E. D. Ayres' house." This was the style and wording of their orders.

District No. 2 commenced at the house of E. D. Ayres, and extended to the northern line of the county. Isaac Briggs was appointed to be Supervisor. The names of the settlers liable to do road work are given—fifteen in all.

District No. 3 commenced at the grading on the Mississippi River, and followed the "West Point survey from Fort Madison to the top of the bluff. The bounds of the hands as follows: The street running north, including the widow Knapp's (Nathaniel Knapp), to include all the hands in the town west to the lower part of the plat." Joseph Morrison was appointed to be Supervisor.

District No. 4 commenced "at the top of the Mississippi Bluff, on the West Point Survey, and extended out to the first large branch, on the west of George Herring's house."

District No. 5 commenced at the branch above named and terminated at the public square in West Point. The bounds of the district included all the hands on the east of the public square from Sugar Creek south, and north to Herring's boundary, to the county line." Lewis Pittman was appointed to be Supervisor, or Overseer.

District No. 6 extended from the center of the public square, at West Point, to the crossing of Sugar Creek on the road leading to Tuscarora, terminating at said ford. This district included all the hands west of the public square, at West Point, and north of Devil Creek, and including all the hands to the county line on the north. Solomon Fein, Supervisor.

District No. 7. "John B. Perkins is appointed by us to superintend the road, from the crossing of Devil Creek, leading to Bentonsport, and terminating at the county line of Lee. The boundary of hands: From Walker's mill, on the south side of Devil Creek, and north side to Fein's boundary to said county line."

District No. 8. Theophilus Bullard was appointed to superintend the road from Devil Creek to the town-plat of Fort Madison. "His boundaries are as follows: George Wilson and all the hands to the town-plat of Fort Madison, under the bluffs, it being a part of the road running from Hearn's Ferry to Madison."

District No. 9. "Johnson Meek is appointed by us to superintend the road running from Hearn's Ferry to the ford of Devil Creek, including from the mouth of Devil Creek to William Skinner's; from thence to James Fike's, and west to the county line, south of said bounds in said county of Lee."

Each of these "orders" bore the signatures of each member of the Board. Other roads were declared to be "public highways," and their places of beginning, ending, bearings, etc., entered of record.

The Board of Supervisors were in session on the 2d, 3d and 4th days of October. The most of the time occupied in this session was taken up in the examination and allowance of accounts.

Among other allowances was the following:

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that H. D. Davis be allowed \$4 per month for a certain house used as a county jail, until the 1st day of April, 1838.

This was a little log house on Elm street, near the upper square. Davis was a shoemaker, and used the Jail as a shop as well as renting it to the county for a Jail.

Commissioners of Highways were allowed \$1 per day for their services in "overseeing" road-work, "warning-out hands," etc.

The Board of Supervisors met on the 2d of October, and remained in session until the evening of the 4th.

Horatio McCardle, on producing the Treasurer's receipt for \$5, was granted license to keep tavern in West Point for one year, with permission to sell spirituous liquors and wines by small measure during that time, and no longer.

A store was not a store, a grocery was not a grocery, and a tavern was not a tavern, in those days, without a stock of whisky, wine, etc.

October 4, "G. W. Howe, Treasurer of the county of Lee, came forward and settled up as Treasurer, and then resigned his commission."

Under the same date, the following entry appears of record:

"\$153,474. It appearing by the return made to this Board of Supervisors by the assessment-list, that there is one hundred and fifty-three thousand four hundred and seventy-four dollars of taxable property, ordered that the per centum to be levied shall be one-half of one per centum."

This levy produced a revenue of \$767.37, which the Board supposed would meet the expenses of the county for that year.

The last session of the Board of Supervisors was held at the house of C. L. Cope, in the town of Fort Madison, on the 7th day of February, 1838.

LAST ORDERS.

It appearing to this Board of Supervisors, by the tax-list presented by C. M. Jennings, Collector of Lee County, that there still remains a portion of the taxes for the county of Lee unpaid,

Ordered, That C. M. Jennings have until the 7th day of March, 1838, to make the balance of the return of said taxes.

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that Foude & Green be allowed the sum of four dollars for making hand-irons and hobbles.

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that William Anderson be allowed for three days' services as Supervisor, at one dollar per day.

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that William Skinner be allowed the sum of two dollars for two days' services as Supervisor.

Ordered, By the Board of Supervisors, that John H. Lines be allowed the sum of two dollars per day for two days' services as Clerk to the Board of Supervisors.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The seventh act of the second session of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved December 20, 1837, was entitled, "An act organizing a Board of County Commissioners in this Territory."

Section 1 of this act provided that there should be organized in each county in the Territory, a Board of County Commissioners for transacting county business, to consist of three qualified electors, any two of whom should be competent to do business, to be elected by the qualified electors of the several counties respectively, and that the first election should take place on the first Monday in March following, and thereafter the election should be at the time and places of the general election in each county.

Section 2. of the act, provided that the person having the highest number of votes should serve three years, the person having the next highest should serve two, and the next one year, and thereafter annually should be elected

one Commissioner who should serve three years. In case of a tie vote, the grade to be determined by lot by the Clerk in the presence of and under the direction of the Sheriff.

Section 4 declared the County Commissioners a body corporate, under the name and style of "the Board of Commissioners of the county of (Lee)." The Board was requested to meet four times a year and set six days at each session, if the business of the county required it. The act provided that the Board of Commissioners should transact all and singular, the business now performed by the Board of County Supervisors. Their compensation was fixed at \$3 per day, for each day actually employed in transacting the county business.

This system of county management originated with Virginia, whose early settlers soon became large landed proprietors, aristocratic in feeling, living apart in almost baronial magnificence on their own estates, and owning the laboring part of the population. Thus the materials for a town were not at hand, the voters being thinly distributed over a great area. The county organization, where a few influential men managed the whole business of the community, retaining their places almost at their pleasure, scarcely responsible at all, except in name, and permitted to conduct the county concerns as their ideas or wishes might direct, was, moreover, consonant with their recollections or traditions of the judicial and social dignities of the landed aristocracy of England, in descent from whom the Virginia gentlemen felt so much pride. In 1634, eight counties were organized in Virginia, and the system extended throughout the State, spread into all the Southern States and some of the Northern States, unless we except the nearly similar division into "districts" in South Carolina, and into "parishes" in Louisiana, from the French laws.

SECOND ELECTION.

Under the provisions of the act above quoted, an election was held in Lee County, on Monday, the 5th day of March, 1838. William Anderson, Stephen H. Graves and S. H. Burtis were elected as a Board of County Commissioners. Peter Miller was elected to the office of County Treasurer; Henry D. Davis was elected to serve as Coroner, and Joshua Owens was elected to the office of Assessor. Joseph Morrison, John P. Barnet, Samuel Burtis, A. C. Brown, C. M. Jennings, L. B. Parker, William Points, Thomas Small, H. E. Vrooman, John Patterson, P. N. Miller, M. C. Martin and Abraham Hinkle were elected to serve as Constables.

The first meeting of the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County was held at the Court House in Fort Madison, on the 26th day of March, 1838.

John H. Lines was appointed Clerk of the Board.

Ordered, That William Patterson be permitted to keep a tavern in the town of West Point, for the term of one year, with the permission to vend spirituous liquors and wines by the small measure during said time, and no longer.

Ordered, That John H. Lines be allowed the sum of thirty-five dollars twelve and one-half cents for the following books purchased for the use of the county, viz: One deed-book, \$7.87½; one judgment-book, \$7.87½; one mortgage-book, \$6; one minute-book, \$3.87½; one execution-book, \$3.12½; one calender, \$2; one marriage license book, \$1.87½; one fee-book, \$1.50; one estray-book, \$1.—\$35.12½.

This is the first account for books and stationery found on record.

Peter Miller presented his bond as County Treasurer, in the penal sum of \$3,000. Isaac Johnson and L. B. Parker were his sureties.

Grocery licenses were fixed at \$25 per year. The form of the license was ordered to issue in the words following, to wit:

Territory of Wisconsin, Lee County—To John Doe:

By order of the Board of County Commissioners, you are hereby licensed to keep a grocery, with the permission to vend spirituous liquors and wines by small measure, for the term of one year from the date hereof, and no longer (*Sabbath Days excepted*), provided you will not admit of any rioting, playing at cards, dice, or any unlawful game, or games, of any kind in the room which you may occupy as a grocery, or any of the rooms contiguous thereto, during said time. Dated Fort Madison, etc.

Collections from grocery store and tavern license and taxes assessed against personal property were the only source of revenue until lands became taxable in 1839.

Road districts and election precincts or voting-places next claimed the attention of the Board. The county was divided into six precincts. The voting-place in Precinct No. 1 was at Samuel Hearn's, and Samuel Hearn, John Billips and Johnson Meek were appointed to be Judges of all general elections.

The house of M. C. Martin, in the town of Keokuk, was named as the voting-place in Precinct No. 2—John Gaines, Esq., Valencourt Vanausdol and John Wright to be Judges of all general elections.

The Montrose neighborhood constituted the Third Precinct, with the house of William Holmes as the voting-place. T. H. Gregg, Robert Roberts and William Coleman were appointed to be Judges.

Fort Madison was declared to be the Fourth Precinct, and the house of C. L. Cope the voting-place. John A. Drake, William Wilson and Isaac Johnson were named as Judges.

West Point was made the Fifth Precinct, with the house of Willian Patterson as the voting-place. William Patterson, C. J. Price and Horatio McCandell, Judges.

What was known as the Howard Settlement, in what is now Cedar Township, was declared to be the Sixth Precinct, and the house of Joseph Howard the voting-place. William Howard, Joseph Howard and Harrison Foster, Judges.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LICENSE LAW.

At this session, "it appeared to the satisfaction of the Board that there were persons within this county who were unlawfully vending and retailing goods, wares, merchandise, vinous and spirituous liquors and other articles of traffic, without having a license for the same, it was ordered that Phillip Viele be, and he is hereby, appointed attorney to prosecute all offenders against such laws as are within the jurisdiction of this Board; and the said Viele to proceed against such person or persons as the said Board may direct, and to remain as such attorney so long as they, the said Board, may require his services, or as long as he may well and faithfully discharge the duties which may be necessary to be attended to."

The passage of forty years, the ingenuity of gifted law-makers and the eloquence of preachers and moralists, have failed to eradicate the evil against which, at that early date, war was declared in Lee County. State and national Legislatures have planned and prosecuted without avail. The evil that called for the above order still exists, and continues to baffle the wisest heads.

At the July meeting of the Board, "the appointment of Phillip Viele as Attorney on the part of the County of Lee was revoked on account of his negligence to the business intrusted to him." So reads the order. Alfred Rich was appointed to the vacancy, and instructed to prosecute every violation of the regulations.

At this time there were no public buildings in Lee County, and the Board directed that suitable rooms for the District Court be secured from C. L. Cope, at \$3 per day. John H. Lines was directed to furnish books and stationery necessary for the District Court, Register of Deeds, Board of County Commissioners, etc.

The tax levy this year was one-third of one per cent.

COUNTY JAIL.

The first measures for the erection of a County Jail were inaugurated by this Board of County Commissioners. The following order appears on page 36 of the old record of county proceedings:

Ordered, That there shall be built in the town of Fort Madison, on the north side of the upper public square, a County Jail of the following dimensions, to wit: twenty feet square, with a double wall of hewn oak timber one foot square, sound and clear of rot or decay; fifteen feet high and two stories in height, the lower story to be built with a double wall, seven feet between the upper and lower floors, which are to be laid of hewed oak timber, one foot thick, with square joints. To be let out on the third day of the next term to the lowest bidder, etc. Notice of the letting of the contract was directed to be "published in the Fort Madison *Patriot*, for six weeks."

The Board was in session on the 4th of April, and the 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 30th days of July, but no mention of the letting of the Jail contract appears of record. From the following order, however, which is found under date of the 13th day of October following, it would seem that the contract was let and the Jail completed.

Ordered, By the Board that the jail be received of the undertaker (contractor), Isaac Miller, and that the Clerk grant him an order on the Treasurer for \$486.58, in full, for the same.

This Jail was destroyed by fire within eighteen months after it was completed.

The last session of the Board of Commissioners under the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Territory, commenced on the 2d day of July. Under the act creating Iowa Territory, the authority of Wisconsin ceased on the 3d day of July, 1838. The last orders of the Board subject to the jurisdiction of Wisconsin Territory were under date of July 3, and were in these words:

Ordered, By the Board that the amount of Edwin Guthrie's account for services as Coroner and for sundry fees in the cause of the U. S. vs. J. R. Osborn and others, as per bill filed, be admitted, and that the Clerk grant an order on the County Treasurer for the amount of \$7.50.

Whereupon, ordered that this Board adjourn until to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Signed :

WILLIAM ANDERSON,
STEPHEN H. GRAVES,
STEPHEN H. BURTIS.

IOWA TERRITORY.

The change of Territorial jurisdiction did not interfere with the county officers then in place. Everything went along as smoothly as if there had been no change. The first act of the Commissioners, subject to the new Territory, was the selection of a grand and petit jury, for the August term of the District Court. The following-named citizens were selected as grand jurors:

Arthur Johnson, Jairus Fordyce, Jason Wilson, James Elwell, Isaac Briggs, Calvin Nelson, William Patterson, Isaac Beeler, James McMurray, Harrison Foster, Mathew Kilgore, William Howard, William Holmes, Michael H. Walker, Solomon Fein, Hugh Withrough, Robert Roberts, Thomas W. Taylor, Thomas J. McGuire, Pleasant M. Armstrong, Joseph Webster, Nathan Smith and Isaac Van Dyke—23.

Petit Jury.—John Bonebright, Jeremiah Brown, Archibald Gilliland, William Allen, Valencourt Vanausdol, James Wright, Patrick Brien, Stewart M. Coleman, Johnson Chapman, Joshua Wright, George W. Claypole, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Edward Kilbourn, David Kilbourn, Forest W. Herd, George W. Perkins, James Fyke, Eli Millard, E. D. Ayres, William G. Haywood, William D. Knapp, William Saucer, Thomas Fulton and John G. Toncray.

Most of the remainder of the time occupied by the July meeting was taken up in considering road matters, granting licenses, etc. Aaron White was licensed to maintain and operate a "ferry across the Mississippi River, at or between the branch or stream at the upper end of the town of Fort Madison and the public landing opposite the store [then] occupied by William Richards [about twenty-five yards above the present coal-yards operated by Peter Miller, Jr.], as a saddler's shop." White was required to give bond in the sum of \$1,000. Joshua Owens and William Anderson became his bondsmen. The rates of ferriage were as follows:

For each footman.....	\$ 12½
For each man and horse.....	37½
For each wagon and two horses.....	1 00
For each additional horse.....	25
For loose cattle, each.....	12½
For hogs, sheep, etc., each.....	6½
For each wagon and one yoke of oxen.....	1 00
For each additional yoke.....	25

The last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners elected under the authority of Wisconsin Territory, was held on the 30th of July, 1838.

Section 4 of the act of Congress, "to divide the Territory of Wisconsin and to establish the Territorial Government of Iowa," approved June 12, 1838, provided that the first election for Councilmen, Representatives, County officers, etc., should be held under the direction of the Governor, previous to which, a census of the inhabitants of the Territory should be taken and made by the Sheriffs of the several counties, respectively, unless the same had been taken within three months previous to the 3d day of July. Under these provisions, Gov. Lucas ordered an election to be held on the 10th day of September, 1838. Lee County returned the following:

Councilman.—Jesse Brooks Brown.

Representatives.—William Patterson, Calvin J. Price, Hawkins Taylor and James Briery.

Commissioners.—William G. Pitman, John Gaines and Peter Miller.

Treasurer.—James C. Parrott.

Register of Deeds.—John H. Lines.

Assessor.—John P. Barnett.

Coroner.—Robert Stephenson.

Constables.—John G. Kennedy, Henry E. Vrooman, Charles Kellogg, Franklin Kenneda, Thomas Small, Samuel W. Weaver, John Patterson, Willis C. Stone, Leonard Parker, Ransom B. Scott, William Burton, Preston N. Miller, William Point.

The first meeting of the first Board of County Commissioners elected under authority of Iowa Territory was held at Fort Madison, on the 1st day of October, 1838. The first order appointed John H. Lines, Clerk of the Board.

Two meetings were held by the Board this year, the last meeting being held on the 13th of October. These meetings were taken up with the details of county business, and were essentially the same in practice as inaugurated under authority of Wisconsin Territory, and similar in all respects to the prac-

tice ever since in force. The business has always been of the same nature—sometimes, perhaps, a little more complicated, particularly when the bond *mania* possessed the people, and the Board or County Judges were besieged to use their influence and power to secure an issue of county bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, dykes, etc., and thus saddle a debt on one generation for another one to liquidate.

The political economy of Lee County, as commenced and practiced under authority of Wisconsin, and thus far under Iowa Territory, has been introduced for the purpose of preserving the *modus operandi* of perfecting county organization and the different systems of county management. The old journal of the first county authorities has been carefully overhauled, and voluminous extracts made from its well-written and well-preserved pages. These extracts will preserve the names of the representative men and public officials of that period to generations yet to come. While many of them remain among the useful, honored and respected citizens of Lee County, others of them removed to other counties or other States, while some others have been "gathered to the home of their fathers."

The details of county management are here dismissed to write of other incidents and events that will be of more interest to the general reader.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.

MAKING AND PROTECTING CLAIMS.

Long before the Government survey was completed, and even before it was commenced, home-seekers had crossed the Mississippi River, and selected claims in different parts of the Purchase, the first settlers confining themselves to the immediate vicinity of the "Father of Waters," or the tributaries thereto. In the absence of established township and section lines and corners, claims were settled at random. When township lines were fixed, it was not a difficult matter to divide the township into sections, and the sections into quarters, etc. In very many cases the lines fixed by the settlers were almost directly confirmed by the Government Surveyors. Sometimes, however, the settlers' lines would be pretty widely at fault. It not unfrequently happened that the house of one settler and the farm of another would be on the same 160 acres, as established by the United States Surveyors. In each township the settlers had a Claim Association, rules and regulations for the protection of each other. The rules required a registered description to be kept of every man's claim as he located it. When the United States surveys were made, and there was found to be conflicting interests among the settlers, the Claim Committee were called together and the claimants and their respective witnesses cited to appear. Each party and their witnesses told their own story without oath or affirmation, for such proceedings were not necessary in those days to get the truth. The word of honor of a "squatter" was as good as his oath or his bond. After hearing all the facts in the case, the Committee would correct the register according to the evidence, and from that correction and the rulings of the Claim Court there was no appeal. An old settler says: "I never knew of injustice being done in a single case."

The pioneer settlers of the Forty-Mile Strip, and especially of that part of it whose history is under consideration, were a class peculiar to themselves. They possessed a keen sense of honor, and a steadfastness of principle and of purpose that admitted of no criticism. To the people of the present age it may

seem a little remarkable, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that but few disputes ever arose among the settlers about the boundaries of their claims. At that time, there were no laws to govern them except the rules adopted by claim associations. In almost every instance the people were a law unto themselves. The laws of honor prevailed to a much greater extent in those days than at present. Men regarded their individual word as good as their bond. When, perchance, disputes would arise, instead of seeking their adjustment in the courts of law, where such courts were accessible, they were submitted to referees. This was notably so as regarded claim disputes, and the decision of the referee was final. No one thought of appealing from their judgment. The pioneers had all subscribed to the rules adopted by claim associations, and, be it said to their credit, they almost invariably kept their faith. As a case in point, the following report of the rulings of a "Claim Court" is contributed by W. B. Frame, a citizen of Round Prairie Township, Jefferson County, who was familiar with the facts:

"The first settlers were very anxious to secure an abundance of timber. In a certain locality a Mr. Jones had 'blazed' out a claim of eighty acres of timber, which a Mr. Smith also claimed. As a consequence, a dispute arose between them. The Claim Committee was notified, and a day was appointed to meet the parties interested and their witnesses. The weather was cold and the ground covered with a deep snow. The 'Court' met in the timber, where a huge log-heap fire was started. When the preliminary arrangements were completed, the parties were notified that the Committee had decided that the first thing to be done was to procure a jug of whisky, to be paid for by the contestants. The whisky was soon provided, and when the jug had twice made the circuit of the fire, the case was opened and the parties and their witnesses patiently heard. When the evidence was all in, the Committee retired to a fallen tree some distance from the fire, swept the snow from the log, and sat down to deliberate upon their judgment. After a brief consultation, they returned to the fire and declared themselves ready to report. The report was in the words following:

"We find that, aside from this eighty-acre lot, Mr. Jones has claimed all the timber land he needs, and Mr. Smith has claimed all he can possibly purchase at the approaching land sale; therefore we decide that Mr. Brown, who lately settled among us, and who holds a prairie claim, has no timber, and that, as he can get none within a reasonable distance, he shall have this eighty acres of timber."

"This finding of the Committee was final, and gave the claim to a good man who did not claim to have even the shadow of a claim to it. The contestants did not appeal, but paid the fees allowed the Committee by the rules of the Claim Association, as well as for the whisky. The jug again went around, and all present joined in a 'parting pull,' the 'Court adjourned,' and the settlers departed for their homes, fully satisfied there 'was many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip.' "

THE LAND SALES.—SQUATTERS AND SPECULATORS.

The first Government sale of the Black Hawk lands commenced in November, 1838. The land office was located at Burlington, and the sale was attended by thousands of "squatters," as the first settlers were sometimes derisively called by unscrupulous capitalists and money-sharks. Many of these first settlers came to the country without means, except, perhaps, a yoke of cattle, or a pair of horses and an old wagon in which they hauled all their earthly possessions. Some of them didn't even have that much. This latter class was the



Wm J. Skinner

bravest of them all, and trusted to luck and their own brave hearts and strong arms to earn the means to buy their claims when the land sales came on. Others of the pioneers were in better condition and brought money with them, or knew where to get it, when the time came to perfect their titles by " bidding in " the land covered by their claims.

The Burlington land sales of November, 1838, constituted an epoch in the history of this country, and was one of extraordinary interest to two classes of people. First, to the settlers who wanted homes, and had braved the exposures incident to frontier life to secure them; and second, to the "money-sharks" and "land-grabbers." The latter class, as soulless as the managers of a Chicago savings-bank, were always ready to take advantage of the poverty of a settler, and either loan him money at "50 per cent," or buy his home from under him.

In the preceding paragraphs reference is made to the manner in which the settlers protected themselves and each other in their legitimate rights. It is also stated that a record was kept of every claim made in the several townships. After this register or record was completed, the Claim Association in each township elected a bidder to attend the land sales and "bid in" for the occupant each particular claim, as the description of the land was called by the land-office authorities. In this way, every bona-fide settler was protected in his rights. The law never did and never will protect the people in all their rights so fully and so completely as the early settlers of Iowa protected themselves by these claim organizations. They secured justice to all, and, at the same time, fully paid the Government for the lands occupied by them, and who, by their prudence and industry laid the foundations of that economy that has made the commonwealth of the "Beautiful Land" the garden-spot and granary of the world.

"Squatters and Speculators at the First Land Sales," is the title of an article written by Hawkins Taylor, Esq., and published in the July (1870) number of the *Annals of Iowa*. This article is so accurately descriptive of the scenes and incidents of the land sales that it is considered worthy of preservation in this history of Lee County:

"The land officers at Burlington, Gen. Van Antwerp and Gen. Dodge, most heartily entered into the spirit and interests of the settlers at the land sales, in securing them their lands, for which the early settlers honored Gen. Dodge, politically, as few men were ever trusted by any people. Gen. Van Antwerp, fortunately or unfortunately for himself as a politician, never went to the people for office; he was of the old Knickerbocker chivalry—was educated at West Point, and always wore a 'boiled shirt' and starched collar. He was full of grit, always true, but never of the masses. God bless, as He will surely do, the 'Old Settlers,' generally and collectively, of that day."

"Strange as it may seem to people at this day of free lands to all who will settle upon them, at that day, the settlers on public lands were held as 'squatters' without any rights to be respected by the Government, or land speculators. Many amusing incidents happened at the land sales, one of which I will relate:

"There were thousands of settlers at the sale at Burlington, in the fall of 1838. The officers could sell but one or two townships each day, and when the land in any one township was offered, the settlers of that township constituted the army on duty for that day, and surrounded the office for their own protection, with all the other settlers as a reserve force, if needed. The hotels were full of speculators of all kinds, from the money-loaner, who would accommo-

date the settler at 50 per cent; that is, he would enter the settler's land in his own name, and file a bond for a deed at the end of two years, by the settler's paying him double the amount the land cost. At these rates, Dr. Barrett, of Springfield, Ill., and Louis Benedict, of Albany, N. Y., loaned out \$100,000 each, and Lyne Sterling and others, at least an equal amount, at the same, or higher rates of interest. The men who come to Iowa now cannot realize what the early settlers had to encounter. The hotels were full of this and a worse class of money-sharks. There was a numerous class who wanted to rob the settlers of their lands and improvements entirely, holding that the settler was a squatter and a trespasser, and should be driven from the lands. You would hear much of this sort of talk about the hotels, but none about the settlers' camps. Amongst the loudest talkers of this kind was an F. F. V., a class that has now about 'give out.' This valiant gentleman was going to invest his money as he pleased, without reference to settlers' claims. When the township of West Point was sold, it was a wet, rainy day. I was bidder, and the officers let me go inside of the office. Just when I went into the office, 'Squire John Judy, who lived on Section 32 or 33, whispered to me that he had been disappointed in getting his money, at the last moment, and asked me to pass over his tract and not bid it off. I did so, but the Virginian bid it off. I was inside and could not communicate with any one until the sale was through, and, as I did not bid on the tract, the outsiders supposed it was not claimed by a settler, and the moment the bid was made, the bidder left for his hotel. As soon as I could get out, which was in a few minutes, and make known that Judy's land had been bid off by a speculator, within five minutes' time not less than fifteen hundred of as desperate and determined a set of men as ever wanted homes, started for the bold bidder. Prominent in the lead was John G. Kennedy, of Fort Madison, who enjoyed such sport. Col. Patterson, now of Keokuk, a Virginian by birth, but a noble, true-hearted friend of the settler, and who had been intimate with the Virginian, made a run across lots and reached the hotel before Kennedy and his army. The Colonel informed the bidder of the condition of affairs, and advised him at once to abandon his bid, which he did, or, rather, he authorized the Colonel to do it for him. The Colonel went out and announced to the crowd that the bid was withdrawn, and that the bidder had also withdrawn himself. Both offers were accepted, but the latter was bitterly objected to, and only acquiesced in when it was found that the party had escaped the back way, and could not be found. There was no other remedy. This was the last outside bid given during the sale, and you heard no more talk about outside bidding around the hotel. The squatters' rights were respected at that sale.'

* * * * *

"I will give one case of hundreds and thousands that could be given, of the hardships of the early settlers: Alexander Cruickshank, a Norwegian sailor, and one of the noblest works of God, an honest man in all things, settled a few miles west of West Point, in Lee County, in 1835, and by hard work made himself a large farm. When the sale of his land was ordered by the Government, he went to Western New York and borrowed \$400 of his brother, to enter his land. This was when Martin Van Buren's specie circular was in force, and certain designated banks were made Government depositories. Cruickshank, to be certain that his money would be 'land-office money' when he got home, paid a premium of 3 per cent, in New York, to get the bills of a city bank that was a Government-deposit bank. His brother gave him \$34 to pay his expenses home. At that time there were no railroads. Alex-

ander walked to Pittsburgh, and there took a boat to St. Louis. When he got to New Albany, Ind., the Ohio River was so low that there was no certainty of getting to St. Louis in time to get home by the day of the sale of his land, and he had no money to spare to go by stage. So he crossed Indiana and Illinois on foot, reaching home the Friday before the sale on Monday. When he went to Burlington, he found that his New York money would not be taken by the land office, and he had to shave off his money that he had already paid a premium for to get 'land-office money' for 'land-office money,' and pay another premium of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, reducing his \$400 to \$350. To make up this \$50, he had to sell off a part of his scanty stock at less than one-fifth of what the same kind of stock would sell for now. I remember the day Alexander started to New York to borrow the money to enter his land, and of asking him what he would do if he failed. His answer was, 'I will come home and try to borrow at the sale; but if I fail, and lose my land, I will cross the Rocky Mountains but what I will have and own my own land.' Of such stuff were the old settlers. Why should not the State be great and noble now?"

The squatters attended the land sales in force. They went to Burlington by boat, by wagon, on horse-back, and on foot—any way to get there and be present at the opening of the sale. They went up for a campaign of several days, taking with them cooking utensils, quilts, blankets, etc., fully prepared to "camp out" and wait till every settler had secured his claim. They went with a determined purpose, and bound together "like a band of brothers," prepared to stand by each other to the last. It was a dangerous undertaking for any "land-grabber" to attempt to bid against any of the hardy, honest squatters, a fact the sharks were not long in finding out. They governed themselves accordingly, and took good care not to give the *despised* squatters occasion for helping them away from the vicinity of the land office with their stoga boots or strong arms.

THE COUNTY SEAT ON WHEELS.

FRANKLIN.

Section 8 of the act under which Lee County was organized (already quoted) provided "that the District Court should be held at the town of Madison." "An act to establish the boundaries of the counties of Lee, Van Buren, Des Moines, Henry, Louisa, Muscatine and Slaughter (Washington); to locate the seats of justice in said counties, and for other purposes," passed by the second session of the Legislative Assembly of Wisconsin Territory, and approved January 18, 1838, declared the seat of justice to be "established at the town of Fort Madison."

As settlements extended back into the interior of the county, rival interests sprang up, and a more central location for the county seat came to be agitated. Under this agitation, influences were brought to bear upon the second Territorial Legislature of Iowa (1839-40) that resulted in the passage of an act, approved January 14, 1840, appointing Samuel C. Reed, of Van Buren County, James L. Scott, of Jefferson County, and one other, whose name and place of residence is lost, as Commissioners to carry out the purpose of the enactment. The law provided that the Commissioners should meet at Fort Madison on the first Monday in March, 1840, and that, after being duly sworn by any Judge or Justice of the Peace to faithfully and impartially discharge the duties imposed, they should proceed to examine the situation of the county, to con-

sider the future as well as the (then) present population, and also to pay strict regard to the geographical center, and to locate the seat of justice as near the center as an eligible site could be obtained; and that, as soon as they had come to a determination, they should name the place as they might see proper, etc. They were also required to make a report in writing, which was required to be filed with the County Clerk; but no such instrument is found of record.

Pursuant to the requirements of this enactment, two of the Commissioners, Samuel C. Reed and James L. Scott, met at Fort Madison on the day named, and proceeded to discharge the duties for which they were appointed. After an examination of several sites, they selected the south half of the southeast quarter of Section Number Twenty-three (23), and the north half of the northeast quarter of Section Number Twenty-six (26), Township Sixty-eight (68) north, Range Six (6) west, which location was accepted by the Board of County Commissioners, and called Franklin. The land was owned by John Brown, Thomas Douglass and John C. Chapman, who donated the same to the Board of County Commissioners on these conditions: That when the town was laid off, the Board of County Commissioners were to have the first choice of said lots and the donors the second choice, and so on until all the lots were chosen.

March 9, 1840, the Commissioners "ordered that the County Surveyor make a survey of said town, under the direction of Mathew Kilgore (one of the County Commissioners), and make a return thereof according to law." The town was to be "laid off into blocks, lots, outlots (if necessary), one public square, streets and alleys." The blocks were ordered to be 300 feet square, divided into eight lots each, 75x140 feet; alleys, 20 feet in width, and the streets 60 feet, except the first street north of the public square, which was to be 80 feet in width," etc. It was further "ordered that the County Clerk make out a copy of this order and transmit it to the County Surveyor (George Berry) immediately." Mathew Kilgore and Samuel Brierly (or either of them) were appointed to superintend the division of lots between the Board of County Commissioners and the donors of the land. The Commissioners, at this time, were Jesse O'Neil, Mathew Kilgore and Samuel Brierly.

At a special meeting of the Board on the 19th of the following May, it was "ordered that there be a public sale of town lots in the town of Franklin, on Monday, the 13th day of July next, and to continue from day to day, at the discretion of the Board. Terms made known on the day of sale." Notice of the sale was directed to be published in a "newspaper in the city of Burlington, I. T., called the *Iowa Territorial Gazette*, for at least three weeks before the said sale." No trace of the sale, if it was had, can be found on record.

The Commissioners accepted the location in good faith, and made all lawful preparations to carry out the intent and purposes of the act under which the site of Franklin was selected as a county seat. But the people were not satisfied. The dissatisfaction grew so strong that, at the next session of the Legislature (1840-41), an act was passed entitled "An act to locate the county seat of Lee County," under which the question of location was referred to a vote of the people of the county. The act was approved on the 15th of January, 1841. The election was authorized to be held on the second Monday of March. Section 3 provided that if no one point received a majority of all the votes cast at said election, a second election should be held on the third Monday in April following, at which second election the two points receiving the highest number of votes at the first election should be voted for, and none other, and that the point receiving the highest number of votes should be declared the seat of justice, etc.

FORT MADISON.

Before the time fixed for this election, the President and Trustees of the Town of Fort Madison passed an ordinance binding themselves to appropriate the sum of \$8,000 for the erection of Court House, Jail, etc., provided the county seat of Lee County should be located at Fort Madison. Joel C. Walker, John A. Drake, William Wilson, Henry Eno, George Bell, Stewart Brown, Thomas Hardesty, James Hardin, William D. Knapp, S. A. Walker, Samuel B. Ayres, E. D. Ayres, H. T. Reid, John G. Walker, Amos Ladd, Peter Miller, John G. Toncray, William Leslie, E. A. Dickey, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Richard Pritchett, Adam B. Sims, H. E. Vrooman, Ed. Johnston, Alfred Rich, James Wilson & Co., J. Huner, Jacob Cutler and Hawkins Taylor, entered into a bond with the County Commissioners in the penal sum of \$16,000, conditioned as follows: "That if the President and Trustees of the town of Fort Madison should pay over to the County Commissioners the sum of \$8,000, for the erection of public buildings for said county (provided the county seat should be located at the town of Fort Madison), whenever the same might be necessary for the erection of said buildings, then the obligation to be void, otherwise of full force, virtue and effect." These parties represented the property and money interests of Fort Madison, and in making this bond, they virtually become security for the President and Trustees of the incorporation of the town of Fort Madison. The ordinance referred to was as follows:

"Be it ordained by the President and Trustees of the Town of Fort Madison, that the sum of \$8,000 be appropriated out of the funds of the corporation for the purpose of erecting a Court House in the Town of Fort Madison (provided that the county seat of Lee County be located in said town).

PETER MILLER, *President.*

ROBERT WYMAN, *Recorder.*

FORT MADISON, February 23, 1841."

The \$8,000 thus pledged by the President and Trustees of the town of Fort Madison, was paid into the county treasury, which was certified to the Legislature by John G. Toncray, the County Treasurer, and D. McConn, a former City Treasurer of Fort Madison, certified that \$5,000 was received for the use of the town of Fort Madison from the sale of town lots belonging to Government in Fort Madison. Amos Ladd, Hawkins Taylor, James Wilson and others, purchased Lots Nos. 534 and 535, upon which the Court House was erected, from S. B. Kile, "for the consideration of \$560, and conveyed the same to the County Commissioners for the consideration of \$1," making a total of \$18,559 provided by the town of Fort Madison for public building purposes, in advance of the election.

FIRST ELECTION.

At the first election on the second Monday in March, 1841, the result was as follows:

For Fort Madison.....	465 votes.
For Franklin.....	435 votes.
For West Point.....	320 votes.
Total.....	1,220 votes.

SECOND ELECTION.

There was no choice, and a second election was held on the third Monday in April, as provided in Section 3, already quoted. At that election, the contest was between Fort Madison and Franklin, and resulted—

For Fort Madison.....	730 votes.
For Franklin.....	477 votes.
Total.....	1,196 votes.
Majority in favor of Fort Madison.....	264 votes.

ERECTION OF THE COURT HOUSE, ETC.

Thus fortified, the Commissioners determined to proceed to the erection of the necessary public buildings. Plans and specifications were invited, and a plan adopted that would include Court House and Jail under one roof, 50x48 feet in size. Proposals were next invited. Thomas Morrison and Amos Ladd contracted to do the brick and stone work, and Isaac R. Ladd to do the wood work.

At a special meeting of the Board held on the first day of June, 1841, the following order was entered of record :

Ordered by this Board, That the square commonly known and denominated the upper public square in the town of Fort Madison be, and the same is hereby, selected and declared by us the public square for the location or erection of the Court House and Jail for Lee County, which are now about to be erected in said county; and it is further ordered that the said buildings shall be erected as near the southwest corner of the public square as may be practicable.

The site here named is the upper public park, in which the old settlers hold their annual re-unions.

At the regular July meeting of the Board, the following order was made :

Ordered by the Board, That the Court House and Jail for Lee County, commonly called public buildings, which are now to be erected by Thomas Morrison and Isaac R. Atlee, undertakers or contractors, shall be erected on or built on Lots No. Five Hundred and Thirty-four (534) and Five Hundred and Thirty-five (535), situated in the town of Fort Madison, as will appear by reference to the plat of said town; and it is further ordered by the Board, that the order made by this Board at their special session on the first day of June last past, selecting the upper public square for the location of the Court House and Jail be, and the same is hereby, rescinded.

The basement walls were of stone, and the upper walls of brick. Since the present jail was built, in 1865-67, the old cells have been used for storage purposes. Many of the old papers, poll-books, etc., of the county were stored away there to rot with damp, or become nests and hiding-places for rats and mice.

The buildings cost about \$12,000, and were completed in the summer and fall of 1842. On the 3d of September of that year, the Commissioners "ordered that the following disposition be made of the offices in the Court House, fitted up for the use of the county officers, to wit: The southeast room for the use of the County Commissioners and the Clerk of the Board; the southwest room for the Clerk of the District Court; and the middle room, on the east side, for the use of the Sheriff of the county."

Thus far, Fort Madison interests were triumphant; but the victory was not permanent.

WEST POINT.

While the public buildings were in course of erection, the people of West Point and Franklin formed a combination against Fort Madison, and petitioned the next Legislature to re-open the county-seat question. The people of Fort Madison met the petitions with an address, prepared by the Mayor and Aldermen, in which they reviewed the history of the controversy from the beginning, and the circumstances and conditions under which the county seat had been located and the public buildings erected at Fort Madison, as already quoted. But this address was without effect, and the Legislature passed an act entitled "An act to relocate the county seat of Lee County," which was approved on the 13th day of January, 1843. This act appointed Thomas O. Wamsley, of Henry County, I. N. Selby, of Van Buren County, and Stephen Gearhart, of Des Moines County, to visit Lee County, make an examination of the situation and surroundings, and locate the county seat at such place as to them might seem best, taking into consideration the future as well as the [then] present

population. In pursuance of the requirements of this act, the Commissioners met at the town of Franklin on the second Monday in March, 1843, and, after being duly sworn, proceeded to the discharge of their duties. The following is a copy of their report:

Iowa Territory, Lee County, ss.: The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislative Assembly of said Territory, entitled "An act to relocate the county seat of Lee County," approved 13th January, A. D. 1843, make the following report: We met, as directed in said act, at the town of Franklin on the second Monday of March, instant, and, after having been sworn, as provided for in said act, by John Brown, Esq., a Notary Public in and for said county, we proceeded to examine the several points in said county proposed as eligible sites for the county seat of said county, and also to examine the face of the country generally, as to its population and the capability of the several portions of the county to sustain a dense population, etc., and we have concluded to and do hereby select the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 5, Town 68 north, of Range 5 west, being the tract on which West Point is located, as the county seat of said county; and we further place in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners of said county the annexed papers, marked "A," as a writing executed by the obligors therein named for the use of the county seat at the said point above named.

Witness our hands and seals this 20th day of March, A. D. 1843.

[Signed]

THOMAS O. WAMSLEY. [SEAL.]

I. N. SELBY. [SEAL.]

STEPHEN GEARHART. [SEAL.]

"A." Know all men by these presents, that we, the undersigned citizens of Lee County and West Point, and Iowa Territory, are firmly bound, individually and collectively, together with our heirs and assigns, to the Board of County Commissioners of said county, for the full payment of fourteen thousand dollars, well and truly to be paid. Dated this 17th day of March, 1843.

The condition of the above obligations are such that if the undersigned shall build a Court to be built (on some part of the public square) in the town of West Point, a Court House for the use of the county, forty-five by fifty feet, the foundation to be of stone, range work in front door, window caps and sills to be of stone, the walls of brick, two stories high, of sufficient thickness, with a suitable number of doors and windows, a good and sufficient self-supported roof, the division walls and the whole of the inside work to be superintended by the Board of County Commissioners, and the building to be finished, in a neat and workmanlike style, by the 1st of September, 1844, in consideration of the Commissioners locating the county seat of Lee at West Point, etc., then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

Given under our hands and seals the day and year above written.

This document was "signed" and "sealed" by the following-named citizens of West Point and vicinity: W. Stewart, William Steel, A. H. Walker, Freeman Knowles, T. T. Botts, C. J. Price, Aaron Conkey, David Walker, J. A. Casey, John M. Fulton, William Stotts, R. P. Creel, P. H. Babcock, A. J. Steffey and William Patterson.

These papers were entered of record at a special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners, held on the 28th day of March, 1843, and may be found on pp. 211, 212 and 213, in book 2 of the official proceedings of the Board.

On the same day, the Board "ordered that the District Courts for Lee County, from and after the 1st day of April next (1843) shall be held at the town of West Point," etc.

An editorial in the *Lee County Democrat*, R. W. Albright, editor, commenting on the action of the Locating Commissioners, under date of March 25, remarked: "For the information of our readers, we will state that according to previous arrangements entered into by the people of the contending points and the citizens of this place (Fort Madison), it was mutually agreed upon that the county seat should remain here for one year after a site had been selected by the Commissioners, and that the Court House, which has just been finished at two-thirds of the expense to the citizens of Fort Madison, should (if any other point be selected by them) be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, and that two-thirds of the purchase-money should be refunded back to the citizens for the use of the town, and the remaining third be deposited with the County Treasurer."

The West Point people kept their faith and built the Court House according to contract, although the undertaking proved a heavy drain upon the pockets of the liberal, enterprising citizens, and resulted disastrously to the financial condition of a few of them.

The regular April (1843) meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held at Fort Madison. Temporary accommodations were secured at West Point for the use of the county officers, while the Court House was building, and the regular July meeting of the Board was held at that place. At that meeting, John A. Drake was appointed to take care of the Fort Madison Court House, with instructions to lease the court-room for the use of religious meetings—the room to be let to the highest bidder. The other rooms were authorized to be let by private contract, for the use of offices, etc. At a special meeting in August, 1845, it was "ordered that the Clerk issue a rule on John A. Drake * * * * * Agent, to rent the Court House in Fort Madison, to individuals, to report to said Board the situation of the same, and pay over any balances that may be in his hands at their next regular session in the month of October next." If Drake answered to the rule thus issued, the Clerk failed to enter his report, and there are no words to show the "situation" of the Court House, nor figures to show the amount of rental received or the "balances" on hand.

The removal of the county seat to West Point did not settle the "vexed question." Defeated, but not conquered, the Fort Madison people "watched and waited" for their opportunity. And West Point's glory was short-lived.

A SCHEME TO DIVIDE THE COUNTY.

During the summer and fall of 1843, a plan was devised for a division of Lee County, and the formation of a new county, to be called Madison. An act entitled "An act for the formation of the County of Madison," was passed at the ensuing session of the Legislature and approved February 15, 1844, by which the question of division was submitted to the qualified voters of Lee County at the April election, 1844. It was provided that the Judges of Election in the different townships should open a poll in each township "For Division," or "No Division," and that the voters should write on their tickets "Division" or "No Division." That the Judges of Election should make return of said tickets, together with the result of the votes of each township, sealed up, within five days after said election, to the Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners for Lee County; and that on the sixth day after the election, the Clerk, in the presence of two Justices of the Peace for said county, should open and canvass the returns, * * * * and if it should appear that a majority of the votes cast were in favor of the division, then the act to be in full force and Madison County to be considered as fully created and established; otherwise the act to be void and of no effect.

At the same time, the question of calling a Convention to frame a State Constitution was submitted. One thousand, three hundred and forty-two votes were cast in favor of the Convention, and three hundred and fifty-three votes were cast against the Convention, making the total number of votes polled for and against the convention, 1,695. The following number of votes were cast for and against "Division":

Against division.....	.....	952
For division.....	.....	718
Total.....	.....	1,666

The scheme was defeated by a majority of 239 votes.

ANOTHER COUNTY-SEAT CONTEST—FORT MADISON VICTORIOUS.

The people had become so used to a distracted condition of county affairs by this time that they couldn't rest content unless the wagons on which the county records had been hauled from Fort Madison to West Point were again put in motion to haul them some place else, and the Legislature, which was then in session, was petitioned for the passage of an act under which the qualified loceters might be permitted to vote on the question of relocation. In answer to this petition, an act entitled "An act to relocate the seat of Justice of Lee County," was approved June 10, 1845, by which the question was referred to the people at an election authorized to be held on the first Monday in August. Section 2 provided that the point receiving a majority of all the votes cast should be declared the seat of justice. Section 3 provided that if no point received a majority of all the votes cast at the August election, then a second election should be held on the first Monday in September, at which second election only the three places receiving the highest number of votes should be voted for. Section 4 provided that if there should be no choice at the second election, then a third election should be held on the first Monday in October, when only the two places receiving the highest number of votes should be voted for, etc.

At the August election, Fort Madison, West Point, Franklin, Keokuk, Montrose and Charleston were "candidates." The result was as follows:

Fort Madison.....	664
West Point.....	308
Franklin.....	326
Keokuk.....	208
Montrose.....	287
Charleston.....	41
 Total.....	 1,834

There was no choice. Fort Madison, West Point and Franklin received the highest number of votes, and were entitled to be voted for at the next election, on the first Monday in September. At this election, the result was as follows:

TOWNSHIPS.	Fort Madison.	West Point.	Franklin.	Total Tp. Vote.
Green Bay.....	51	.....	.....	51
Denmark.....	52	13	.....	65
Washington.....	53	2	.....	55
Madison.....	479	.....	5	484
Pleasant Ridge.....	15	17	.....	32
West Point.....	34	258	19	311
Jefferson.....	18	.....	6	24
Marion.....	6	17	2	25
Franklin.....	5	1	78	84
Charleston.....	17	7	91	115
Montrose.....	142	36	8	186
Cedar.....	2	17	2	21
Harrison .....	.....	3	49	52
Van Buren.....	31	7	27	65
Des Moines.....	16	7	35	58
Jackson.....	48	150	56	254
 Total.....	969	535	378	1,882
Majority for Fort Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The people of Fort Madison were happy, and the regular October meeting of the Board of County Commissioners—Jesse O'Neil, John Bryson and Thomas J. Chinowith—was held in their old quarters in the Fort Madison Court House.

A DYING KICK.

On the 3d of March, 1856, a petition, signed by 2,238 legal voters, was presented to Judge Boyles, asking for an election as between Fort Madison and Charleston. In answer to the prayer of the petition, Judge Boyles ordered an election for the 3d of April following, but there is no report of the result of that election on record. Since then, the question has been allowed to rest. The West Point Court House passed into the possession of the school district, and is now used as a public schoolhouse.

KEOKUK PLACATED.

By a special act of the Legislature of 1847, a court with concurrent jurisdiction was established at Keokuk. The powers of the two courts are as follows: Parties litigant may sue at either court (Fort Madison or Keokuk), and judgments rendered in one district are also a lien in the other, or, in other words, "good all over the county;" but criminal cases that arise in either Charleston, Van Buren, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson Townships, are triable at Keokuk only; while those arising in any of the other townships are only triable at Fort Madison. All the land south of the Half-Breed line, except the east half of Jefferson Township, is recorded at Keokuk; the remainder of the county at Fort Madison. The different county officers are represented at Keokuk by deputies, Keokuk being considered merely a branch office, separate juries being chosen for each district.

NOTES.

The original Court House in Fort Madison was about 50x48 feet. In 1876, the entire building was overhauled and reconstructed. An addition of 24x50 feet was added to the north end, and the vaults remodeled and enlarged with a view to safety and convenience.

The stone walls of the present Jail were laid up in 1865, under an appropriation of \$2,000 from the county treasury. In October, 1866, the question of appropriating \$7,000 to the completion of the Jail, as it now stands, was submitted to the people, and carried by 3,555 votes for the appropriation to 941 votes against the appropriation. It was fully completed in 1867.

The county buildings at Keokuk were originally erected about 1856, by Dr. John F. Sanford for a medical college, and by whom they were sold to the county for \$14,000.

FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

FIRST SHOWING.

Notwithstanding the law organizing a Board of County Commissioners for each county, required them to publish an annual statement of the financial condition of their respective counties, the Commissioners of Lee County failed to comply with that part of the law for several years. The first financial exhibit was published January, 1842, when Jesse O'Neil, Mathew Kilgore

and Johnson Meek were the Commissioners. The receipts and expenditures from 1837 to the close of 1840, were aggregated as follows:

Total receipts in 1837.....	\$ 640 07
Total receipts in 1838.....	1,328 50
Total receipts in 1839.....	2,875 50
Total receipts in 1840.....	3,441 15
	<hr/>
Total expenditures in 1837.....	\$ 523 85
Total expenditures in 1838.....	2,093 32
Total expenditures in 1839.....	1,944 00
Total expenditures in 1840.....	3,485 97
	<hr/>
	\$8,285 22
	\$8,046 64

Excess of receipts over expenditures in four years..... \$ 238 58

The receipts and expenditures for 1841, were shown in detail in the words and figures following:

RECEIPTS.

From B. W. Gillock, Collector.....	\$ 8,204 65
From Hawkins Taylor, on assessment-roll.....	2,484 69
From corporation of Fort Madison.....	6,000 00
From licenses.....	1,008 71
From execution.....	864 46
From fines.....	100 50
From estrays.....	16 30
	<hr/>
Total	\$13,179 81

EXPENDITURES.

Paid County Commissioners for services.....	\$ 168 00
Paid John H. Lines, Clerk County Commissioners' Court.....	526 74
Paid Hawkins Taylor for sundry services as Sheriff.....	392 51
Paid O. S. X. Peck for sundry services.....	843 07
Paid B. W. Gillock.....	885 20
Paid W. H. Starr for services as Prosecuting Attorney in 1840.....	200 00
Paid H. T. Reid for services as Prosecuting Attorney.....	225 00
Paid James L. Estates, services as Assessor.....	275 00
Room rent for District, County Commissioners and Probate Courts.....	190 88
Paid for boarding and guarding prisoners.....	226 62
Paid for stationery, furniture, etc., for county offices.....	112 50
Paid Judges and Clerks of Elections.....	316 10
Paid jurors and witnesses.....	778 52
Paid Commissioners for viewing and laying-out roads.....	643 00
Paid Justices, Constables, etc., costs in U. S. cases.....	465 19
Paid John H. Lines money advanced and services rendered in 1840....	422 59
Paid Ladd, Atlee and others for work on Court House.....	6,000 00
Paid Territorial Treasurer.....	331 94
Paid County Treasurer for services and stationery.....	396 88
Miscellaneous.....	466 63
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$12,866 32

RECAPITULATION.

Receipts	\$21,464 58
Expenditures.....	20,912 96
Excess of receipts over expenditures.....	\$ 552 57

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At the regular January meeting, 1841, the County Commissioners ordered that the county of Lee be constituted and established into townships to carry into effect the act entitled "an act to provide for the organization of town-

ships." Under this order, the following townships and township boundaries were established:

GREEN BAY.

Fractional Township 68 north, Ranges 2 and 3 west, and all that portion of fractional Township 69 north, Range 4 west, east of the north and south line dividing Sections 33 and 34. The first meeting of the electors was directed to be held at the house of Wesley Hughes.

DENMARK.

Fractional Township 69 north, Range 4 west, west of the north and south line dividing Sections 33 and 34, and fractional Township 69 north, Range 5 west. The place for the first meeting of the electors to be at the house of L. L. Thurston.

WASHINGTON.

Township 68 north, Range 4 west, and fractional Township 67 north, Range 4 west. The first meeting of the electors to be at the schoolhouse on the sixteenth section.

WEST POINT.

All of Congressional Township 68 north, Range 5 west. The place of the first meeting to be at the village of West Point.

FRANKLIN.

Townships 68 and 69 north, Range 6 west. Franklin was designated as the place for holding the first town meeting.

HARRISON.

Townships 68 and 69 north, Range 7 west. The first meeting of the electors was ordered to be held at the house of Jesse Johnson.

VAN BUREN.

Fractional Township 67 north, Range 7 west, the west half of Township 67 north, Range 6 west, and fractional Township 66 north, Range 7 west. The first meeting was ordered to be held at the house of Abraham Hinkle.

JEFFERSON.

Fractional Township 67 north, Range 5 west; also the east half of Township 67 north, Range 6 west. The house of Cyrus Peck was designated as the place of the first meeting.

AMBROSIA.

Fractional Township 66 north, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 west. Ambrosia was named as the place for the first meeting of the electors.

JACKSON.

Fractional Township 65 north, Ranges 4, 5 and 6 west, and fractional Township 64 north, Range 5 west. The first meeting of the electors was ordered to be held at the town of Keokuk.

MADISON.

Fractional Township 67 north, Range 4 west. The first meeting was directed to be held at the Washington House.

MARION.

This township was established at the regular meeting in April, 1841, and was declared to include Township 69 north, Range 6 west. The first meeting

was directed to be held at the house of John Taylor on the 19th of the following May.

MONTROSE

was set off from Ambrosia at the July meeting, 1841, and included Town 66 north, Ranges 4 and 5 west. The first meeting of the electors was ordered to be held at the village of Montrose.

At the regular meeting of the Board in January, 1843, it was ordered that so much of Green Bay and Denmark Townships as was included in Congressional Townships 69 north, Range 4 west, and south of Skunk River, should be set off and established as a separate township, to be known as Denmark, and that the first meeting of the electors should be held at the schoolhouse in the village of Denmark.

PLEASANT RIDGE.

At the same meeting, a petition was presented to the Board from sundry citizens of the original Denmark Township, asking for a division of that township. In answer to that petition, it was "ordered that so much of said township as was included in Congressional Township 69 north, Range 5 west, as lies south of Skunk River, should be set off and organized as a separate township, to be called Pleasant Ridge." The first meeting of the electors was ordered to be held at the house of Thomas M. Clark.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

At the regular January session, 1844, on petition of sundry citizens of Van Buren and Jefferson Townships, the Board of County Commissioners "ordered that so much of said townships as was included in Congressional Township 67 north, Range 6 west, be erected into a separate township, to be known as Charleston, and that the first meeting of the electors of the said Charleston Township, should be held at the house of R. B. Robinson."

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

At the regular July meeting, 1844, on petition of sundry citizens of Harrison Township, the County Commissioners "ordered that that portion of said township included in Congressional Township 69 north, Range 7 west, be set off as a separate township, to be known and called Cedar Township." The house of Charles Brewington was designated as the place for holding the first meeting of the electors.

DES MOINES.

At a special meeting of the Board in August, 1842 (the 4th), it was "ordered that the township of Ambrosia be thereafter known as Des Moines." Since then, there have been no changes in township lines.

EXIT TERRITORIAL DEPENDENCY.

THE FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In April, 1844, the people voted for the first time on the question of calling a convention to form a State constitution. The measure was carried by a large majority of votes, but for reasons explained on page 181 of this volume, Iowa did not become a sovereign and independent State until the 28th day of December, 1846. Under the law submitting the question of State government, Lee County was entitled to eight Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The election of Delegates occurred on the 5th day of August, 1844, and David

Galland, John Thompson, James Marsh, Calvin J. Price, H. M. Salmon, Charles Staley and Alexander Kerr were chosen to represent Lee County. All but Kerr were Democrats.

NOTE.—In September, 1839, according to a census taken under direction of Gov. Dodge, the entire white population of the "Forty-Mile Strip" was 10,581. In May, 1844, less than five years afterward, the population of Lee County was only 275 below that number, as shown by the following census statement, compiled by townships:

Green Bay Township.....	443
Washington ".....	708
Van Buren ".....	527
Pleasant Ridge ".....	500
Montrose ".....	1,080
Harrison ".....	497
Charleston ".....	763
Madison ".....	1,113
Jefferson ".....	435
West Point ".....	1,113
Denmark ".....	523
Franklin ".....	489
Des Moines ".....	608
Jackson ".....	1,011
Marion ".....	446
Total.....	10,256

A second Convention was held in May, 1846. The first Convention was composed of seventy members, and the second one of thirty-two members. Under the law calling the second Convention, approved January 17, 1846, Lee County was entitled to three members of the Convention. The election of Delegates occurred at the April election, and George Berry, Josiah Kent and David Galland, all Democrats, were elected from Lee County.

The last meeting of the Board of County Commissioners under Territorial authority was held on the 10th day of November, 1846, and was principally devoted to the examination and allowance of accounts against the county. Their last orders were in these words and figures:

Ordered, By the Board, that the following-named sums be allowed the same set opposite their names, for services:

Jesse O'Neil, Commissioner, 2 days, at \$2.50 per day.....	\$ 5 00
Thomas Chinowith, Commissioner, 2 days, at \$2.50 per day.....	5 00
Amos McMillan, Commissioner, 2 days, at \$2.50 per day.....	5 00
Eli Stoddard, Clerk, 2 days, at \$2.....	4 00
Peter Miller, Sheriff, 2 days, at \$1.....	2 00

Ordered, That the Board adjourn until January 4, 1847.

THOMAS CHINOWITH,
JESSE O'NEIL,
AMOS MCMILLAN,
Commissioners.

ELI STODDARD, *Clerk.*

STATE OF IOWA.

The transition from Territorial dependency to State independency was easy, and involved no change in the management of county affairs. The regular January meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was governed by the same rules that previously prevailed, and everything went along as smoothly as if "nothing had happened." The business was of the same nature—granting road views, auditing and allowing bills against the county, granting licenses to merchants, grocers, etc. Their last meeting was held on the 5th day of August, 1851. H. W. Hughes, William Skinner and John Crippin were the last representatives of the legal body known as a Board of County Commissioners.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, a County Court was created (see Code of Iowa, 1851, chap. 15). The act creating the Court gave the County Judge jurisdiction of probate affairs and clothed him with all the powers previously exercised by the Board of County Commissioners. In short, it legislated the Commissioners out of existence. By the same act, the offices of County Treasurer and County Recorder were consolidated.

The first election for county officers under the new dispensation was held on the first Monday in August, 1851. Edward Johnstone was elected County Judge, and Robert McFarland was elected Treasurer and Recorder. The first entries on the "Minute-Book of the County Judge and County Court of Lee County, Iowa," are as follows:

EDWARD JOHNSTONE, County Judge elect, in and for said county, qualified by taking the oath of office, 20th August, A. D. 1851, which oath was filed in the office of the County Treasurer of said county.

AUGUST 21, 1851.

William Henry Temple to Mary Jane Alexander.—Application for a license for the marriage of said persons having this day been made to the Judge of the County Court, and proof of their competent age and condition being given under oath by G. W. Merither, and a receipt being presented from the County Treasurer therefor for the sum of one dollar, a license was thereupon issued.

The same day, Robert McFarland qualified as Treasurer and Recorder. As Treasurer, he was required to give bond in the penal sum of \$25,000. William Skinner, John Crippin, H. W. Hughes, J. C. Walker, Thomas S. Espy and H. M. Salmon were his sureties. As Recorder, he was required to give bond in the sum of \$2,000. Philotus Cowles and R. McHenry were sureties on his Recorder's bond.

These officers were separated in 1865. Mr. Johnstone served four years as County Judge, and was succeeded by Samuel Boyles, who qualified on the 16th day of August, 1855, and entered upon the duties of the office.

Judge Boyles continued to serve until the management of county affairs was transferred to a Board of County Supervisors. The last entry under his jurisdiction as County Judge appears under date of January 5, 1861.

FROM ONE EXTREME TO ANOTHER.

THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

On the 22d of March, 1860, the State Legislature passed an act entitled "An act creating a Board of Supervisors, and defining their duties" (see Revision of Iowa, page 48). This law went into effect July 4, 1860, and provided for the election of one Supervisor from each civil township. When assembled together for the transaction of county business, these town representatives were known as the Board of County Supervisors.

This system had its origin in Massachusetts, and dates back to 1635. The first legal enactment concerning this system provided that, whereas, "particular towns have many things which concern only themselves, and the ordering of their own affairs and disposing of business in their own town," therefore, "the freemen of every town, or the major part of them, shall only have power to dispose of their own lands and woods, with all the appurtenances of said

towns, to grant lots, and to make such orders as may concern the well-ordering of their own towns, not repugnant to the laws and orders established by the General Court."* They might also impose fines of not more than twenty shillings, and "choose their own particular officers, as Constables, Surveyors for the highways, and the like." Evidently this enactment relieved the General Court of a mass of municipal details, without any danger to the powers of that body in controlling general measures of public policy. Probably, also, a demand from the freemen of the towns was felt for the control of their own home concerns.

Similar provisions for the incorporation of towns were made in the first Constitution of Connecticut, adopted in 1639; and the plan of township organization became universal throughout New England, and came westward with the emigrants from New England into New York, Ohio, and other Western States, including the northern part of Illinois; and there being a large New England element among the population of Iowa, it is fair to presume that their influence secured the adoption of this system in Iowa, as created in the act already quoted. One objection urged against the county system (three Commissioners) was that the heavily-populated districts would always control the election of the Commissioners, to the disadvantage of the more thinly populated sections—in short, that, under that system, equal and exact justice to all parts of the county could not be secured.

The first Board of County Supervisors for Lee County was elected on Sec. 6, in —, 1860, and was composed as follows:

Green Bay Township, James D. Gedney; Denmark, Daniel T. Brown; Pleasant Ridge, George E. Stevenson; Marion, Joseph G. Street; Cedar, Thomas G. Stephenson; Harrison, Charles H. Leggett; Franklin, James A. Davis; West Point, John Arthur; Washington, Daniel McCready; Madison, Charles Frederick; Jefferson, William Skinner; Charleston, A. C. Hankins; Van Buren, Lewis Stone; Des Moines, Johnson Meek; Montrose, Garry Lewis; Jackson, Arthur Bridgman and Jasper A. Viall. In drawing for terms, Messrs. Street, Stephenson, Leggett, Davis, Frederick, Skinner, Lewis and Viall drew for two years. The others drew for one year each.

In balloting for Chairman, McCready received nine votes and Leggett received seven votes. Mr. McCready was declared elected. Erie S. Leach, Clerk of the District Court, was Clerk to the Board.

Rules and regulations, equal in length to the rules and regulations governing a State Legislature, were spread upon the minutes. Committees were appointed on almost every conceivable subject, and in every respect the Board was about as cumbersome and unwieldy as a State Legislature.

The system, however, did not long find favor with the people of the State, and, in 1871, was almost entirely abrogated. At least, the law was so far repealed or modified that the Board of County Supervisors was reduced from one member from each civil township, to three members from the entire county (see Code of Iowa, Chapter 2). From the time this law went into effect, in 1871, there has been no change in public management. The County Auditor is Clerk to the Board of Supervisors. The first Board under the system now in force was composed of J. P. Hornish, Edward Courtright and William Davis. The first meeting of the Board was held on the second day of January, 1871.

* The New England colonies were first governed by a "General Court," or Legislature, composed of a Governor and a small council, which Court consisted of the most influential inhabitants, and possessed and exercised both legislative and judicial powers, which were limited only by the wisdom of the holders. They made laws, ordered their execution by officers, tried and decided civil and criminal cases, enacted all manner of municipal regulations, and, in fact, transacted all the public business of the colony.



Amos Kendall

DISTRICT COURT.

FIRST TERM—NOTES AND INCIDENTS.

The first term of the District Court held in Lee County convened at Fort Madison, March 27, 1837, David Irvin, Associate Justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, who had been assigned to the Second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Dubuque and Des Moines, presiding. Francis Gehon, United States Marshal for the Territory, and Joshua Owens, Sheriff of Lee County, present. The first order of the Court appointed John H. Lines Clerk, and W. W. Chapman, afterward delegate to Congress, Prosecuting Attorney, *pro tem.* A *venire facias* was issued by the Court, and directed to the United States Marshal, and a grand jury summoned forthwith, consisting of the following-named persons: Isaac Johnson, John Gregg, Isaac Briggs, E. D. Ayres, William Anderson, Samuel Morrison, Peter P. Jones, William Ritchie, Henry Hawkins, George Herring, Richard Dunn, Edwin Guthrie, Jesse Dickey, Calohill E. Stone, David Wright, John Stephens, George W. Ball, Benjamin Brattan, Joseph Skinner, Garrett I. Wood, John R. Shaver and James McAlleny.

The same persons were summoned by the Sheriff to serve as a grand jury, to look into offenses committed in Lee County. None of them were found qualified to act, and they were discharged; and, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that a proper number of grand jurors could not be procured, the Marshal and Sheriff were discharged from summoning others.

The only business done at this term of Court was the approval of the bond of Aaron White, and granting him permission to keep a ferry at Fort Madison. His bond was in the sum of \$1,000, with Joseph S. Douglass and Garrett I. Wood as sureties. The rates of ferrage were fixed as follows: Each footman, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; man and horse, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents; wagon and two horses, \$1; each additional horse, 25 cents; loose cattle, each, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents; hogs, sheep, etc., $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents; wagon and yoke of oxen, \$1.

The grand jury summoned were allowed for one day's service, the Marshal and Prosecuting Attorney each two days and two hundred miles travel. After a session of two days, the Court adjourned until the next regular term.

This Court was held in a room prepared for the purpose, in the "Madison House," built by John H. Knapp, and managed, at the time, by Joseph S. Douglass, his son-in-law.

August 28, 1837, the second term of Court was held, with the same officers as at the previous term. Samuel Ross, Jesse Wilson, P. P. Jones, John Gregg, Campbell Gilmore, Jesse O'Neil, John Box, William Tyrell, Lorenzo Bullard, Leonard P. Parker, John G. Kennedy, Abraham Hunsicker, George Herring, William Anderson, Benjamin Brattan, E. D. Ayres, Henry Hawkins, Johnson J. Phares, John Stephenson, Aaron White, Joseph Skinner, Joseph S. Douglass, Thomas Small, Jr., and John L. Cotton, grand jurors. E. D. Ayres was made Foreman of the grand jury, and Philip Viele, Prosecuting Attorney.

The grand jury returned sixty-two indictments, of which fifty-six were for gaming, three for assault, one for injuring cattle, and two for assault with intent to kill; both of which latter were against Wade Hampton Rattan. The cases against Rattan were called at the April term of Court, 1839, but he did not appear, and default was entered.

In a letter written by Hawkins Taylor, Esq., and published in the *Annals of Iowa*, July, 1871, personal mention is made of the officers and grand jurors of the two first Courts, which is here inserted :

Judge Irvin was originally from Virginia, but had been appointed a Judge for the Territory of Michigan, and presided in that part of the Territory now Wisconsin. Irvin was a man of ability, without the ordinary vices of that day; he decided promptly and correctly. Few, if any, better Judges ever presided in that district. He was, and is, a bachelor, now living in Texas. When Iowa was made a Territory, Irvin went back to Wisconsin and remained on the bench until 1841, when he was removed by President Harrison; after which he went to Texas, where he has lived since. He was a hard rebel during the war.

Chapman, after being the first delegate in Congress, went to Oregon, where he now resides. Gehon, the Marshal, is dead. Owens went to California, where he still resides as a respectable, good citizen. Lines, the Clerk, after holding the clerkship for many years, went to Oregon, where he died in a few years' time, leaving his family comfortable, so far as the things of this world are concerned. Of the grand jury, Gregg, Briggs, Stephenson, Brattan, White and Ross all went to Oregon. Ayres, Anderson, Hawkins, Herring, Duan, Guthrie, McAllen, Parker, Hunsicker, Douglass, Wilson, Gilmore, O'Neil and Small are all dead. Wright still lives at West Point, and is as full of Democracy now as then.

The third and last term of Court held in Lee County, while a part of the Territory of Wisconsin, was commenced in Fort Madison April 2, 1838; the same Judge and other officers as at the previous term.

The grand jurors were Theophilus Bullard, James McAllen, Joseph White, Abraham Hunsicker, Robert Herring, James T. Dinwiddie, William D. Knapp, Joseph M. Woods, Isaac Johnson, Charles M. Jennings, John Granter, Jesse Dickey, Henry D. Davis, John Gregg, Jefferson Chitwood, William P. Hoagland, Lewis Pitman, Alfred F. Kennedy, Benjamin Thomas and Hawkins Taylor. The lawyers in attendance at that Court were J. W. Woods, David Rorer, Henry Eno, M. D. Browning, James W. Grimes and Franklin Perrin. At the suggestion of Judge Viele, the Prosecuting Attorney, James T. Dinwiddie was made Foreman of the grand jury.

Mr. Taylor continues :

Dinwiddie was a hard-working blacksmith, living a few miles below town, an honest man, a Kentuckian by *raising*, a man of powerful will and constitution, a good fighter, and able to manage a large supply of whisky and still wield the sledge-hammer; but when the jury retired to the garret of the "Madison House," where Court was held, the Foreman had much more than his usual supply. Maj. Herring moved that Hawkins Taylor act as Secretary for the jury. This the Foreman took as a direct insult, and declared that he "could do all the writing needed by the jury," and at once demanded that, if any one was to be indicted, "bring them in."

The first case presented was the steamboat "Bee." The offense was the taking-off of old man Kellogg, Deputy Sheriff, who had gone on board to serve an attachment on the boat, when the Captain cut his line, backed out, and took the officer down to Warsaw, where he only ran near enough to the shore to allow him to jump off. Kellogg was a weakly, timid, good old man. When he appeared before the grand jury, the Foreman took his pen and *marked* down the case, and then turning to the witness, said with great earnestness, "Where is the steamboat Bee?" To this the witness could give no positive information, as he had not seen her since the previous fall. The foreman then said bitterly : "If you want the steamboat Bee indicted, bring her up here, bring her up here." She may be gone to the devil, or she may be gone to Texas. If you want her indicted, bring her up here," and at once commenced to tear up the memorandum that he had made, saying loudly, but to himself, "No bill, no bill," and then turning to the witness, "You may go;" and he went, apparently, with about as much feeling of relief as when he escaped from the steamer the fall before.

Several other cases were brought up and disposed of by the Foreman in the same summary manner, one being a case of James Fike for an assault with intent to kill made on George Perkins, a peaceable, good citizen. In this case the Foreman found a true bill.

The next morning, sentinels were placed below town to meet the Foreman and get him into the jury-room before he had an opportunity to take more whisky than he could manage. The plan was successful, and after that there was no trouble with the Foreman. But there were many amusing incidents that took place in the jury-room. Amongst them, Henry D. Davis, who was a member of the jury, tried to indict Morehead (who had, while in jail, cut up and destroyed his leather) for breaking jail. Davis proved by Isaac Johnson, another juror, that Morehead was in the habit of crawling into the Jail at night; in fact, that he went out and in when he wanted to.

At this term of Court all the indictments found at the previous term, with two or three exceptions, were dismissed, as being defective.

CRIMINAL MENTION.

Since the organization of Lee County, December 7, 1836, and the second term of Court in August, 1837, as many as fifty indictments for murder have been returned. Out of this number, there have been but few convictions, and in only one case has the death-sentence been pronounced. The sentence, however, was never carried into execution. The sentence was in these words, as shown by the records at Fort Madison :

State of Iowa vs. Philip Nash, June 4, 1859, District Court. Trial on indictment for murder. This being the day set for sentence, it is adjudged by the Court that the said Philip Nash be taken hence to the Jail of the county of Lee, from whence he came, and thence to the place of execution in said county, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead ! dead !! dead !!!

Thereupon the Court issued the following warrant to the Sheriff:

" These are therefore in the name and by the authority of the State of Iowa, to command you that on Friday, the 30th day of December, 1859, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, you take the said Philip Nash to some convenient place of execution in said county, and there and then execute the judgment of this Court against said Philip Nash by the neck until he is *Dead ! Dead !! Dead !!!*

Nash broke jail before the time of execution and has not since been heard from.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

THE GRAESER TRAGEDY.

On the morning of the 15th day of March, 1878, the people of Fort Madison were startled by the announcement of a horrible murder, robbery and arson the night before, five miles west of the city, in Jefferson Township, and not far from where John Miller and Henry Leiza were murdered by the Hodges in 1845. The victims of this double murder were an aged German couple named Henry and Margaret Graeser, who had settled where the murder was committed some thirty years ago. By patient industry and that frugality which is characteristic of the German people, they had amassed a handsome little fortune, a considerable part of which was in ready money, and which they had loaned out to different individuals. But having met with quite a loss by the failure of one firm to whom they had made a loan, and several banks failing about the same time, they called in their loans and thereafter kept their money in the house. At the time of the murder it was supposed they had about \$4,000 on hand and hidden away somewhere in the house.

The spot where stood the dwelling of this childless old couple stood, is one of the most lonely imaginable. The house stood on an eminence, a short distance back from the road, and was surrounded by the forest. Between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 14th of March, Jacob Graeser, a brother of the murdered man, who lived a short distance away, saw his brother's house in flames. He hurried to the burning building. When he arrived there, he found no signs of human life, and awoke the silent echoes of the night by calling the

names of Henry and Margaret, but no answer came to his eagerly listening ears. Himself an old and feeble man, he hastened away to Cameron's, the next nearest neighbor, and gave the alarm. John and Samuel Cameron went with him to the burning house, and for an hour or more they sought everywhere for the old people, but sought in vain. At last, from one particular place near the door of the house, a blue flame was seen coming from a pile of burning material, to which they directed their attention. Cutting forks from the nearest tree, they commenced exploring the burning heap, and finally drew out the half-consumed bodies of the murdered victims.

News of the horrible affair was carried to other neighbors, and the excitement became intense, and it was not long until every neighbor in the vicinity was at the scene of the tragedy. An examination of the debris was soon commenced, when it was discovered that the furniture, bedding, etc., had been piled upon the bodies of the poor old couple, and then set on fire. Prodding around among the rubbish, a revolver was uncovered, one chamber of which had evidently been discharged by a human hand, and the pistol left at full-cock. This discovery, added to the fact that keys were found in trunks, chest and drawer-locks, with the bolts drawn back, left no doubt that the triple crime of murder, robbery and arson had been committed.

The tracks of two men were found approaching the house that seemed to have been made by cautious walkers. A further search showed tracks made by the same feet, leaving the house on a run, some of the tracks being as much as seven feet apart. Speculation was rife as to who the fiendish perpetrators might be. Certain evidences and suspicious circumstances pointed to one Henry Weese and Fred. Knoch, two brothers-in-law, and toward evening, M. S. Chamberlin, a citizen of Fort Madison, filed an information before William Conlee, a Justice of the Peace of Jefferson Township, charging these two men with the murder. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Constable James Bullard, Jr., who summoned a *posse comitatus*, and started to take the suspected criminals into custody. Just before they reached Knoch's house, they heard the discharge of a pistol, which, as afterward proven, was fired by these as a signal to know if the coast was clear before Weese ventured to the house.

Constable Bullard and W. W. Vanattan went into the house and made the arrests. When Weese was told they had a warrant for him, he replied, "I was expecting it, but not so soon." Weese and Knoch were taken to the house of Justice of the Peace Conlee, and then to Union Schoolhouse for examination. By this time, the night was well advanced, and John Bullard and Alexander Bullard volunteered to go to Fort Madison for attorneys for the defendants, and also for the State. It was nearly daylight when they returned with W. C. Hobbs for the State, and J. M. Hamilton for the defendants.

After the arrests, a large amount of silver coin was found in the pockets of Weese's overcoat, but no further search was made until after the arrival of the attorneys, when Constable Bullard and Vanattan made a further search, which resulted in finding over \$1,900 which Weese had hidden away in seven different pockets. He had on two pairs of pantaloons, the pockets of which were filled with carelessly rolled up bank bills. The money was musty, and gave indications of having been packed away among old clothing for a long time. At this discovery, Weese waived an examination and was sent to jail. Knoch's examination took place in the afternoon, and, while there were many strongly suspicious circumstances against him, the positive *alibi* proved by his wife and mother-in-law overcame them, and he was discharged from custody. Many of the spectators disbelieved the testimony of his wife and her mother, but in the

absence of positive contradictory evidence or impeachment the magistrate could not do otherwise.

Some time afterward, Daniel Weese, a brother of Henry, was arrested and examined. The main circumstance that led to his arrest was the fact of his paying out a \$50 bill—more money than he was ever known to handle before. On his examination, however, he brought two witnesses from Clark County, Mo., who testified that he received a bill of that denomination for cattle during the preceding fall. It was contended by the State that it was unreasonable to suppose that the defendant, whose house and everything in it had been destroyed by fire some time before, and whose family had been quartered upon the charity of neighbors, would keep a \$50 bill through all those days of misfortune, even if it were true that he had received one in Missouri the preceding fall. The Justice before whom he was examined decided, however, that the evidence was not sufficient to hold him, and he was discharged.

A few nights after Henry Weese was sent to jail, a demand was made upon Deputy Sheriff Joseph A. Nunn by a band of about one hundred armed and masked men for the person of the prisoner, or the keys of the Jail, both of which were firmly refused. Fortunately, Dr. A. C. Roberts, editor of the Fort Madison *Democrat*, and formerly Mayor of the city, resided near the Jail, and being made aware of the attempt, went and addressed the mob. The Doctor's great popularity with the people, his determined stand and strong arguments in favor of law and order, prevailed, and the crowd thought better of it and dispersed, leaving the law to take its course. On account of this attempt to take Weese out of the custody of the officers charged with his safe-keeping, Weese was sent to the Penitentiary to await the action of the grand jury and the sitting of the District Court.

At the April term, 1878, of the District Court at Fort Madison, two indictments for murder in the first degree were found against Henry Weese, one for the murder of Margaret Graeser and one for the murder of Henry Graeser. Weese was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." He was represented by J. M. and J. D. M. Hamilton, and the State by the District Attorney, Hon. D. N. Sprague, assisted by Casey & Hobbs.

An application for a change of venue, on the grounds of excitement and prejudice against the prisoner, was made, and the case and motion were continued to the December term. At the December term, the motion for change of venue was pressed, the law firm of J. & S. K. Tracy then appearing for the defendant in addition to the counsel already named. The change was granted, and the case was sent to the District Court of Des Moines County, at Burlington.

THE TRIAL.

At the January term, 1879, of the District Court of Des Moines County, the cause of the State of Iowa vs. Henry Weese, for the murder of Margaret Graeser was specially set for the second Monday of the term ; and, accordingly, on the 13th day of January, a jury was impaneled and the trial began.

The State was represented by the District Attorney, Hon. T. A. Bereman, ex-District Attorney, Hon. D. N. Sprague, Casey & Hobbs and Miller & Sons ; the defendant, by J. M. Hamilton, J. D. M. Hamilton, of Fort Madison, J. & S. K. Tracy and J. W. C. Jones, of Burlington.

The trial was one of thrilling interest, lasting from Monday morning at 9 o'clock till Saturday evening at 5 o'clock. During the entire trial, the court-room was densely packed with spectators, all anxious to get sight of the prisoner and to hear the testimony. The appearance of Weese produced a decidedly

unfavorable impression. He was a large, muscular man, with dark complexion, retreating forehead, and a low and brutal expression, and evidently of a low order of intellect. The evidence against him, with the exception of a confession made to a convict in the Penitentiary, was entirely circumstantial, but the links were all connected and pointed unerringly to his guilt. The most important circumstance was the positive identification of a silver quarter found in possession of the defendant by Jacob Graeser. This was a Mexican coin, old and worn, and stamped with the name of "T. Smith." Jacob Graeser identified this coin as one shown to him some years before by Margaret Graeser as a keepsake she had received a long time before, from a gentleman in Baltimore, whose name it bore.

The examination of witnesses on the part of the State was conducted by Hon. D. N. Sprague, and the examination was masterly. Nothing escaped him, and nothing that any of the witnesses knew material to the case was left undeveloped.

The evidence was all in at 11:30 o'clock on Friday, and Hon. T. A. Bereman opened the case for the State, speaking till the adjournment of Court at 12:30. At 1:30 Court re-opened, and Mr. Bereman continued speaking for an hour longer. His argument is said to have been able, logical and convincing, and, although on account of a sore throat, he was not able to speak loud enough for all the audience to hear, yet from the attention given by the jury, all could see that he was making his points tell.

The defense throughout the entire trial was conducted with great skill and ability, and nothing that could be done for the defendant was left undone.

At the close of Mr. Bereman's argument, the jury was addressed by J. M. Hamilton on the part of the defense. Mr. Hamilton spoke an hour and a quarter, and his effort was highly complimented by those who heard it. Hon. J. Tracy then commenced his argument for the defense, and spoke until the hour of adjournment. At 9 o'clock Saturday morning, Mr. Tracy resumed and did not conclude until half-past 12, making altogether a speech of nearly five hours. This argument was a masterly effort. The acquired experience and accumulated power of many years at the bar were brought to bear in that argument, and at its close the prisoner's chances for acquittal seemed better than at any time during the trial, and even his indifferent expression and stolid look seemed changed to one of positive cheerfulness.

At 1:30 o'clock P. M., W. C. Hobbs commenced the closing argument for the State, and closed at 4:40. During the delivery of Mr. Hobbs' speech, the court-room was more densely packed with people than it had been at any other time during the exciting trial. Many were attracted to the court-room on account of the wide-spread reputation of the speaker. All expected to hear a great effort, and none were disappointed.

A gentleman of judgment, and one who has attended many criminal trials in the State of Iowa, and who was present while Mr. Hobbs was speaking, says: "Mr. Hobbs met the position taken and theories advanced by defendant's counsel with the most logical arguments and irrefutable reasoning ever presented to a court and jury in the State. From first to last, his speech embodied an array of facts and logical conclusions that no sophistry could oppose, and convinced all of his hearers that Weese was guilty. The closing portion of his speech abounded in the most pathetic and thrilling eloquence, coupled with facts and blended with arguments that fully established his reputation as a profound reasoner, as well as a polished orator."

The Court's charge occupied some twenty minutes in the reading, and at 5 o'clock the jury retired. At 8 o'clock the following morning (Sunday), the jury returned a verdict of guilty. A motion for a new trial followed shortly afterward, which the Court overruled, defendant excepting, and Henry Weese was sentenced to the Penitentiary of the State at Fort Madison for the term of his natural life. He was taken to the Penitentiary, and, as he put on the convict's uniform, he remarked, "It is no fault of mine that the Court didn't sentence me for twenty-five years longer."

Henry Weese barely escaped death from the scaffold, as the crime for which he was convicted was committed before the law restoring the death-penalty went into effect.

MORMONISM AND MORMON OUTRAGES.

JO SMITH, THE PROPHET AND RELIGIOUS IMPOSTOR.

The greatest mountebank and impostor that ever disgraced the cause of Christian religion, by professing acknowledgment of its sublime truths, in any day or age of its existence, from the birth of Christ to the present, was Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, whose near presence and devilish teachings caused a reign of terror to exist for several years in Lee County. His power and influence for evil to the honest settlers was all the greater, because of the fact that a number of his disciples were located in different parts of the county, and, under the garb of honesty, seemed intent upon making farms, or pursuing other callings of peaceful industry, when, in fact, they were only wolves in sheep's clothing, watching and seeking whom they might devour.

Jo Smith, the Prophet and founder of the Mormon Church of Latter-Day Saints, was born at Windsor, Vt., on the 23d day of December, 1805. In April, 1815, when he was not quite ten years of age, his parents removed from Vermont to Wayne County, N. Y., and settled at Palmyra. In March, 1820, a Rev. Mr. Lane, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was conducting a revival meeting at Palmyra, and the embryo prophet professed a change of heart. Although he was only about fifteen years of age at that time, the traits of character that made him so notorious in after-life began to be wonderfully developed. Soon after his conversion, he claimed to have received a revelation from on high, and stated that, while engaged in prayer in the woods, the power of the Holy Ghost fell upon him, and that God, the Father, and Jesus Christ, the Son, appeared unto him, saying that his sins were forgiven him; that all the old Christian organizations and denominations were wrong, and that he was chosen of the Lord to re-instate His Kingdom and re-establish His Gospel on earth. When Smith communicated these revelations to his associates and neighbors, there were those who believed him, and straightway he became a kind of prophet in their midst. Even then, he understood the weaknesses and religious superstitions of mankind, and he determined to make these weaknesses profitable unto himself.

Smith kept up his faith until September, 1823, when he fell from grace, and, for a season, he indulged in drunkenness, lying, swindling and cheating. Then, while he slept, messengers of the Lord again appeared, and a second revelation was made unto him. This time he was given to see the hiding-place of a history of the ancient people of America, which was engraved on plates of gold. The angel directed him where to find this hidden treasure, the embryo prophet again reformed, and, on the 22d of September, he went and digged at

the place indicated by the angels, and lo! he found the plates. The place has been described as on a hillside, between Manchester and Palmyra. When the earth was removed, a stone box first appeared. When he attempted to take the box from its secret place, a great conflict arose between the devil and the angels that surrounded Smith. The angels conquered, and the box was given into Smith's keeping. When the box was opened, the plates were revealed to his sight, and his fame and power increased.

About 1828 or 1829, the plates were translated by Oliver Cowdry, acting as clerk, who, with himself, Smith declared to have been baptized by John the Baptist, who also appeared unto them and ordained them as priests, and commanded them to baptize and ordain each other.

In 1830, the Mormon Church was founded, and in June, of that year, held its first Conference at Fayette, N. Y., Joseph Smith, the Prophet, presiding. In August, Parley P. Pratt and Sidney Rigdon were converted to Mormonism. Pratt and Rigdon were sent out to spread the doctrines of the new church. Rigdon, in his perambulations, came to Kirtland, Ohio, where he succeeded in awakening a great revival interest. Many people were converted and gave their adhesion to the doctrines first proclaimed by Jo Smith. In January, 1831, the Church, through Smith, its prophet, was commanded to establish itself at Kirtland, and there gather all the saints and found and build a temple. In May of the same year, the Elders of the Church were sent out by twos to preach the Gospel according to Smith, while Smith started a bank called "The Kirtland Safety Society Bank." He also started a store, and Bishop Whitney built a mill. In March, 1832, the bank failed, and on the 22d of that month Smith was tarred and feathered by the people upon whom he had imposed and whom he defrauded. It is impossible to follow the arrant impostor in all his transactions, and only a few of his most prominent acts are here quoted as a preface to his appearance at Nauvoo, and the outrages that were perpetrated on the people of Lee County through his devilish teachings and influence.

The temple commenced at Kirtland, in 1831, went on to completion in 1836. About the time the bank failed and Smith received his coat of tar and feathers, Rigdon and a number of the other high Church officials fled from Kirtland, and it was not long until Smith received another revelation, in which he was shown that the "promised land" was in Western Missouri. He was commanded to remove to Independence, in Jackson County (a few miles below Kansas City), and there establish a new Zion. In 1834, nearly all the Kirtland band had followed him there, and the erection of a second temple was commenced on what is now known as "Temple Hill," the name coming from the commencement of the temple at that place. A few years ago, the foundations of the temple, which were laid early in 1839, were still traceable. The site was a very beautiful one, and, in 1871, had not been occupied with buildings. The space was open and used for show purposes. But trouble came upon Smith and his people there, as it did at Kirtland. They incurred the enmity of the Missourians, and were finally forced to abandon their promised Zion and seek refuge from "persecution" elsewhere.

On the 9th of May, 1839, Dr. Isaac Galland presented Smith with a large tract of land at Commerce, Ill. Then Smith had another revelation. The angels of the Lord again appeared unto him and told him that there he should found another Zion and build a new temple. He caused a town to be laid out, which he called Nauvoo. He called the saints from the ends of the earth, and sold them town lots at fabulously-high prices. In 1841, Nauvoo was incorpo-

rated, the Nauvoo Legion was organized, Jo Smith was made Lieutenant General, and the corner-stone of the new temple was laid with great military pomp and display. At one time during his reign, he mustered 6,000 men in line, all well armed and equipped, which were passed in review by Gen. Singleton.

Lieut. Gen. Smith had a numerous staff of high rank, and "it was amusing," says an eye-witness of the times and events, "to see the gaudy uniforms, gilt buttons, gold lace and shoulder-straps they wore. They represented every rank from Major General down to Lieutenant Colonel. He had an army of staff officers, and his parades were never surpassed. On grand review occasions, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Smith was invariably accompanied by a large number of ladies—the pick and choice of Nauvoo—on horse-back."

Smith's Nauvoo charter was a strong one, carefully worded and conferring extravagant and dangerous powers upon the Mayor and other city officers. As an instance, it gave the Mayor power to try writs of *habeas corpus*, so that when a Mormon was arrested for any crime, no matter how infamous, he was always sure of acquittal and discharge. The Mormons were a political power in Illinois, and neither the Whig nor the Democratic parties dare array them in hostility. Their hostility was to be avoided; their friendship to be courted. Both parties were friendly to the Mormons. The members and adherents of the Church were recruited from all parts of the world, and included all grades and characters of men and women. Jo Smith was the power behind the charter that guided and directed the choice of not only the city officers, but of county officers, members of the Legislature and Congressmen. What Jo Smith decreed, the Church and the politicians carried out. Under such circumstances, Nauvoo became a breeding-place and a hotbed for outlaws of every character. Fugitives from justice from other places, to secure protection not only for past offenses but for offenses to be committed in time to come, needed only to identify themselves with the Church of Mormon to be assured of protection. For such characters, there was always a hiding-place in Nauvoo. If detected for unlawful depredations upon honest people who lived abroad, perjurors were always in readiness, as witnesses, to prove an *alibi*. As the Church increased in membership, criminals increased in numbers, and their crimes extended to all parts of the country—to the west side of the Mississippi River as well as upon the east side.

From the time Jo Smith secured the incorporation of the city of Nauvoo until his tragic death, on the 27th of June, 1844, and until his followers were driven from the country by an indignant and outraged people, crime held high carnival in all the country roundabout. The lives and property of no anti-Mormons were safe. Nauvoo and the Church of Mormon were the great center of debauch. Smith planned and directed; his "saints" executed. But there came for him a day of reckoning. On the 6th day of May, 1844, he caused the office of the *Expositor* newspaper, which had arrayed itself in hostility to his measures, plans, purposes and impostures, to be destroyed. The press, type and fixtures were hurled into the street or thrown into the river. The excitement and indignation of the honest people, which had been gathering force under oft-repeated outrages, culminated in a grand uprising at this act. The aspect of affairs was threatening in the extreme. The Governor ordered out the State militia, of which he took command in person. Smith had been arrested on a charge of treason and destroying the liberty of the press. Pending a trial of the case, he was taken to Carthage and lodged in jail—more, perhaps as a precautionary measure against mob violence than because he could

not give sufficient bail. While he was in jail and under guard, the excitement was gaining force and strength, and Ford, in his "History of Illinois," says that on the 27th of June, 1844, believing that he was about to be attacked and murdered, Smith made an attempt to escape through a window of the building used as a jail, and was shot to death. Another authority says he was killed by a party of disguised men, upon whom he had first fired with his revolver. The last statement, however, does not hold good, in the fact that it is hardly probable he was committed to jail in possession of his revolver.

Only separated from the Mormon center of crime by the Mississippi River, and its soil equally as fertile as the soil of Hancock County, it is not strange that numbers of Smith's followers and adherents settled in Lee County. Such settlement was in the interest of the "Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints."

To make his band of thieves and murderers as effective as possible, Smith spared no effort. He had an ingenious mind—in fact, it was a kind of devil's work-shop in which all kinds and grades of crime were matured. When the plans were matured, he had his sworn emissaries and determined assassins to carry them to successful execution.

During the time the Mormons remained at Independence, Mo., Smith organized a band which he called the "Daughters of Gideon;" but the name was subsequently changed to that of

THE DANITE BAND.

This band was composed of the most desperate members of the Church—men whose very souls were steeped in blood, and who would scruple at nothing commanded by their more desperate leader, the prophet.

Dan W. Patton, whom Jo Smith styled "Capt. Fearnott," was first commander. In a fight with the citizens or militia, under Capt. Bogart, he was killed near Richmond, Ray Co., Mo. The Mormons indulged in many Bible quotations, and any ignorant, fanatical Mormon could quote Scripture by the chapter. Hence, it is not strange that the name of the Danite Band, at one time under the leadership of the Mormon Bill Hickman, the terror of Lee County, should derive its name from a scriptural quotation, Genesis xlix, 17: "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horses' heels so that his rider shall fall backward."

When the reign of Jo Smith at Nauvoo was in the zenith of its glory, and his power and influence in high feather with the politicians, the Church had no less than two thousand members. They held secret meetings of their conclave and called themselves the Destroying Angels. They were bound together by oaths of the most solemn character, and the punishment of traitors to the order was death. John A. Murrell's band of pirates, who flourished at one time near Jackson, Tenn., and up and down the Mississippi River, above New Orleans, was never so terrible as the Danite Band, for the latter was a powerful organization, and was above the law. It was ordained of God, who, in a revelation to Jo Smith, commanded its organization. The band made threats of death, and they were not idle threats. The threats were made in terrible earnest and carried into terrible execution. They went about on horse-back, under cover of darkness, disguised in long white robes, with red girdles. Their faces were covered with masks to conceal their identity. Bill Hickman, who became Captain of the band, once lived near Nashville. He owned a fast and blooded stallion, and was frequently absent from home. He was taciturn and uncommunicative among his anti-Mormon neighbors, and, decided and silent, he

came and went like a shadow. Tall, raw-boned, sandy-haired, and of florid complexion, he was strong and sinewy. In height, he is represented by those who remember him, as standing about six feet, although he may have been taller. He had a cold, piercing gray eye, that proclaimed him a villain of the deepest dye, and as one who would hesitate at nothing from petit larceny to highway robbery and murder.

Like a pestilence which stalketh abroad at noonday, he and his fast horse were omnipresent on the roads, and at all public gatherings. Wherever he was, or whatever his surroundings, he was a keen observer of every passing event, a secret spy upon the actions and conversations of the Mormons and Gentiles alike. His personal enemies and the enemies of the Mormon Church, which he believed—or at least effected to believe—was made up of the chosen people of God, were especial objects of his espionage. He made war upon the Gentiles to the knife, and from the knife to the hilt. He and his followers seized and appropriated their property wherever they found it. Where stealth failed, they took it by force. With them, the earth was the Lord's and the fullness thereof, and what was the Lord's belonged of right to the Latter-Day Saints.

It may be proper to remark here that Jo Smith, the founder of the Mormon Church, believed in polygamy or a plurality of wives, as did Brigham Young. Upon this proposition, a division of sentiment came up in the church, and young Joseph Smith became the representative of the dissenters or those who were opposed to that system. Young Jo Smith rejected the bad and criminal teachings of the first Mormons and their secret, oath-bound conclaves, and it is but an act of justice to state that these dissenters who refused to follow the New Zion at Salt Lake are good citizens and honest people, against whom there is no word of reproach, and that they are in nowise answerable for what was done by the Prophet Jo Smith, Bill Hickman and the Danite Band of Destroying Angels.

Bill Hickman and his band would steal before one's eyes in the light of day. If a Mormon coveted the cow or the horse of an honest farmer, he went and took it. If he wanted meat, he would enter a smokehouse and take it and carry it away. If the outraged farmer resisted, war was made upon him, and he was notified to leave the country. If he remained, his property was stolen or destroyed and his life endangered. With them human life was cheap, and they did not hesitate to take it. An honest farmer, surrounded by Mormon neighbors, had a large lot of wood hauled and corded up. The Danites covetted it, and went with wagons to haul it away. The owner shot one of them and then fled from the country and never dared to return, as they threatened his life. As soon as he left, they appropriated his house, goods and possessions of every kind, and kept them until they were driven from the country.

Thief and murderer was Bill Hickman. It is said that before he became notorious as a murderer, he stole a large number of horses from farmers and others in different parts of the country. He was caught with one of the stolen animals in his possession and arrested. He stole meat from the smokehouse of an old man named John Wright, for which he was indicted and sent to jail in Lee County, but was never tried. The indictment for this offense is still among the papers in the Clerk's office of the District Court.

In 1843, there were a large number of Mormons and Mormon sympathizers in Lee County. The sympathizers were known and called Jack Mormons. Their crimes and outrages against the citizens were numerous and flagrant. The gentiles, or anti-Mormons, had no rights they seemed to respect. They preyed upon all alike. At last, forbearance ceased to be a virtue. Self-pro-

tection demanded prompt and vigorous action, and the citizens arose in their might, and determined to drive the outlaws from the country. The ring-leaders and those who were able to move away were made to go at once; those who were poor, and more the victims of misplaced faith than naturally evil and devilish natures, were permitted to remain, but were kept under close surveillance. The last of the tribe left the county in 1847.

The death of Jo Smith, the Prophet, paralyzed but did not stop their depredations. Robberies and murders were as common as ever. Murders for money were of the most startling character ever known in the history of any country, and the boldness of the perpetrators have never had their equal in the annals of crime. As late as 1845, things had come to such a pass that the people of the country kept their stable-doors locked and the doors of their houses bolted and barred to keep out the threatened intruders against whose raids, if they had anything of value, particularly in the way of money or jewelry, they could not at any time consider themselves safe.

Lonely and isolated places were particularly subject to the visitations of these midnight marauders, who had their spies in daytime "looking up sights," traveling through the country dressed in the homespun garb of farmers, or disguised as mechanics and laborers, carrying tools of their trade, so as to more effectually deceive and delude the unsuspecting. The most atrocious of their many devilish deeds occurred in the spring of 1845, and resulted in arousing the people to a determination to drive the Mormons from their midst, that the country might be freed from the presence of the "Destroying Angels."

THE MURDER OF MILLER AND LEIZA.

About midnight of Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1845, Jacob Abel, who lived about three miles southwest of West Point, came to the farm residence of Col. William Patterson, about half a mile south of that village, with the intelligence that his (Abel's) neighbors, John Miller, a Mennonite preacher, and Henry Leiza, his son-in-law, had been murdered within the last hour. Col. Patterson accompanied Abel to West Point, where the alarm was given. Sheriff Estes was called up, and in a short time that officer, Col. Patterson and several other gentlemen were on their way to the bloody scene, and arrived there a little before daylight. A most horrible sight was presented. "Old man Miller" (says Col. Reid, in his "Sketches and Anecdotes of the Old Settlers and New-Comers," heretofore quoted), "was found just in front of the door, lying dead, stabbed through the heart by a big bowie-knife, and his bloodless face upturned, looked from his open, glassy eyes with an excited stare upon them, like that of a soldier dying in the midst of a charge. A little deep, worn path, leading from the house to the smoke-house, was filled with his heart's blood, which had flowed into it from the place where he had fallen. He was a brave man; had been a soldier, who had seen service in Germany, and died fighting for his life in the midst of excitement. Leiza was severely wounded, but was not yet dead. The door, through which was a fresh bullet-hole, was yet spattered with blood. The last shot fired by the murderers passed through that door, and, striking him under the shoulder blade, penetrated a vital part, and internal hemorrhage caused his death; but his skull was also fractured by the cut of a knife. He, too, had resisted, and fought manfully. He was a stout and powerful young man, in the prime of life. Had the other cowardly son-in-law, Jacob Risser, come to the rescue, the murderers and assassins would have been defeated and repulsed. But he covered up his head in bed while the fight went on, as he laid still in one corner of the cabin, and trem-

bling with fright, let his father-in-law and brother-in-law be murdered. Dr. Sala was sent for, but pronounced the wounds of Leiza necessarily fatal.

* * * * *

"The crowd kept coming as the news spread. Parties were formed rapidly, and patrolled the country in search of the criminals. The Sheriff and party, mostly Kentuckians, who had lived long on the border, found the tracks of three men, and where one of them had evidently been helped away, and had washed the blood from himself in a little ravine. A rimless cap was left behind, bound around with fur, 'that fatal cap,' as Gen. Reid called it in his speech for the prosecution, by which they were identified and convicted, and suffered the penalty of death, which they so richly deserved.

"The leading men in the pursuit were Sheriff Estes, Col. Patterson, and, afterward, Hawkins Taylor.

"Traces of the murderers were found at Everhart's, leading down toward Devil Creek bottom, thence by way of Old Grant Reddens, who, with his son Jack, afterward became notorious, another favorite stopping-place of the gang, when all traces were lost. The Sheriff and Col. Patterson, who was now armed with a big horse pistol, proceeded to Montrose, and, at daylight, awoke one Williams, landlord of a country tavern, who, seeing the horse-pistol, looked alarmed, till he recognized the parties. Their business was made known, and soon the news of the murder spread through the village, then filled with Mormons. Bonney heard of it, or probably knew of it in advance, and came to Col. Patterson and asked him if he could see that cap which Sheriff Estes had in his saddle-bags. Patterson and Estes held a consultation, and concluded to show it to him. He had no sooner seen it than he said, 'I know that cap as well as I know my jack-knife; it belongs to Bill Hodges.' People crowded about and tried to find out what was going on, but this conversation was private, and heard by none but Patterson and Estes, who now had a clue to the murderers, whom Bonney asserted must be in Nauvoo. Thither the party, accompanied by others, proceeded in a skiff, rowed by W. S. Ivins, now of Keokuk. The two brothers, Stephen and William Hodges, were living with their brother Amos, all suspicious characters, in the suburbs of the city. On the night of the 13th of May, with the assistance of one Markham, City Marshal of Nauvoo, the house was surrounded, and, at daylight, they were arrested and taken before a Mormon Justice of the Peace named Johnson. Almon W. Babbitt, a partner of George Edmunds, Jr., appeared for the prisoners, and the prosecution applied for a continuance till next day, on the pretext of getting witnesses from Iowa. In the mean time, on the 15th of May, 1845, an indictment was procured against them at West Point, and, next day, when the preliminary examination came on, they were confronted with the indictment and held to await a requisition from the Governor of Iowa. But, by the advice of their counsel, Babbitt, afterward murdered by the Mormons (while United States District Attorney of Utah), disguised as Indians, they consented to go to Fort Madison, where they were safely lodged in the Penitentiary."

Edward Bonney, whose name is mentioned in the last paragraph, subsequently acquired some notoriety as a detective in hunting down the murderers of Col. Davenport, and other dark deeds of the gang, and as author of a small volume called the "Banditti of the Prairies; or, the Murderers' Doom." At the time of the murder of Miller and Leiza, he kept a livery-stable at Montrose. He frequently visited Nauvoo, and traveled a great deal on the river. "He had," says Col. Reid, "an extensive acquaintance with all classes of people, knew in detail all the secret operations of the 'Danites' and their con-

federates. Time has left little doubt but that he was an unmitigated scoundrel and the scheming projector of all the operations of the band, which resulted in getting money. Though not himself a Mormon, he knew them all, consulted with and advised the perpetrators of crime, and no doubt shared the proceeds of their villainy. When they failed, he pursued and arrested them to get the reward; and when they were hanged or sent to the Penitentiary, their mouths were closed against him forever. Though not personally present at the perpetration of a crime, putting little facts and circumstances together, and still greater revelations which have since come to light, there is little doubt that he was an accessory generally before and always after the fact."

Leiza came to Iowa first and made the improvement, built the log cabin, etc., where the murder was committed. He was unmarried at that time, but returned to Ohio and married a daughter of old John Miller. They all moved to Iowa, accompanied by a brother-in-law and his wife, and came on a steamer by way of the river. Bonney, who appeared as a witness on the indictment, and took an active part in having the murderers arrested and convicted, was heard to remark at West Point that he came up with them on the same boat from St. Louis, and that from their big German boxes and general surroundings they were a better class of Germans than generally came to the country, and *that they must have plenty of money!*

The Hodges had worked on the Court House at West Point while it was building, and were well acquainted in the neighborhood. A short time before the murder of Miller and Leiza, Stephen Hodges had stayed all night at the house of Samuel B. Ayres, then County Treasurer and Collector. Mr. Ayres was absent at the time. The county had neither vault nor safe, and Ayres kept the county money locked up in a trunk in his house, and, at this particular time, he had a large amount on hand. Mrs. Ayres was naturally afraid the money would be stolen, and, believing that Hodges was an honest man, she congratulated herself on his presence, and told him of the fact of the money being in the house. Strange to say, the money was not disturbed, although at that very time Hodges was out on a prospecting tour, and the next night the house of Jerry Smith, on Sugar Creek, was entered, and he was made to deliver his money by two masked men. They failed in getting much; he had sold a farm, but had left the money with Adolphus Salmon, in West Point. The robbers on this occasion were Stephen and William Hodges, a confederate lying in wait as a sentinel on the outside, in case of an alarm.

After their robbery at Smith's the Hodgeses went to the house of a man known as "Mill" Walker, who owned and operated a small mill on Sugar Creek, where they remained in concealment. Walker's honesty was not like the virtue of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion. He was a kind of pettifogger before Justices of the Peace, and strange and unknown men were often seen going and coming from his house. Nothing was ever established connecting him in any way with robbers or murderers, but it was generally believed that he kept a robber's roost, and that his house was a stopping-place and place of concealment for them. That they met there to perfect their plans, and that he was their confidential adviser, and the receiver of money realized from their nefarious practices. These suspicions were almost confirmed by the developments of after years. Walker finally removed from Lee County to Quincy, Ill., where he died about the year 1873 or 1874. After his death, nearly \$100,000 in specie was found concealed under the cellar floor of his residence, where it had been stored away in old sardine-boxes and oyster-cans. The treasure consisted of coins that were in circulation previous to 1845, such as Mexican sil-

ver dollars, half-dollars, Spanish doubloons, etc. His widow, who knew where the money was hidden, had it brought out from its hiding-place, counted by her lawyers, and then deposited it in bank. It was maintained by those who knew Walker, his habits and business pursuits, that he could not have accumulated so much money by honest means, neither before nor after leaving Lee County.

A redeeming trait in the character of Walker, after he went to Quincy, was that he was very generous to the poor, and made no parade about it. He would often haul in a load of wood, and without saying a word throw it over into the door-yard of some very poor person. This, probably, was done by way of atonement for past offenses.

After the Smith robbery, and while the robbers were staying in concealment at Walker's, one of them ventured out to the house of Miller and Leiza, near by, carrying a whip and pretending to look for cattle, got a drink of water and tried to get a \$10 bill changed. This was only a ruse to discover where their money was kept, and to get the plan of the premises, the interior arrangement of the house, and to note such other matters as would facilitate the purpose of the robbery already planned. The excitement consequent upon the robbery of Jerry Smith had hardly died away when the murder of Miller and Leiza was committed.

INDICTMENT, TRIAL, CONVICTION AND EXECUTION OF THE HODGES.

The District Court was held at West Point, then the county seat, when the Hodges were arrested on the charge of murdering Miller and Leiza, and was in session at the time. Hon. Charles Mason was Judge; Dr. Joel C. Walker was Clerk, and L. D. Stockton was the regular District Prosecutor; but, for some reason, probably because of the absence of Stockton, Hugh T. Reed was appointed District Attorney *pro tem.* for the prosecution of this case. He drew the indictments and conducted the prosecution throughout, from its beginning till the close of the trial, which resulted in their conviction, sentence, and final execution.

"William Hodges, Stephen Hodges and Thomas Brown were indicted by the grand jury at West Point May 15, 1845, for the murder of John Miller, by stabbing him on Saturday night, the 10th of May, 1845. Solomon Jackson was the Foreman of that grand jury. The indictment was exhibited and filed in Court May 15, 1845.

The names of the witnesses upon it were James L. Estes (then Sheriff), Robert McNair, Abraham K. Drollingen, Jacob Able, Peter L. Montjar and Edward Bonney.

"On the 21st of May, 1845, William Hodges and Stephen Hodges were brought into court, arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, and the District Prosecutor immediately joined issue.

"Leiza was not then dead, but died afterward. On the same day the Hodges filed a joint affidavit, praying for a change of venue on the ground that they could not obtain justice, as the people of the county were so prejudiced against them they could not get a fair trial. This affidavit was sworn to before S. B. Ayres, Justice of the Peace, and was signed by Stephen Hodges, and William Hodges made his mark."

In granting a change of venue, Judge Mason "ordered that the cause be heard and determined in the District Court for the county of Des Moines, where the cause complained of does not exist, the same as if originally instituted there, and that the Clerk certify the papers to the Clerk of the District Court of Des Moines County."

"On the 19th of May they were taken by Sheriff Estes from Fort Madison to West Point, and kept there till the 23d, and then taken up to Burlington by way of Fort Madison on a steamer. Their guards during the time were Hawkins Taylor, E. B. Taylor, D. M. Sherman, Elijah T. Estes, Joseph Stotts and Luke Alphin.

"On the 21st of June they were put upon their trial, sixty petit jurors being summoned, J. C. Hall, F. D. Mills and George Edmunds, Jr., appearing for the prisoners.

"They applied first for a separate trial, and then for a continuance, both of which applications were refused.

"After a lengthy trial the jury brought in the following verdict, which is not dated, and the record does not say when it was returned.

BURLINGTON, Iowa T., 1845.

We, the jury, find the defendants, William Hodges and Stephen Hodges, guilty of murder. Joel Hargrove, Foreman; James Snow, David Leonard, John Smith, William Bennett, Thomas Stought, Ely Walker, Robert Mickey, Isaac Chandler, Vincent Shelly, John D. Conover, Moses Null.

Forthwith, says the record, the Court demanded if they had anything to say, etc., and then pronounced sentence upon them, as follows: 'That you be taken to the Jail whence you came, and remain there till the 15th day of July next; that on that day you be taken by the proper officer of the county to some convenient place within the same, and between the hours of 10 A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., be hanged by the neck until you are dead.'

"Dr. Freeman Knowles, who was then a practicing physician at West Point, a gentleman of high standing and character, with a remarkable memory of details, was a witness in this trial, and says it continued about a week. He is still living and a citizen of Keokuk.

"The affidavit for continuance on account of the absence of material witnesses residing in Nauvoo and St. Louis, Mo., was sworn to before John S. Dunlap, Clerk of the District Court of Des Moines County, on the 10th day of June, 1845. By these witnesses, they alleged that they expected to prove that on the night of the 10th of June, 1845, the time the murder was committed, they were at home in Nauvoo, and that the cap found on the premises did not belong to either of them.

"On the 15th day of July, 1845, both of the Hodges were hanged in a ravine now in the city limits of the city of Burlington. Till the last moment, it is said they expected to be pardoned or rescued. Sheriff McKenny made the following return, under the order of the Court:

SHERIFF'S RETURN.

Territory of Iowa, Des Moines County. In obedience to the within sentence, I did, on this 15th day of July, 1845, at two o'clock and forty-five minutes P. M., of said day, in the presence of Dr. Enos Lowe, Dr. L. W. Hickok, Dr. J. S. Dunlap, Evan Evans, Col. Temple, and many other worthy and respectable citizens of said county of Des Moines and Territory of Iowa, at a place selected by me in said county, then and there hung by the neck, the said William Hodges and Stephen Hodges, until they were dead.

JOHN H. MCKENNY,

Sheriff of Des Moines County, I. T.

On the 18th day of August, 1845, the Board of County Commissioners of Lee County being in session, it was "ordered that John H. McKenny, Sheriff of Des Moines County, be allowed \$400 for services in securing and executing Stephen and William Hodges, criminals from this county, and that said allowance be made in four orders of \$100 each."

The same day it was further "ordered that John H. McKenny be allowed for cash expended for ropes to hang William and Stephen Hodges, criminals, fifteen dollars."

Capt. Edward Guthrie, who was Warden of the Penitentiary when the Hodgeses were imprisoned there after their arrest and awaiting trial, was afterward Captain of Company K, Fifteenth United States Infantry, Mexican War, and was wounded while acting as guard for a supply-train on the way from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, in the thigh, by an escopet ball at Pass La Hoya, and was taken to the Castle of Perote, where his thigh was amputated. A second amputation became necessary, in consequence of which he died from physical exhaustion, caused by hemorrhage, or, in other words, he bled to death.

James M. Layton and Edward A. Layton were the two guards of the prisoners at the Penitentiary.

Says Col. Reid: "John Miller was a Mennonite German minister. The society of Mennonites wear clothing very much the same as the Dunkards, except instead of buttons they wear hooks and eyes on their coats. They all wear heavy beards. Miller was stabbed through the heart by a huge bowie-knife manufactured from a big file, such as was used in those days for sharpening mill-saws. We saw the arsenal of huge bowie-knives taken by Sheriff James L. Estes, from the prisoners, afterward at the old tavern, or hotel we would call it now, of Billy McIntyre, on Second street, at Fort Madison, where he and Joseph C. Estes, his brother, then boarded."

While the prisoners were in jail at Burlington, Irwin Hodges, who was attempting to raise money to defend his brothers, publicly denounced and threatened Brigham Young for not sending men to break open the Jail and release them. That night on his way home, early in the evening, he was met by two men, who assassinated him by stabbing him with his own knife, as they afterward confessed when arrested on a criminal charge in Adams County, Ill. One of them was arrested next day on suspicion, but as there was no evidence against him he was discharged.

The Hodges trial was the most noted criminal trial which ever took place in the State, and created much comment at the time. Gen. Reid prosecuted the prisoners with great vigor, and on the cross-examination of the witnesses to prove an alibi for the defense, completely entrapped them, as no two witnesses could agree as to the particular place the prisoners were at in Nauvoo on the night of the murder. His closing speech of three hours was a masterly effort of great eloquence and power, and was listened to by the vast crowd in the court-room and out side with breathless attention.

The day the murderers were hanged, their father was permitted to come to see them from the Alton Penitentiary, where he was under sentence for larceny. Soon after the execution, two of their sisters eloped with Dr. Lyon, a married man, then living at Fort Madison, and went to Texas.

On the scaffold Stephen spoke first. He was a tall, finely-formed, dark-complexioned man, with black hair, and a loud, ringing voice, in which there was not the slightest tremor when he spoke. Calm and collected as on an ordinary occasion, he addressed the crowd, who listened with great attention while he spoke. Among other things, he said "How can that jury who brought in a verdict of guilty, sleep calmly on their pillows at night?" William spoke well, but was excited and trembled slightly, and his voice was not so loud or his manner so decided.

They expected to be rescued, and till the last moment looked as if for some one to come. But no rescue came. The "New Purchase" ferry-boat came in just before the execution, loaded down with passengers from Nauvoo, and its whistle was heard just before the execution, at the levee. The passengers had

barely time to get to the scene of the execution before it took place. The sisters of the murderers were present. The condemned men were clothed in long white robes, their arms pinioned with cords at the elbows. The religious exercises were conducted by a minister from Mount Pleasant. After singing the hymn,

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return,"

prayer was offered, after which the culprits ascended the scaffold. The noose was adjusted to their necks, the black cap was drawn over their eyes, Sheriff McKenny cut the rope suspending the drops on which they stood, and their bodies shot downward, swayed back and forth for a few minutes, Stephen drawing up his legs with a convulsive effort once only. Wild cries of despair from their sisters rent the air as they fell, and a deathlike stillness outside of this reigned in the crowd of thousands who covered the hillsides and filled the ravine below the scaffold, which was surrounded by militia under arms.

In their affidavit for continuance, in the handwriting of Judge Hall, one of their attorneys, made on the 10th of June, 1845, they stated they could not proceed to trial on account of the absence of material witnesses, the first-named being Artemus Johnson, George Broffit, Hiram Broffit, Willis Smith, Thomas Morgan, George Kimball and Lydia Hodges, who resided at Nauvoo, Ill., and that they expected to prove by these witnesses that on Saturday night of the 10th of May, 1845, they were at home in Nauvoo, all night; also that the cap found upon the premises was not the cap of either of said defendants. That they had promised Irwin Hodges, brother of defendants, to appear voluntarily and testify, but "on account of the alleged excitement existing in the community, they feared their presence would subject them to insult and abuse, and possibly violence," and that, however they disliked the alternative, they were compelled to believe the depositions of said witnesses would have to be taken or they would lose their evidence.

They further stated in the same affidavit that they knew of no other witnesses by whom the same facts could be proven, except John Long, Aaron Long, Judge Fox and Henry Adams, of St. Louis, Mo. The three first named afterward became widely-known from being the murderers of Col. Davenport. These witnesses, it is stated in the affidavit, were at Nauvoo, on the night of the murder, and that they could procure their evidence by next term. This application was properly over-ruled by the Court, and the names in the affidavit are cited for the purpose of showing who were the confederates of the Hodgeses, and connected with the old Mormon banditti and Danite Band.

Robberies still continued all over the country. One of the largest was that of the law office of Knox & Dewey, at Rock Island, whose safe was broken open and robbed of \$640.

The murder of Col. Davenport on the 4th of July, 1845, at Rock Island, at his home, in broad daylight, was the boldest and most daring yet committed by the old Mormon banditti, and startled the whole country as the echoes and reverberations of a fire-bell in the night.

Col. Davenport was an aged and feeble man, a prominent and deservedly popular citizen, and an old settler, universally respected and loved for his many virtues by the entire community.

The operations of this gang extended throughout the Rock River country in Illinois; and in Ogle and Winnebago Counties especially, they became so bold and daring that as to over-ride and overawe the courts. At last, the people organized themselves as *vigilantes* and commenced a war of extermination.

Two of the gang (the Discols, father and son), were arrested, tried, convicted and shot by the *vigilantes* in Ogle County. Others were turned over to the courts, where they were convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary; others were warned to leave the country, and still others, finding that their "occupation was gone," left the county of their own accord, and quite a number of them found their way to different parts of Iowa—some of them, as the Brodies, settling in Linn County, where they abandoned their old practices of dishonesty and outlawry, and are now recognized as good citizens and influential church members.

EXPULSION OF THE MORMONS.

After the murder of Col. Davenport and Miller and Leiza, public indignation against the Mormons and their allies overleaped all restraint and found expression in public meetings, resolutions and public addresses that could not be misunderstood. The first meeting of this kind in Lee County was held in Montrose, where the leading speech was made by Judge Edward Johnstone, now a successful and popular banker at Keokuk. The result of this meeting was the calling of a mass-meeting, the nomination of an Anti-Mormon ticket, the publication of an address to the people by a committee appointed for that purpose, and the adoption of a resolution to expel the Mormons—"peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary." For the proceedings of this meeting, a copy of the address, etc., the publishers are indebted to Col. Reid's publication, from which several extracts have already been made:

In pursuance of public notice the Anti-Mormon citizens of Lee County, without distinction of party, met at the Court House in Fort Madison, on Thursday evening, 16th October, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent said county in the next Legislature.

Edwin Guthrie, Esq., was chosen President, William Perdew and Capt. Samuel Vance as Vice Presidents, and D. A. Layman and I. G. Wickersham, Esq., Secretaries.

T. A. Walker being called on, briefly stated the object of the meeting, and submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The late difficulties between the old settlers in Illinois and the Mormons, and the numerous offenses committed in this county by persons professing to belong to the "Church of the Latter-Day Saints," has caused great excitement among our citizens: and whereas, it is firmly believed that the Mormons and others who do not belong to their peculiar faith cannot reside together in peace; and whereas, for the purpose of preventing further violence it is thought advisable that the Mormons and citizens of Lee County should no longer remain together, therefore

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that the public welfare requires that the Mormons should depart from this county at as early a day as practicable.

Resolved, That this meeting deprecates all acts of violence, but stamps with contempt the conduct of those sympathizing individuals who prate about the "*cruelties of Anti-Mormonism*."

Resolved, That two Anti-Mormon candidates to represent Lee County in the next Legislature be nominated by this meeting, whose election may fully ascertain and express public sentiment on the subject of the Mormons leaving this county.

Resolved, That a committee of ten persons be appointed by the Chairman to present the names of two suitable persons as candidates, and report forthwith.

Resolved, That a committee of ten persons be appointed by the chair to draft an address to the citizens of the county, in furtherance of the object of this meeting.

The following gentlemen were appointed by the chair as the committee to select and report the names of candidates to the meeting, viz., T. A. Walker, David Galland, Esq., Samuel B. Ayres, Joseph A. Clark, Esq., Absalom Anderson, Esq., Samuel E. Jack, John Milliken, Esq., Isaac A. Lefevre, Hawkins Taylor and Samuel T. Marshall, Esq.

The committee, after being absent for a short time, returned and reported as suitable persons to be supported as Anti-Mormon candidates for the Legislature, the names of Col. William Patterson and Gen. Jesse B. Browne.

On motion, these nominations were confirmed unanimously by the meeting.

The President then proceeded to appoint as a committee to draft an address to the people of Lee County the following persons, to wit,

William Stotts, Jesse O'Neil, Adam Hine, Lewis R. Reeves, John Burns and Henry Cattermole.

During the evening the meeting was addressed by J. C. Hall, Esq., of Burlington; Col. H. T. Reid, T. A. Walker, Ed. Johnstone, Esq., Hawkins Taylor and H. E. Vrooman, Esq.

On motion of Ed. Johnstone, Esq., it was unanimously

Resolved, That the members of this meeting hereby pledge themselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidates nominated this evening.

On motion of H. E. Vrooman, Esq.,

Resolved. That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the newspapers at Burlington and the Warsaw *Signal*.

Whereupon the meeting adjourned without day.

EDWIN GUTHRIE, *President*.

WILLIAM PERDEW, SAMUEL VANCE, *Vice Presidents*.

D. A. LAYMAN, I. G. WICKERSHAM, *Secretaries*.

ADDRESS TO THE VOTERS AND TAX-PAYERS OF LEE COUNTY, IOWA.

A very large and respectable meeting of citizens, favorable to the departure of the Mormons from Lee County, was held at the Court House, in Fort Madison, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. Two Anti-Mormon candidates for the Legislature were nominated at that time, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to address you in futherance of the objects of said meeting.

The next election for members of the Legislative Assembly will take place on the first Saturday of November next, and the meeting presented for your suffrages as an Anti-Mormon ticket Col. William Patterson and Gen. Jesse B. Browne.

These gentlemen are among the "oldest settlers" of Lee County and known to every legal voter in it. They are esteemed as men of intelligence and tried Legislators, and no one doubts their entire willingness and ability to do, in a legislative capacity, full justice to the different interests of our citizens. The meeting referred to was composed of men of both political parties, the officers and committees were equally divided in their political and local preferences, and it was hoped that in the selection of candidates, every man who felt disposed to aid in expressing public opinion on the subject of the departure of the Mormons, might do so without conceding his party predilections. It was considered that it was the duty of every citizen to unite in inducing by moral means the "Latter-Day Saints" from longer abiding among us. This question is now superior in importance to all others, and a truce was therefore declared by the two political parties, and such a union we believe is accomplished, as will show, at the next election, an expression of popular sentiment on this subject not to be mistaken. One of the Anti-Mormon candidates is a Whig, the other a Democrat, and both are prominent in the several parties to which they belong. In regard to the many sectional interests which have divided this county, the candidates hold different opinions, but it is understood that all local questions, as well as polities, are merged in the necessary and important movement of Anti-Mormonism.

It is due to you to say why an Anti-Mormon ticket was selected. We shall do so briefly. The progress of the Latter-Day Saints is well known, and their frequent strife with the citizens of Ohio, Missouri and Illinois are matters of history. Wherever they go and grow strong, there spring up dissensions and violence between them and other citizens. The crimes charged upon them are without number. It is scarcely necessary to recount those which have been committed in this county. The old German preacher, Miller, was shot down in

his own house, and his son-in-law, Leiza, was cut to pieces in defending his family. Where did this occur? In the very heart of Lee County. By whom was this outrage committed? By a band of Mormon brothers, some of whom where expounders and teachers of the faith of the Latter-Day Saints: *Tax-payers*, what did this midnight murder cost you? The expenses paid by the county growing out of this nefarious butchery amounted to upward of \$2,800.

The Reden's, living a few miles from Montrose, openly and knowingly entertained the murderers of Col. Davenport, and when they, and one of them who shot him, were arrested, an attempt was made by some of the leading Mormons and their sympathizers to have them turned loose on the community by a writ of *habeas corpus*, and the persons arresting them indicted for kidnapping! It would be impossible to enumerate Mormon theft and offenses in this county alone. A few will suffice. They are obtained from the records of the District Court.

List of Mormon thieves, etc., who have escaped from justice in Lee County, Iowa, by forfeiting their recognizances, and with their securities running away to Nauvoo:

United States vs. Jeremiah Plumb—larceny; Same vs. Mark A. Childs and E. C. Richardson—buying and receiving stolen goods; Same vs. Nathaniel Eames—bogus making; Same vs. Wm. A. Hickman—larceny; Same vs. Philander Avery—larceny; Same vs. Levi Wickerson—stealing nails; Same vs. Jonathan Barlow—horse-stealing; Same vs. Jefferson Bradly and Alvin Sanford—larceny; Same vs. Jedediah Owens—larceny; Same vs. Samuel Musick—larceny; Same vs. Nelson Benton—larceny; Same vs. Robert Owen and Samuel Avery—larceny; Same vs. Sylvester Jackson—counterfeiting; Same vs. Ethaw Pettit—assault with intent to kill.

It is a remarkable fact, fellow-citizens, that the only Mormon ever convicted in this county was one Darius Gibbs, indicted for burglary, and proven to be guilty by Mormon witnesses. Time explained this mystery, for it was afterward discovered that Gibbs was a renegade from the church of Latter-Day Saints. In many of the foregoing cases, the cost paid by the county amounted to \$150, and upon a computation made by some of the county officers, it appears that Mormon offenders have, since their coming here in 1839, cost the county the round sum of \$5,000 or \$6,000. Tax-payers, what say you to keeping up the Mormon organization in your county at the rate of \$1,000 per annum?

Such is the startling array of facts, fellow-citizens, presented to you from a cursory examination of the record of our Court. And yet you are told by a newspaper published in your midst, dated on the 20th of the last month, that "*what few Mormons there are in this county conduct themselves as good citizens!*" We have the same high authority, on the 11th inst., canting about the "absurdities of Mormonism, and the cruelties of Anti-Mormonism."

When the citizens of Lee County, exercising a constitutional right, assemble, entertaining no feelings of personal hostility toward "Mormons" individually, but for the sake of future peace, earnestly recommending and requesting those residing in this county to make preparations to remove therefrom as soon as practicable, such request is placed under the head of the "cruelties of Anti-Mormonism." When the citizens are requested to aid by exchange of property or otherwise the departure of any Mormon or Mormons who may desire to leave the county, it is charged as among the cruelties of Anti-Mormonism. But when the Hodges and their accomplices waken from their repose by the blows of their bludgeons, a sleeping and peaceful family; when the father dies at his own door, and the son falls, bathed in blood, mortally wounded, it is only one of the "absurdities of Mormonism." When those who had shot and choked to death an old soldier on the day of liberty, in his own house, came with their

hands red with murder, and were entertained and comforted by their "saintly" accessories in this county, it was only another of the "absurdities of Mormonism." When the Mormon burglars broke into and robbed the house of Smith, near Franklin, it was only another "absurdity!" When Amos Hodges and his "fellow-saints" plundered the Norwegian family on the "tract," it was not "cruelty," but only an "absurdity!" Childs, Richardson, Eames, Hickman, Avery, Nickerson, Barlow, Bradly, Sandford, Owens, Musick, Burton, Jackson, Pettit, all Mormons, and a host of others, were guilty of similar "absurdities!" "Cruelties" is the term applied to the peaceful movement of Anti-Mormonism, and the tender epithet of "absurdities" to the midnight murders and felonies of the Mormons.

A system of petty Mormon thieving is so extensively carried on in this county, that our citizens can scarcely any longer exercise a peaceful forbearance. Every old settler has lost something. No one feels secure. Each man before he retires to rest, bolts and barricades his house, and hospitality reluctantly opens the door after nightfall, fearing it might let in the cut-throat and thief, instead of the stranger seeking a shelter. All good men reprobate violence, and therefore the "Latter-Day Saints" have been solicited to depart from among us. This request was made at a meeting of our fellow-citizens on the 1st inst., at the town of Montrose. It was thought prudent to give further force to that expression of public sentiment. No means appeared so effective for this purpose as the ballot-box, and the ticket above referred to was therefore presented for your consideration. It is hoped that the vote given for it will be so decided as will leave no doubt of the wishes of the people in regard to the Mormons leaving the county, and when you cast your suffrages for the Anti-Mormon candidates, remember that you are thus exercising your moral power to induce the deluded people called the "Latter-Day Saints," to depart in peace. Remember that you are doing an act which will save your county from future scenes of violence, and the tax-paying community from burdensome levies upon them.

The meeting which nominated the ticket above presented desire to lay aside at the coming election all questions political and local, and present the issue of Anti-Mormonism and Mormonism alone, and none other. Men of both parties, men differing upon all local questions, were in attendance, and all agree as to the present paramount importance of inducing the Mormons to leave the county. It is not expected that they will permit the Anti-Mormon candidates to be elected without opposition. They number many votes themselves and they have many sympathizers. They and their coadjutors *dare not* meet the issue fairly, but will strive to avoid it. They will get up tickets and denominate them as the "*People's*," "*Settlers'*," "*American*," or by some other attractive or delusive title. But by this many cannot be deceived. A cry, too, will be raised against the Anti-Mormon ticket by disappointed office-seekers, hoping thereby hereafter to procure Mormon support. The designs of all such politicians are too transparent to blind any one but themselves. An attempt will be made to rouse up local prejudices by the Mormons and Jack Mormons. This, too, must fail, for the committee are authorized to say that the Anti-Mormon candidates are pledged to move, if elected, no sectional question of any kind in the Legislature. They desire to run free from all trammels, and will esteem their election as expressing in a manner not to be misunderstood, the opinion of the people of Lee County on the subject of Mormon emigration therefrom. An attempt will be made to draw aside public attention during the canvass by abuse heaped upon individuals not before the people. Such assaults will only recoil upon the

heads of the calumniators themselves, and cover them with shame and confusion. An attempt will be made by the Mormons to assail Anti-Mormons candidates, because at one time they may have expressed sympathy for their sufferings. This cannot avail anything. General sympathy and kindness were extended to these people when they came, poor and needy, among us; but since the true character of many of them is truly developed, the desire for their immediate and peaceful departure is universal. Every honest citizen will cheerfully assist a worthy fellow-man in distress, but withdraws his support when the object of his compassion proves to be a thief or a cut-throat. Other individuals are indifferent to suffering, when clothed in the garb of integrity, but so soon as the object of charity is suspected as a felon, they seek his society.

Fellow tax-payers, we appeal to you to aid us in getting rid of an abundant source of taxation. Fellow-voters, we call upon you to exercise your moral influence at the ballot-box, and induce the Mormons to seek another place of abode. Fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, vote for the Anti-Mormon ticket, and prevent those days of violence which the future may have in store for our county. The true issue may be evaded, Mormon and Jack Mormon abuse will flow freely; demagogues will squirm and writhe; every effort will be made by a few expiring place-hunters; but let every citizen do his duty, and all their denunciations and struggles will be in vain.

On the first Saturday of next month let every man come to the polls, and let every one who desires future peace, prosperity and a healthy state of society in the "Empire County," cast their suffrages for Browne and for Patterson.

Your fellow-citizens,

JOHN BURNS,
W.M. STOTTS,
A. HINE,
L. R. REEVES,
JESSE O'NEIL.

October 16, 1845.

The following communication was handed to Judge Mason during the present sitting of the Lee County District Court. He felt authorized by the unanimous request of the grand jury to excuse from further attendance the persons therein named, Rev. William O. Clark and Dr. John Patten, as two of the most prominent Mormons in Lee County.

GRAND JURY ROOM, October 14, 1845.

To the Hon. Charles Mason, Judge of the District Court of Lee County:

The undersigned grand jurors for the county of Lee, respectfully represent to Your Honor: that there are now upon the grand jury, two Mormons, to wit: William O. Clark and John Patten; that owing to the many crimes with which the Mormons have been charged in this county, the grand jury will undoubtedly be called upon to investigate said charges, and particularly to ferret out, if possible, a company of Mormons whom the grand jury believe to be engaged at this time manufacturing spurious coin; and apprehensive as we are, that the said Mormons upon the grand jury will not be disposed, in consequence of their intimate relations with said company, to co-operate with us in said investigation, we, therefore, most respectfully and unanimously, ask Your Honor to excuse said jurors from further attendance upon the grand jury.

1. J. A. Clark.	8. John E. Leeper,	15. Joel W. Hiatt,
2. Theophilus Bullard,	9. William L. Matthews.	16. John Houston,
3. D. M. Sherman,	10. Campbell Wright,	17. A. N. Deming,
4. Joshua Owen,	11. Samuel Davis,	18. Richard Pritchett,
5. William Steele,	12. Alexander R. Wheat,	19. John H. Lines,
6. Salmon Cowles,	13. William Howard,	20. James McAleenny,
7. Isaac May,	14. Luke Shepley.	21. Robert Henry.

The Anti-Mormon ticket was triumphantly elected by a large majority, and all the Mormons able to travel were expelled from the county. The old Mormons having left the country, the Mormon element still survived, not in midnight assassination, but in horse-stealing, petit larceny, and in other thievery. Counterfeiting of coin and paper money succeeded them, with their headquar-

ters at Nauvoo. Old Ben Brooks and his sons ran the horse-thief ferry to Montrose, with Brooks' son-in-law, John Hine, and old Dave Vrooman. A store in Montrose was burglarized by them and a lot of horses stolen, which were found in their possession. They were arrested and bound over by Squire Conlee, of Jefferson Township, and all but Vrooman committed. They sued out a writ of habeas corpus before Judge Williams, and C. J. McFarland, Lyman E. Johnson and Jim Woods appeared as their attorneys in the burglary case, and they were discharged, as they produced a host of perjured witnesses, dressed as farmers and laboring-men who were strangers to the Court, and proved an alibi. They were again arrested, and, this time, by the aid of outside confederates, broke jail at Fort Madison, leaving, as a parting salute, the following note, written with charcoal on the plastering: "Farewell! a long farewell to this d---d hoal!" They did not leave the country. A part of the gang, Whitcomb and one Collins, robbed John Wright on the bluff near Devil Creek, in the James Bullard neighborhood, entering his house at midnight, masking their faces with handkerchiefs, with holes cut out for their eyes, getting nearly \$100 in gold. Collins escaped, but Whitcomb, who was then under arrest for horse-stealing, was tried, convicted, and sent to the Penitentiary for three years. He had been confined but a short time when, one dark night, old Vrooman and others came from Nauvoo, and by some means secured his escape. The alarm was given, and Vrooman was found with two skiffs waiting to take him across the river, and was arrested. As there was no evidence against him he was released, and then taken down where Atlee & Sons' mill now stands, and severely whipped, and given his orders never to return.

Judge McFarland was then Prosecuting Attorney. Vrooman showed him his back, with the marks of the lash still upon it, at Montrose. Next week afterward, McFarland organized a crowd of his retainers at Montrose, and, armed with long cowhides, took the Brooks family, one Conn, John Hine, and others, out of their beds at night, and, rowing to the island between Montrose and Nauvoo, whipped them severely, and, putting them into their own skiffs, without oars, shoved them off into the river to float over the rapids, with orders never to return. The Brooks family went to the Missouri River, and Vrooman to the interior of Illinois, where he was afterward murdered by his own son.

None of them ever come back!

During the time this gang lived at Nauvoo, they frequently stole wagons, buggies, harness, and small articles from Fort Madison. On one occasion, they stole the buggy of Dr. Rinehart, of that place, which was found sunk in a slough, on the opposite side of the river. Wagons were frequently found sunk in the river, and kept down by weights, to be taken up and painted over after search had been made for them by the owners.

When the Brooks family and their hangers-on were driven away, these petty depredations ceased. During the reign of the Danite Band its victims in Iowa were often arrested at their houses by these masked marauders, taken from their beds and put on horse-back, tied securely, behind some one of the band, and, when crossing the horse-thief ferry at Montrose, those against whom death was decreed were killed, their bowels ripped open and entrails taken out, and their bodies, with weights attached, sunk in the river.

In October, 1878, when Isaiah Hale, of Fort Madison, visited the Pacific Slope, he stopped at Salt Lake City, where he met Bishop Hunter, Daniel Wells, one of the twelve apostles, and many others with whom he was well acquainted, in the hey-day of Jo Smith's reign at Nauvoo. Apostle Wells invited Mr. Hale, who is a portly, good-looking, well-proportioned man, to

remain in their midst, and suggested, as an inducement, that some of their women might be attracted to him and desire to be "sealed" to him in Mormon wedlock. But he preferred to return to his pleasant home on the banks of the Mississippi, where polygamy is not recognized.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

[The following ode to the Old Settlers of Iowa is from the pen of Hon. Daniel F. Miller, Sr., the Nestor of the Iowa bar, and was published in the Keokuk *Constitution*, of December 3, 1877. It was composed for the occasion of the tenth anniversary banquet tendered the Keokuk bar by Messrs. Gilmore & Anderson, and was read by Mr. Miller in response to the sentiment, "The Old Settlers of Iowa." It is here introduced because of its peculiar appropriateness to this chapter in the history of Lee County.]

O dear to my heart is the name of Old Settlers,
The men whom I knew in the days of my youth,
Whose labors and worth will be ever remembered,
As symbols of goodness and friendship and truth.

Our rich yielding farm-lands they found in wild fitters,
Incumbered with sage-grass and brambles and weeds ;
And they plowed deep the soil, and built the log cabins,
For food, and for shelter, for man and his needs.

There are few of them left, and they who yet linger
On this side the shore of eternity's rest,
Do often recur with sweet recollections,
To their long-ago homes in the land of the West.

O land of the West ! O home of Old Settlers !
From thy prairies and valleys I never will part ;
For here 'neath thy bosom lie buried my comrades,
Who, in the morn of my life, were so dear to my heart.

The log-cabin roof has long since departed,
But a lone chimney here and there, shows where it stood ;
And they of the future, as they look on its ruins,
Will sigh as they think of the death of the good.

No longer the savage the prairie roams over,
And orchards and grain fields enliven the land ;
But while we may live we will ever remember
The zeal and good works of the pioneer band.

Yes, we will remember, forever remember,
The zeal and good works of the pioneer band,
Who suffered such hardships, and shrank from no danger,
To give us our homes in this beautiful land—
This Iowa land ; this beautiful land ;
Of all homes on earth, the most beautiful land.

The Indian right to possession of the eastern slope of Iowa expired in June, 1833, consequently almost forty-six years have passed away since white men first came to occupy the fertile lands in Lee County.

Since the time when the cabins of white men began to be reared upon the hillsides and within the valleys of the numerous streams that find their source in hillside springs and unite their waters with the mighty Mississippi, the Father of Waters, or the Des Moines, the years have been so full of change that the visitor of to-day, ignorant of the past, could scarcely be made to realize that during these years a population of nearly forty thousand has grown up within the limits of the county whose history we are writing. From a savage wild, marked by bloody conflicts of Indian tribes, and recorded only in vague tradition and dumb mounds of earth, this land has become a center of civilization, net-lined with fences and checkered with the fairest fields of cultivation.

Schools, churches, highly cultivated and remunerative farms, with their handsome dwellings, mark the camping-places and battle-fields of the wild men who once held dominion over these prairie plains and forest-covered hills. Cities, towns and villages occupy the places once dotted over with Indian wigwams. Strong bridges span the streams where once bark canoes served as ferries for the wild red men, their women and children, and railroads and telegraph lines—adjuncts and agencies of the highest type of civilization known to the world's history—mark the course of the trails they made when traveling from one part of the country to another.

It is not strange that among the pioneer settlers of any new country a deep-seated and sincere friendship would spring up, that would grow and strengthen with their years. The incidents peculiar to life in a new country—the trials and hardships, privations and destitutions—are well calculated to test not only the physical powers of endurance, but the moral, kindly, generous attributes of manhood and womanhood. They are times that try men's souls and bring to the surface all that there may be in them of either good or bad. As a rule, there is an equality of conditions that recognizes no distinctions. All occupy a common level, and, as a natural consequence, a brotherly and sisterly feeling grows up that is as lasting as time, for “a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind.” With such a community, there is a hospitality, a kindness, a benevolence and a charity unknown and unpracticed among the older, richer and more densely populated commonwealths. The very nature of their surroundings teaches them to “feel each other's woe, to share each other's joy.” An injury or a wrong may be ignored, but *a kindly, generous, charitable act is never forgotten*. The memory of old associations and kindly deeds is always fresh. Raven locks may bleach and whiten; full, round cheeks wither and waste away; the fires of intelligence vanish from the organs of vision; the brow become wrinkled with care and age, and the erect form bowed with accumulating years, but the *true* friends of the “long ago” will be remembered as long as life and reason endure.

The surroundings of pioneer life are well calculated to test the “true inwardness” of the human heart. As a rule, the men and women who first occupy a new country—who go in advance to spy out the land and prepare it for the coming of a future people—are bold, fearless, self-reliant and industrious. In these respects, no matter from what remote sections or countries they may come, there is a similarity of character. In birth, education, religion and language, there may be a vast difference, but, imbued with a common purpose—the founding and building of homes—these differences are soon lost by association, and, thus they become one people, united by a common interest, and no matter what changes may come in after years, the associations thus formed are never buried out of memory.

In pioneer life there are always incidents of peculiar interest, not only to the pioneers themselves, but which, if properly preserved, would be of interest to posterity, and it is a matter to be regretted that the formation of old settlers' associations has been neglected in so many parts of the country. The presence of such associations in all the counties of our common country, with well-kept records of the more important events, such as dates of arrivals, marriages, deaths, removals, nativity, etc., as any one will readily admit, would be the direct means of preserving to the literature of the country the history of every community, that, to future generations, would be invaluable as a record of reference, and a ready method of settling important questions of controversy. As important as these associations are admitted to be, their formation has not

become general, and there are many counties in the Western country whose early history is almost entirely lost because of the absence of such societies. Such organizations would possess facts and figures that could not be had from any other source. Aside from their historic importance, they would serve as a means of keeping alive and further cementing old friendships, and renewing among the members associations that were necessarily interrupted by the innovations of increasing population.

In the winter of 1871, a few of the pioneer settlers, actuated by the motives suggested in the preceding paragraphs, determined to call a meeting of the pioneers for the purpose of organizing an old settlers' association. An informal meeting was held at the Court House on the evening of the 5th day of January, 1871, at which the venerable Philip Viele presided as Chairman, and R. W. Pitman acted as Secretary. After some discussion and a free interchange of opinion, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned to meet at this place on the 13th day of April next, for the purpose of perfecting said organization.

Resolved, That all old settlers present who were inhabitants of the county on the first day of July, 1840, be invited to sign their names, and the time of their coming into the county, to a roll, which was done as follows:

1830—James W. Campbell, October.

1834—Alexander Cruickshank, March 1; J. C. Parrott, September.

1835—R. W. Pitman and Lewis G. Pitman, April 2; James Cruickshank (born), May 7; Samuel Paschal, September.

1836—John G. Kennedy, April 12; E. S. McCulloch, May; Silas D. Hustead, June; John H. Douglass (born), June 20; J. A. Casey, July 6; Elias Overton, August 18; Peter Miller, September 22; Jacob Abel, October 15.

1837—Jacob Vandyke, January 22; Cromwell Wilson, February; James Caldwell, May 4; Philip Viele, June 2; Hazen Wilson, July; Enoch G. Wilson, November 28; George L. Coleman, November 29.

1838—Philotus Cowles, May 3.

1839—Daniel F. Miller, April 15; Robert A. Russell, April; J. E. Marsell, May 1; Isaiah Hale, May; Robert McFarland, November; James T. Blair, November 16.

1840—Ferdinand Kiel, March 15; George B. Leidy, May; Elkanah Perdew, June 19; R. McHenry (date not given.)

At the April meeting (the 13th), on motion of Judge Russell, one Vice-President was appointed from each township, as follows:

Jackson, Guy Wells; Jefferson, William Skinner; Franklin, Alexander Cruickshank; Montrose, G. Hamilton; Pleasant Ridge, J. A. Casey; Des Moines, N. Sargent; Van Buren, John Herron; Harrison, A. Anderson; Cedar, D. S. Bell; Marion, B. Holtkamp; Washington, D. McCready; West Point, R. W. Pitman; Charleston, John Cassady; Denmark, Curtis Shedd; Green Bay, John Morgan; Madison, Peter Miller.

D. F. Miller, R. McFarland and E. McCullough were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the Association.

The 4th day of July, 1871, was selected for the first annual celebration of the Association, and, on motion of D. F. Miller, Judge Viele was selected as orator of the day.

John Van Valkenburg, R. A. Russell, J. C. Walker, John G. Kennedy and Peter Miller were appointed a committee "to make all necessary arrangements for a good celebration."

All persons who came into the county "after the 4th day of July, 1840, and up to the State organization, were declared to be honorary members of the Association.

On motion of Alexander Cruickshank, Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, was invited to be present at the celebration on the 4th day of July next (1871).

Article 1, of the constitution declares that "this Association is organized for the purpose of commemorating, by an annual celebration, or otherwise, as the Association shall, from time to time, determine, the early settlement of Lee County, Iowa, and to cement and keep in lively remembrance of the old settlers the acquaintance and friendship of their pioneer lives."

By Article 2, all persons who came to the county prior to July 1, 1840, are eligible to membership. Membership fee, 50 cents.

The officers of the Association are a President, sixteen Vice Presidents, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Marshal. The President and Vice Presidents are constituted a Board of Business Management.

Officers of the Association are elected at the annual celebrations.

FIRST ANNUAL RE-UNION.

The first annual re-union of the pioneer settlers of Lee County was held at the fair-grounds, on the 4th day of July, 1871. Of this first annual gathering of the Pioneers of Lee County, the *Gate City*, of Keokuk, had a full report, from which the following paragraphs are quoted:

"From all parts of Lee County, came up the pioneers, their wives and children. It was a gala-day for them. This retrospective view of the halcyon days and the sorrowful, weary, toilsome ones, would alike bring pleasant recollections to them as they recounted their hopes, their trials and their victories, for had they not performed their duty as God had best given them the knowledge, and according to their several abilities? Venerable men were there, whose white hairs and trembling limbs gave token of a lengthy pilgrimage. More than a generation had passed since, in early manhood, they crossed the Mississippi to carry the blessings of civilization into the wilds of Iowa. With strong arms and true hearts, they had battled with the perils of border-life, and conquered. The wilderness and solitary place, to-day, as the result of their labors, buds and blossoms as the rose.

"Men in the prime of manhood were there who, although "old settlers," are still comparatively young in years. These came in boyhood's hopeful hours, nobly assisted their elders in the struggles incident to the pioneer, and are worthy to share in the honor and glory of the victory. With their wives, children and friends, these men came to greet each other, to renew the friendships of early years, and to pledge to each other for the future a strong and perfect fellowship. All honor to the pioneers, the heroes and heroines of the past. Future generations will arise and call them blessed. It was appropriate that the Fourth of July, our national holiday, should be chosen for such a gathering.

"At an early hour in the morning, the people commenced to come. Every train from the east, south and west brought accessions to the numbers. They came in wagons, carriages, on horse-back and on foot until the fair-grounds in the vicinity of Fort Madison were alive with people. The number present was estimated at between four and five thousand. The arrangements for the comfort of those who came to celebrate the day were creditable to the citizens of Fort Madison who had the matter in charge."

For some cause, Judge Viele did not appear as orator of the day, as arranged at the April meeting, and the address was delivered by Hon. Daniel F. Miller, of Keokuk. The address was not lengthy, but in every way in keeping with the occasion.

"LAY HIM DOWN GENTLY."

In concluding his address, Mr. Miller said :

" We (I mean the old settlers) have selected the 4th of July of each year as the annual celebration-day of our Old Settlers' Association. So long as two of our number live and reside in Lee County, so long will the festivities inaugurated by us to-day continue to be celebrated and honored; and when the last old settler shall be called to his "long home," we consign the burial of his remains to our children and the generation that succeeds us.

" Lay him down gently—
The last of his race;
His comrades are all gone—
The tomb is his place.
Lay him down gently
Beneath the green sod,
Which he and his kindred
In early life trod:
Give his body to earth,
But his spirit to God. "

After the address, came a basket-dinner, then the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an oration by Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington. Next came the regular and volunteer toasts and responses. The election of officers followed :

President, Col. William Patterson, of Keokuk.

Vice Presidents: Israel Anderson, of Jackson Township; J. D. Williamson, Pleasant Ridge; N. Sargent, Des Moines; John O. Smith, Denmark; R. W. Pitman, West Point; Jonas Rice, Washington; John Herron, Van Buren; John K. Cooney, Jefferson; Devore Palmer, Madison; John Morgan, Green Bay; Lyman Ditson, Franklin; Elias Overton, Marion; Samuel Pickhard, Charleston; Jacob Mendenhall, Cedar; E. S. McCullough, Harrison; G. J. Hamilton, Montrose.

AT PITMAN GROVE.

The second annual gathering of the old settlers was held at Pitman Grove in August, 1872, Col. Patterson Presiding. Mr. C. K. Pitman, in behalf of the Pitman family, for whom the grove was named, delivered an address of welcome, which was replete with excellence and the outcroppings of genuine Kentucky hospitality. Hon. J. M. Casey was the orator of the day. In that address, Judge Casey, who came to the county when he was a boy, and grew to be a man, a lawyer and a Judge within the jurisdiction of Lee County, reviewed the history of the county from 1836 to that time, which was enlivened with anecdotes and incidents of early times. Referring to the condition of the country in 1836, and contrasting it with the condition in 1872, Judge Casey said :

" We will view it as it was in 1836. The population of the United States at that time did not exceed 13,100,000; and the aggregate population of Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa amounted to only 725,000, which is 465,000 less than Iowa, as enumerated two years ago (in 1870). These five great States, with an area of 283,866 square miles, equal in extent to France, England, Scotland and Wales, as recently as 1840, had only 1,080,940 inhabitants, which is 107,266 less than Iowa had at the time of the last census. But see them in 1870, with a population of 7,521,082, which is more than one-half of what the population of the United States was in 1836. And Iowa, with a population of 10,531 in 1836, and 42,924 in 1840, became the

eighth State in point of population in 1870, Illinois the fourth and Missouri the sixth. This wonderful progress and development of the West is worthy of our thoughtful contemplation. Who of the early settlers of this county, in their wildest visions, ever imagined such results?

"In further consideration of the contrast of 1836 with the present, we find that St. Louis then had about 12,000 inhabitants; now, about 320,000. Chicago then had 3,265, and in 1840, 4,470. To-day she has a population of about 300,000, and, in consideration of its rapid growth and vast commercial transactions, is the most wonderful city in the world.

"And there are old settlers here to-day who had an opportunity of purchasing from the Government the site upon which the Queen City of the Lake is situated, but failed to see its future, and preferred farming land in this county."

After the speeches, came the annual election of officers.

President, Hon. D. F. Miller, of Keokuk; Vice Presidents, Guy Wells, Jackson Township; James Bullard, Jefferson; R. A. Russell, Madison; W. H. Rodgers, Green Bay; Dr. Levi Farnsworth, Denmark; Henry Dye, Washington; William Pitman, Sr., West Point; John Allen Casey, Pleasant Ridge; Barney Holcamp, Marion; David Bell, Cedar; Alexander Cruickshank, Franklin; Absalom Anderson, Harrison; Samuel Pickard, Charleston; R. W. Dresser, Van Buren; Nicholas Sargent, Des Moines.

Treasurer, Robert McFarland.

Secretary, R. W. Pitman.

Sargent's Grove, on the Des Moines Valley Railroad, thirteen miles from Keokuk, was designated as the place, and the second Thursday in August (the 8th), 1873, for holding the next meeting.

AT SARGENT'S GROVE.

At the Pitman Grove meeting, Nicholas Sargent, one of the pioneers, extended an invitation to the Association to hold the third annual gathering at his grove. His farm consists of 1,000 acres, in one body, of the best farming land in the Des Moines Valley. His house is a fine brick structure, two stories in height, and situated on the bluff, and overlooks hundreds of well-cultivated acres. In the valley below the house, is a beautiful black-walnut grove, planted and grown by his own hands, and here the third annual re-union of the pioneers and old settlers in Lee County was held. Mr. Sargent bore the entire expense of preparing for this gathering, from his own purse. Long tables and benches, two great stands, a huge beer-vat filled with ice and ice-water, and scores of tin cups, were in readiness when the guests came. Half a score of barrels stood near by, ready to replenish the water-tank when its supply gave out. Hay, corn and oats, without stint, had been hauled from the old pioneer's cribs, bins and stacks, and deposited on the ground, for the use of those who came with horses. Nothing had been neglected that could in any way add to the comfort of man or beast. An Old Settlers' string band was occupying one of the stands, and discoursing airs familiar and popular in the days when the pioneers were young. Jake Griffey, Mordecai Evans and — McGoll were there in the glory of old tunes, when they played for the people who danced on floors made from puncheons or whip-sawed boards, to the tune of Monie Musk, the Arkansas Traveler, Horse-Head, and Roaring River. The entire grove was carpeted with a luxuriant growth of Kentucky blue grass, which had been mown and raked for the festive gathering. The music of the violins was not to be resisted. It awakened old memories, and it

was not long until the Old Settlers, whose religious tenets did not prevent, were "tripping the light fantastic toe" on the shady green; and it was a noticeable fact that the feet of those who had been church-members for many years, and who had eschewed dancing as of evil practice, kept up a wonderfully active tipping. A large number of Illinoisans and Missourians were present, on this occasion, as much interested, apparently, as the old settlers of Lee County.

At 10 o'clock A. M., the President, Hon. D. F. Miller, called the meeting to order. The music and dancing ceased. At the request of the President, Col. William Patterson, who represented himself and thirty descendants—children, grandchildren, and one great-grandchild (a son of Mrs. Abbie Creel Walker, of Montana), opened the meeting with prayer. An hour was then spent in listening to short speeches and anecdotes about old times; and at 11 o'clock, the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Isaac R. Campbell, of Missouri, told about killing a bear on the identical spot where the gathering was held. He also exhibited a buckskin purse made and presented to him by Black Hawk.

W. C. Stripe was charged with coming into the country too late to be a pioneer. He retaliated by saying the President had only ruled him out because he was not good looking. He denied the charge, and offered the following complimentary toast to Nicholas Sargent: "Although this is 'Old Nick's' stamping-ground, it is good to be here."

Uncle George Heywood, the oldest man in Clark County, Mo. (eighty-four years of age), was present on the platform.

Mr. Gregg, then editing a monthly paper at Hamilton, Hancock Co., Ill., devoted to the interests of old settlers, and who published a paper at Montrose as early as 1837-38, was present, and made some happy remarks about old times and old settlers.

John Hiner, one of the first butchers in Keokuk, amused the gathering by telling about one of his early speculations. He bought two cub bears, at Keokuk, for \$25, and, after keeping and feeding them a year, took them to St. Louis to find a buyer. He had an offer of \$100 for them by a man who was out of the city. While waiting to deliver the animals, he had taken up a position near a millinery-shop, when a mischievous boy sharpened a hoop-pole and commenced stirring up the animals. The bears got on the rampage, and Hiner was in hot water. "I threatened the boy," said Hiner, "but what could one man do with a boy when he had two bears in hands? There was an excitement about that millinery-shop, and the French proprietress got her French blood up to fever heat, and called me a 'yaller rascal,' and declared she was going for the police. The boy prodded harder, the bears got madder, and I began to get scared. To cap the climax and add to the terrors of my situation, the bears tore down the poles that supported the awning that shaded the front of the millinery-shop. They fell with a crash, and then I was scared. Just then, a man came along and offered me \$5 for the two bears. Five dollars was better than no money when visions of the police and the police-station were staring me in the face, and I closed with the offer at once. I turned over the bears, pocketed the \$5, and turned to get away as fast as I could, when lo! there stood Col. Patterson leaning against a lamp-post, laughing at me. Then I got mad. But that boy with a hoop-pole was a smart one, and (turning to D. F. Miller), no doubt, became a first-class lawyer or a graduate from some penitentiary long ago."

Gen. A. C. Dodge made the great speech of the day. It abounded in good stories and happy hits. At times, the audience was melted to tears, and then

again convulsed with laughter. With the old settlers, Dodge is a universal favorite.

Daniel F. Miller was unanimously re-elected President. Vice Presidents, Israel Anderson, Jackson Township; M. Wright, Montrose; William Skinner, Jefferson; R. A. Russell, Madison; M. H. Rodgers, Green Bay; J. Meek, Des Moines; R. W. Dresser, Van Buren; O. Danks, Charleston; Alexander Cruickshank, Franklin; D. S. Bell, Cedar; E. Overton, Marion; E. S. McCullough, Harrison; George Berry, Pleasant Ridge; J. O. Smith, Denmark; Henry Dye, Washington; R. W. Pitman, West Point.

Gen. J. C. Parrott was elected Secretary; Hon. E. S. McCullough, Corresponding Secretary; R. McFarland, Treasurer, and J. A. Casey was chosen as Marshal.

The third Thursday (the 20th) of August, 1874, was selected as the time for the next meeting. The place of meeting was left to be selected by the Vice Presidents.

AT THE KEOKUK FAIR-GROUNDS.

The fourth annual gathering of the old folks of Lee County was held on the fair-grounds near Keokuk, on Thursday, August 20, 1874, Hon. D. F. Miller presiding. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock, and at the request of the President, Col. William Patterson addressed the throne of grace. The Hamilton (Ill.) choir was present and enlivened the occasion with some excellent selections of vocal music.

Hon. George W. McCarty, who had been selected for orator of the day, was unable to be present, in consequence of illness, and the time was occupied with short addresses. Mr. Thomas Gregg, editor and publisher of the *Old Settlers' Memorial*, at Hamilton, Ill., delivered a short address, and explained the nature and object of his publication.

Richard Miller spoke in behalf of "Young America," and gave a number of good reasons why the young people should attend the annual gatherings of the old settlers. The meeting was largely attended and very enjoyable.

Capt. J. W. Campbell was elected President.

Vice Presidents—Valencourt Vanausdol, Jackson Township; George Hamilton, Montrose; William Skinner, Jefferson; Philip Viele, Fort Madison; John Morgan, Green Bay; Jonas Rice, Washington; William Brown, Denmark; George Berry, Pleasant Ridge; R. W. Pitman, West Point; Elias Overton, Marion; Alex. Cruickshank, Franklin; Nicholas Sargent, Des Moines; Jeremiah Hunt, Charleston; Amos Hinkle, Van Buren; David S. Bell, Cedar; E. S. McCullough, Harrison.

Robert McFarland was elected Secretary; Gen. J. C. Parrott, Treasurer, and Capt. Alf. Roberts was chosen as Marshal.

The Association agreed to hold its next annual meeting at Warren Station, on the Thursday before the full of the moon, in September, 1875.

AT WARREN STATION

the meeting was well attended. The gathering was called to order at 10 o'clock, by President J. W. Campbell. The throne of grace was addressed by Robert A. Russell, Esq., and the opening address delivered by S. D. Davis, Esq. Mrs. Pollard read a poem entitled "Continually." W. C. Hobbs, Esq., delivered an address full of pathos and sentiment.

Capt. J. W. Campbell, the President of the Association, followed Mr. Hobbs with an able and appropriate address, in which he reviewed the history of the county from 1830 to that time—nearly half a century.



J. F. Hunt

After President Campbell, E. S. McCullough made a short "talk," and concluded his remarks by asking all the old settlers to partake of an old-fashioned dinner, prepared in the old-fashioned way, by the old-lady pioneers.

After dinner, Capt. Hobbs, on behalf of the old settlers, presented Alexander Cruickshank and William Skinner with a hickory cane each. These veteran pioneers, both of whom came to Lee County in 1834, responded to the presentation in a happy, old-fashioned way.

John Whitaker, the first Probate Judge elected in Iowa, was present and was introduced to the multitude. [Mr. Whitaker was elected Probate Judge of Des Moines County in the fall of 1834, when all the lower part of the Black Hawk Purchase was included in that county.]

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted: President, Capt. James W. Campbell; Vice Presidents, John Morgan, Green Bay Township; Jonas Rice, Washington; R. W. Pitman, West Point; L. Young, Pleasant Ridge; Elias Overton, Marion; David Bell, Cedar; E. S. McCullough, Harrison; Henry Abel, Franklin; John Herron, Van Buren; A. L. Donnell, Charlestion; N. Sargent, Des Moines; George G. Hamilton, Montrose; William Skinner, Jefferson; V. Vanausdol, Jackson; Robert Russell, Madison; Secretary, Robert McFarland; Treasurer, I. Hale, Madison; Marshal, C. C. Border, Harrison Township.

Resolved, That Fort Madison should be the place of holding the next regular meeting, and that said meeting should be held on the — day of September, 1876.

CAPT. CAMPBELL'S ADDRESS.

Capt. James W. Campbell came to what is now Lee County in October, 1830, when quite a youth, since when his residence here has been uninterrupted, hence he is entitled to the honor of being considered the *second* oldest citizen. And as his address is full of importance, as relates to the condition of the county, early incidents and first occupants, it is presented entire. Other addresses at the old settlers' annual gathering were excellent and in good taste, but this one is deemed most pertinent and appropriate, because of Capt. Campbell's intimate personal knowledge of things whereof he speaks. He said:

Twelve months ago, you elected me President of this Association, and I now, for the first time, embrace the opportunity of thanking you all for the honor conferred upon me. It has been my desire to furnish a speaker for this occasion far more able than myself, but as I have failed, I cannot let this moment pass without saying a few words to you about what I have seen and heard of the people and their settlements here from 1830 to 1834, which I designate as the half-breed era. Since then, many of you have been as familiar with the changes that have occurred here as myself, and if I do not, in reviewing the past, amuse you in relating what I have seen and heard of this county, it will certainly interest some of you to retrace with me, step by step, your pioneer life, and while you are traveling back over its dark and ragged edges, you will come to many bright spots in memory's pathway that will produce emotions of pleasure.

Forty-five years ago this coming October, my father moved from the present site of Nauvoo, and settled four miles below, on the west bank of the river, at Ah-we-pe-tuck (which, translated from the Indian dialect to our tongue, means beginning of cascades), on the Sauk and Fox Reservation. It is now called Nashville, and almost every association in this connection with this place remains still fresh in my memory, although I was but five years old.

The settlement here consisted of four houses, which were occupied by Dr. Isaac Galland, Samuel Brierly, William P. Smith and my father. There was,

also, a small log house, 10x12 feet in size, used for a schoolroom. I remember well some of my schoolmates here, whose names are Tolliver Dedman, James Dedman, Thomas Brierly and Washington Galland. Over this literary institution, which, I suppose, was the first school taught in Iowa, Benjamin Jennings presided as teacher. I remember him well, for when kind and oft-repeated words failed to impress upon the memory of Washington Galland and myself the difference between A and B, he had neither delicacy nor hesitancy about applying the rod, which usually brightened our intellects.

The greatest object of interest to me while I remained here, was to visit the wreck of the sunken steamer Mexico, which lay close against the shore, a few rods above my father's house. Her cabin had been removed, but a portion of her machinery still remained, which resembled very much one of Eads & Nelson's submarine pumps, in use at the present time.

As there is nothing more which I can remember about this place that would interest you, I will, in turn, begin to describe each house and its locality, to the best of my recollection, that was situated on the half-breed tract in 1831. We embark in an Indian canoe, on our voyage of discovery in the month of April. After floating down the river two and a half miles or more, we came in view of a double log house, inclosed by a fence made of logs and saplings, and I am told that at its entrance way stood, in 1826, a pair of elk horns, answering the double purpose of gate-posts and center-mark, north and south, of the half-breed reservation. This building, which stood upon an elevated position, about one hundred and fifty yards from the river, had formerly been the home of Maurice Blondeau, the Washington and father of his country; for, by his instrumentality, prior to the era of grangerism, he acted as the middleman, and at the treaty of 1824, secured to the half-breeds of the Sac and Fox Indians all that portion of land lying between the Mississippi and Des Moines Rivers, embracing the south half of Lee County.

Maurice Blondeau was a jolly, good Frenchman, weighing considerably over two hundred pounds, and the old adage, "Laugh and grow fat," was fully illustrated in him. Owing to this habit, he came to be a great favorite with the Indians. If any visitor to this country is fond of antiquarian researches, and wishes to visit the locality of this man's former home, I will be pleased to direct him to the identical spot. You will take the cars at Montrose or Keokuk, and when the faithful old conductor, "Dave," calls for your ticket, ask him to let you stop off at the little Catholic Church building, between Sandusky and Nashville, and when you arrive there proceed immediately back to the top of the first elevation, and you are within a few feet of where his humble cabin stood, and within the area of one among the first corn and pumpkin patches cultivated by civilized man in the State of Iowa. Let us pass down a few hundred yards farther, and we are at the ancient log house of Lemoliese, which was once supposed to be a palace in the midst of a wilderness, being the first erected in what is known as Iowa of to-day. This single log house stood some seventy to eighty yards from the river, on a slight elevation, on the south side of a creek near the approach of a bridge now in use at Sandusky. It was occupied in 1831 by Mr. Brierly, whose son James became our first Representative under Territorial organization. Indian tradition says this locality had ever been a haunt of their forefathers, owing to its pleasant location, and its near proximity to other ancient villages on the Des Moines River. Indians always select locations for their villages that are not subject to an overflow, so I imagine that, at one time, there was a village at St. Francisville, on the south side of the river, in Missouri, and one on the north side, one and a half miles above, near Jim-

town ; and where could there have been found two more beautiful locations than these, and why should we doubt that these localities are not the identical villages discovered by Marquette in June, 1673 ? We read sketches from his journal that were published in Paris several years after his death, where it is said, using his own language, after floating down the Mississippi four days, they went ashore on the 21st of June (1673) and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the trail up a creek for two or more leagues to the west, when they came to a beautiful stream. There was an Indian village upon the right and left banks of the stream. If Sandusky, in Lee County, is not the place he alluded to when he landed upon the west bank, and visited this beautiful river, our Keosauqua Sepo, where is there another place in all this country that answers the description so well ? Take the distances, the creeks, the traditionaly locations of the Indian villages, and all point unerringly to this as the place where Marquette landed on the occasion mentioned.

We will now jump from romance to reality, and journey on our way, hoping to introduce you to each locality and individual as we pass along. When we have passed about four and one-half miles further down the stream, we come to Spring Chain, on the rapids. Abreast of this chain, and near an everflowing spring, stood a single log cabin, the residence of Andrew Santamont, the brother-in-law of Maurice Blondeau. Madame Santamont had a son by her first husband, whose name was Francis Labesser, who never had an equal as an interpreter in the Sac and Fox nation. I have often heard him read our books and papers to the Indians as you and I can a long-studied piece for an examination day. Frank used to tell us little fellows that if we ever expected to be educated as he was, we would have to go to Paris, as he did. So, you see, Paris set the fashion then as well as now ; but in later years, I began to doubt if Frank had ever entered a schoolhouse outside of the suburbs of Portage des Sioux.

This old house of Santamont once stood within a few feet of the round-house of the Keokuk & St. Paul Railroad, now owned by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. It was occupied several years after by William McBride. A short distance below it, and a few feet further back from the river, a log house was afterward built and occupied by James Bartlett, who was an honest, quiet, good man, of whom we find in his son Henry D., a member of our little band of pioneers, a fair representative of his father.

Let us drop down with the rapid current a few hundred yards further, around Point-no-Point, and we are in view of Puck-a-she-tuck (foot of the cascades), a village "mighty as Babylon," in my childhood imagination, but of less renown than our Gate and Federal Court city is to-day, although we then had occasionally residents of great celebrity, such as Paw-shi-pa-ho (stab chief) and Keokuk, the peace chief of the Sac nation, from whom our city derived its name, as early as 1832. The hillsides of this embryo city were covered with a heavy growth of timber, extending to high-water mark. The old cottonwood-tree above Main street, under whose shade I landed in 1831, has not been spared to designate the spot ; but memory supplies its place by locating over it the abutment of the first wagon and railroad bridge that spanned the Mississippi River.

The ten log houses comprising our little village then have all been removed. Even our grave-yard, at the corner of Second and Blondeau streets, once held sacred by every pioneer, has been rooted up for the benefit of civilization, and not one landmark remains of our childhood homes. But when I look over the

panorama of the past, I see them distinctly before me again, and will describe them to you, that we may share the pleasure together by recalling the associations of the past.

The population consisted of some thirty-odd persons—English, French and half-breeds.

The first log house erected in 1820, under direction of Dr. Samuel C. Muir, stood on the right hand corner of Main and Levee, as you ascend the street. It had received an additional frame room, with an open entry between, when my father moved into the log house in 1831. The whole house had been previously occupied by Dr. Muir, who, having taken my father into copartnership, was compelled to furnish him a room until he could get some other place. It was here in this old house that I learned, under the instruction of James Wheat, a private teacher, to commemorate the words "ba-ker," "sha-ker," "tidy," "holy," etc. The definition of the last word was neither appreciated nor practiced by many of the residents of those days. Many times my old preceptor would require his son Henry and myself to march out into the open entry and engage in a contest of spelling, before the gaze of admiring spectators from some steamboat which had recently arrived. We were considered prodigies in spelling by many; but, to tell the honest truth, I could not spell one of these words on the book; but we made the old man feel good, and that was enough for us.

Moses Stillwell, the first permanent white settler, erected the second log house on the hillside opposite the upper end of the lock; this was also a double log cabin, with an open entry between, and a small inclosure for garden purposes. Mrs. Stillwell, an excellent, kind, good woman, lived here several years after her husband's death. Immediately below, and against a perpendicular stratum of stone, stood the front and end walls of a one-story stone building, the stone bluff answering for the back wall. This building was about 15x40 feet, and was destroyed by an ice freshet in 1832. It was intended for a warehouse, and was built by Stillwell for Culver & Reynolds. At the beginning of Blondeau and Levee, stood the first house in a row of five, all joined together with a porch in front, three feet above the ground. These buildings belonged to the American Fur Company, and were sold to my father in 1832, and many years after were known as the famous Rat Row. If my memory does not deceive me, I think these buildings were occupied by Mark Aldrich, of whose family I have but a faint recollection. There was an elderly lady, a member of his family, of the name of Wilkinson or Wilker-son, of whom I have a more distinct remembrance, than any one else connected with his family. One day, while in front of their house, I was trying the experiment of balancing myself in walking on the edge of a half-sunken canoe, when this kind old lady, seeing the danger to which I was subject, requested me to get off, and, in attempting to look around I lost my balance and off I fell into the water, heels over head. After I crawled out on shore she indulged in a hearty laugh, and I indulged in a little hard swearing.

Below the Fur Company's buildings, half way between Blondeau and Main streets, stood a clapboard frame house, owned by Edward Bushnell, and used at various times as a stable, warehouse and grocery, and a little farther back on the side of the hill, stood John Forsyth's little log cabin, which was occupied by a venerable gentlemen in 1833, of the name of Jesse Creighton, a shoemaker. Finding it rather difficult to support himself at his trade, owing to our custom of going barefooted in summer and wearing moccasins in the winter, he was induced to open a private school, and his pupils were Valencourt

Vanausdol, Forsyth Morgan, Henry D. and Mary Bartlett, John Riggs, George Crawford, Eliza Anderson and myself. The attendance was small, but our number embraced about all the little folks in Keokuk at this time. But as few as we were in numbers, we convinced Uncle Jesse that we were legions at recess, for we frequently upset his shoe-bench and shoe-tub, which caused the old gentleman to reach for us with his crooked cane. At this first school taught in Keokuk, I made rapid progress, for I learned to read Chieftain Warrior, Winnebago, Enterprise, William Wallace and Ouisconsin, the names of steamboats that landed immediately in front of our schoolhouse. My rapid progress was owing to the privilege of looking out of the window at these boats and drawing their picture upon a slate. I can see them now, and their appearance to a schoolboy of to-day would look ludicrous. For example, the William Wallace, with one smokepipe; the Warrior, with one deck, with a barge along side containing the cabin; the Chieftain, with a quarter-pitch roof similar to our houses, cabins all on lower deck aft of the wheel-house, open bunks running fore and aft, trimmed with gorgeous calico curtains.

James Thorn, a large, stout Canadian Frenchman, married to a Sac squaw, lived in a small log house situated half-way from the water's edge to the top of the bluff, between Concert and High streets. John Connolly, of Irish descent and clerk for the American Fur Company, with a squaw wife in a log house on the hill, between Main and Johnson, on Water street, just back of the old depot-house. This locality is more noted than any other spot of ground in Keokuk, owing to a fort being erected here in 1832, under the supervision of my father and Maj. Jenifer T. Spriggs, who, being an intimate at my father's house, having come here for the purpose of surveying the Half-Breed Reservation, deemed it advisable to garrison this point, as Black Hawk had started upon the war-path, and upon his request being made known to the commandant at St. Louis, one swivel, thirty-four muskets and five hundred rounds of cartridges were forwarded immediately, and, on their arrival, a small stockade, about one hundred feet across, inclosing a blockhouse, was constructed; and, after the munitions of war were conveyed into this stockade, Jenifer T. Spriggs, the hero of Bladensburg, was elected to the exalted position of Captain Commandant, and Isaac R. Campbell, Lieutenant and Commissary.

Fifteen hundred barrels of pork and flour belonging to the United States army had been left here in charge of my father, owing to the low water on the rapids. This our troops protected, which was about all they did during the war.

After peace was declared, Maj. Spriggs lost the muster-roll, while on a little "tare" in St. Louis, and, in consequence of that loss, all our soldiers lost their bounty.

I remember the day very well when Black Hawk danced his war-dance upon the rocky beach of Puck-a-she-tuck, in 1832. He had with him about four hundred warriors, who marched four-abreast; and, after going through the various evolutions peculiar to the Indian mode of warfare, they halted in front of my father's house, and Black Hawk, Ne-sa-us-cuck, his son, and five or six others stepped into the entry, between our room and Dr. Muir's, and again began their war-dance. Forty-three years have intervened since I witnessed these scenes, but still that war-whoop and rattling of clapboards by spearing imaginary foes are heard distinctly by me now; their blackened faces, with tomahawk and scalping-knife in hand, whirling around each other's head, I see again.

This exhibition, which was, undoubtedly, intended as a mark of esteem by our savage neighbors, was soon brought to a close, as my mother became

frightened and sent for my father, who soon came from the store and requested Kah-kah-kaw (Black Hawk) to desist, as his pale-faced squaw was alarmed. Turning to my mother, he laughingly remarked, "Emily, don't be afraid; these people are our friends." They ceased their dance, and in the evening they departed up the river. On the second day they crossed the Mississippi at Spellman's, now Pontoosuc. They swam their horses to the island above, and, after reaching the main shore, journeyed on in the direction of Rock Island.

There is no doubt that Black Hawk held my father in very high esteem; but he did not think it prudent to allow his family to remain here. So we were sent on the Chieftain to Hannibal, Mo., which locality was considered out of danger. Other families went to Fort Edwards, now Warsaw.

One circumstance occurred at Keokuk, during the war, that fully illustrates the Indian character. Match-e-paw and Wa-paw-si-ah, Sac Indians, and full-brothers to Mrs. Muir, became very restless, a short time after hostilities began, and, as the Sac nation were at peace with the whites, they, of course, could take no part in it. So, on the pretense of hunting, they started up the Keosauqua Sepo, and were gone until after the battle of Bad Axe, when Match-e-paw returned, wounded in the palm of his hand. His family inquired the cause of the wound. In reply to their inquiry, he said he was trying to draw the load from his gun, when it went off, shooting the ramrod through his hand. We believed this statement to be true until Wa-paw-si-ah, his younger brother, returned soon after, who had also lost a thumb. We inquired of him the cause of his misfortune, and he answered by saying, "Has not Match-e-paw told you we were wounded in the river swimming from the main shore to an island at the battle of Bad Axe?" "Why, Wa-paw-si-ah," we replied, "we thought the Sacs were at peace with the whites?" "So they are, with their neighbors," he replied, "but they do not consider it any harm to scalp a stranger."

I fear I am tiring you with Indian reminiscences, so I will return to a description of the locality, and only remaining house in Keokuk not before mentioned. It occupied the point of the hill on the upper side, immediately behind Patterson & Timberman's porkhouse. Peter Bruseau, a Frenchman, occupied this log cabin, and the creek emptying into the river below his house, received its name from him, and was so called by the first settlers.

Let us journey on now to the westward in search of further marks of civilization. By the side of an Indian pathway, in Sugar Creek bottom (Se-se-pawk-wah) we see the skeletons of a few wick-e-ups (wigwams), which assure us that man has been here (although a savage in these wilds) before us. But now all is lovely. Not even an alimo (Indian dog, half wolf) has remained behind to gnaw the bones thrown from his master's camp-kettle. Onward we move, and arrive upon the verge of a bluff (near Sargent's, now), and behold the Des Moines River in the distance, with Sand Prairie intervening, bedecked in nature's garb, with thousands of flowers of different hues and tints, such as language fails to describe. We arrive upon the banks of the river, and enter the humble domicile of John Tolman, situated opposite St. Francisville, in Missouri. If this old house was upon its former foundation, you would find it about three hundred feet southeast of Mr. Noah Bailey's residence, in Des Moines Township. This completes the description of all the landmarks of civilization in Lee County in 1831, excepting at Montrose, where grew the sour apple trees, which bore the first fruit of any kind I ever tasted. My uncles, Alexander and Hugh White, used to cross the river from where we lived opposite in Illinois, and gather these half-ripened apples when I can first remember.

I have no doubt that some of you here to-day would be pleased for me to describe the personal appearance of some of these pioneers, which is no easy task to do, even when the individual is before us, and still harder to do when one has not seen them for thirty years. If in attempting this description I commit an error, I offer an apology now, and will speak of them as I first remember them.

Col. Russell Farnham, who seemed to be the representative man of the American Fur Company, was of medium size, inclined to corpulency. He was fearless and fond of amusement, strictly honorable, and paid a bill of \$500 contracted at a gaming-table several years before, only a short time before his death.

Mark Aldrich was a small man in stature, stoop-shouldered, dark complexion, black, piercing eyes, brimful of vivacity, and always ready to participate in the amusements of the day. The Indians called him Petete-ah-kah-kah-kaw—Little Black Sparrow.

All that I can remember of Moses Stillwater is that he was a tall man, that he usually wore a plug hat, and, at times, did not seem to care whether "school kept" or not.

Dr. Samuel C. Muir was a man of medium size, light complexion, pale blue eyes, temperate in his habits and precise in business. He was the first victim of cholera in 1832. After he was shrouded, I observed lighted candles at his head and feet—a custom I had never witnessed before.

Joshua Palean, a native of New York, from whom one of the streets in Keokuk derived its name, was an Indian trader. He was of medium stature, and what we would term a chunky man, inclined to corpulency. He was fond of dress, wore ruffled shirts and sported a gold watch. He held three slaves, and, after his death they sued and obtained their freedom. He died of cholera in 1833. His daughter became the wife of Henry J. Campbell, the founder of Democracy in Lee County.

Edward Bushnell, or Musco-Cheese, as the Indians called him, was a Portage des Sioux Frenchman. He was in the employ of the Fur Company, and after their departure he remained and entered into various branches of business.

Paul Bessette, Baptist Neddo, John Shook, trappers, hunters and fishermen, complete the list of men in 1831.

I fear that my narrative of the men has grown tedious, so I will now refer to my boyhood companions. Thomas Connolly was the largest boy, and made the sleds upon which we rode down hill. James Muir and Michael Forsyth were the best shots with bow and arrow at a 5-cent piece. William and Charles Thorn excelled at robbing bird's nests. These boys were all half-breeds, and I was very much aggrieved at my father for causing them to be sent away from home to attend Richard M. Johnson's school in Kentucky. I had but one congenial associate left, and he was a full-blooded Indian of the name of Peace-O-Tuck. He could eat more corn-bread and drink more buttermilk than any human being I ever met. I supplied his wants hourly, for it was only on these terms he would remain. If I did not keep him constantly eating, he would not haul drift-wood nor skin catfish worth a cent.

There was one more boy here who was not any more of a mixture than myself. He claimed to be a full-blooded Anglo Saxon, and you could not have doubted his origin if you could have seen him when he was a boy as I saw him. His hair resembled carrots; his face was freckled; his nose was red and exceedingly active in its secretions, and his coat-sleeve was often brought into requisition, as bandana handkerchiefs were too expensive for every-day use.

Now, this good-natured boy thought himself too big to associate with a little fellow like me, and what do you suppose was the cause of his pride? I will tell you. His brother-in-law owned a yoke of cattle—old Buck and Brandy. One day, this big boy (in his own imagination) had driven these cattle up the shore with a keelboat in tow to Nashville. He had bought a pair of store-shoes, and wore a long-tailed white blanket-coat, and from this fact thought himself a little more of a man than I, who wore a roundabout, went barefooted, and did nothing but catch catfish and drift-logs. Shall I expose this boy of forty-four years ago by calling him by name? Yes, I will do it, for "revenge is sweet." It is our veteran pioneer, Valencourt Vanausdol, a man of whom any country might be proud, because of his honesty, upright principles and true integrity.

Our seventeen log cabins and their forty pioneers of 1830, are phantoms of the past.

The tidal wave of civilization has rolled over our land and left our pioneer bark stranded on the shore behind. We now have 6,000 houses and a population of 36,000 happy and industrious people. Our wild prairies have become fertile fields. We hear at early dawn in every forest the distant notes of chanticleer, and in the evening time, from the hillsides and valleys, the sound of tinkling bells and the lowing of domestic herds.

Now, the fagots of Pos-o-qua no longer replenish the camp-fire, and the painted post on the wayside, denoting her lonely grave, has fallen into decay, and a marble slab supplies its place. The curling smoke from the Indian wigwam that arose from many a valley; the howl of the prairie-wolf heard o'er many a plain, and the shrill screech of the green-headed paroquet, as they flew through the wild forests, will never be heard or seen by us here again. The tomahawk and scalping-knife, the pioneers' dread, have been converted into cultivators and reapers, the white man's emblems of peace.

Pioneers and Old Settlers, many changes have taken place here since we adopted this pleasant land for our homes. Thousands of our contemporaries have played their parts and passed from the stage of life's action. While we still remain before the scene, let us be thankful, for our pilgrimage here must shortly end. The springtime and summer of life with us has come and gone, and autumn is now upon us. Soon the cold frosts of winter will close around us, and we will be here no more, but while we remain let us meet oftener together and talk of the good old times gone by, when mothers and sisters welcomed the stranger to our log-cabin homes, and the latch-string hung from the outside of every man's door.

"OLD TIMES COME AGAIN."

The sixth annual gathering of the Old Settlers' Association was held in the upper park in Fort Madison, on Thursday, the 24th day of August, 1876, and was the most interesting of any of their meetings held up to that period. This park is naturally a beautiful square of ground, and has been carefully trained by the people of Fort Madison. Large trees have been grown within it, and no effort has been spared to make it an attractive place of resort during the hot months of summer. For this meeting of the patriarchal fathers and mothers of Lee County, it had been especially trimmed up and decorated.

A regular old-fashioned log cabin had been erected in the southwest corner of the square. The logs had been cut in the woods and hauled to the park, where they were saddled and notched as the cabin was raised. Then came the old-fashioned roof, ribs, clapboards, knees, weight-poles and all, the puncheon floor, and the door with its wooden latch and the latch-string out, a sign of welcome and hospitality characteristic of the people who came to plant the

standards of civilization in the Iowa wilds. An old-fashioned chimney, with earthen hearth and fire-place, was built at one end. Over the door, resting in forks cut and fitted for the purpose, was an old flint-lock musket, a relic of the war of 1812. Dried pumpkins, string beans, roots and herbs, hung from the joists. The looking-glass and brush hung against the wall. The old-fashioned spinning-wheel and reel stood in the places they were accustomed to occupy when the mothers spun and wove the material of which the family garments were made, and the flax-hatchel was in convenient reach. The cornmeal sack, from which the Indian pones, johnny-cakes and corn-dodgers were made, had a convenient place. Old-style splint or bark bottomed chairs had been resurrected and brought out from their long-time hiding-places, and made to do service once more. Cupboard-ware, in the pride and glory of blue pictures, adorned the shelves that rested on pins driven into auger-holes bored into the logs of one corner of the cabin. Dried gourds, and turkey-wing brushes, seed onions and corn selected for the next years' planting, strings of red-pepper, were seen here and there. Coon and wolf skins, cured and ready for a buyer, hung behind the door, while others were stretched and curing against the outside. Within, everything was arranged just as the mothers of forty-six years before were wont to arrange the inside of their cabins. For this day, Mrs. Sena Alley, the mother of Mayor Alley, of Fort Madison, kept house and dispensed hospitality as she did for several years after her husband, Hosea Alley, settled in what is now Green Bay Township, in 1839. To this pleasing duty she had been assigned by the Committee of Arrangements, and the honor was well-merited. Hour after hour, old men and old women gathered around the cabin to look upon the scenes and arrangements that were once so familiar to them, but long since abandoned for those of more modern surroundings.

A Sac wigwam, a cross-looking squaw, and a papoose strapped to a board and propped up against the entrance, stood a little north of the cabin. A Sioux tepee was occupied by two frontier hunters, with their dogs, traps, rifles, etc. Their hunting canoe was near by.

An old pioneer wagon, one of the kind in use a half a century ago, with great big hubs and dished wheels, loaded with old-fashioned household furniture, drawn by two gaunt horses and driven by N. B. Miller, drove up and halted in front of the cabin for safety, for the Indians were coming. Behind the wagon were two girls riding on horse-back, but without saddles. The Indians came in all the hideousness of dirty blankets, red paint, and all the other paraphernalia of a party of blood-thirsty red devils on the war-path. Whooping and yelling, they raced their ponies around the square, and finally halted in front of the cabin, and, Indian-like, demanded something to eat. Everything had been arranged with a view of presenting to the children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, in a lifelike manner, the scenes, incidents and terrors to which the pioneers were exposed who came to plant the standard of civilization in the land of the Iowas.

The orator of the day was Charles Negus, Esq., of Fairfield, now deceased, and no man was better qualified for the duty. Mr. Negus came to Iowa in early times, when he was but a young man, and had devoted much time and thought to the history of the country, its growth and development, and, before his death, in 1877, was recognized as Iowa's best historian. His address on this occasion was one of the master efforts of his life, and one that will be remembered till the last one of the thousands who heard it has paid the final debt of nature.

Dr. A. C. Roberts, of the *Democrat*, had prepared quarters for the accommodation of the press representatives, and was honored with the presence of a large number of that fraternity. Among those who sat down to dinner with him on that day were the following: Col. Wilson, for a number of years the editor of the Fort Madison *Plaindealer*, and Mr. —— Pratt, his successor; Frank Phelps, Chicago *Times*; H. W. Clendenin, Keokuk *Constitution*; F. H. Semple, *Gate City*; Thomas Gregg, *Rural Messenger*, Hamilton, Ill.; Henry Lohmer, representing the Van Buren *Democrat*, and Frank Hatton, of the *Hawk-Eye*. Ex-editors: Dr. Charles Beardsley, formerly of the *Hawk-Eye*, and R. W. Albright, who established the Fort Madison *Courier*, in 1841. Col. J. C. Stone and Hon. W. C. Hobbs, opposing candidates for member of Congress from this district in 1876, were also present, and sat *vis à vis* at Dr. Roberts' profusely-supplied dinner-table.

Soon after dinner, came the annual election of officers. President, G. G. Hamilton, of Montrose; Vice Presidents, David Bell, of Cedar Township; Rev. Mr. S. Pickard, Charleston; Nicholas Sargent, Des Moines; Alexander Cruickshank, Franklin; John Morgan, Green Bay; E. McCullough, Harrison; William Skinner, Jefferson; Valencourt Vanausdol, Jackson; N. B. Miller, Madison; Elias Overton, Marion (Montrose was not filled); George Berry, Pleasant Ridge; John Herron, Van Buren; Leonard Eoff, Washington. R. W. Pitman, Secretary.

Said the *Democrat* of August 30, in concluding its report of this gathering: "The old settlers formed themselves in a circle, commencing with the oldest members, and coming up to those of the most recent date which allows a man or woman to claim a membership in the Association. Then, hand in hand, those old men and women pledged to each other friendship to last so long as their lives should continue. This was the most interesting ceremony of the day. Then came the leave-taking, which was one of the most affecting scenes we ever witnessed. The old patriarchs and pioneers, with voices trembling and glistening drops in their eyes, took their farewell of each other, for they realized that this was probably the last time many of them would meet on this green earth, and as they stood with hand clasped in hand, one could see that the grief expressed in their whole mien was too deep for utterance, and when the final leave was taken, many an old man fairly broke down and shed bitter tears.

"Alone and deserted the park looks now at sunset. The merry people who have been here all day, to the number of five or six thousand, have left, and only the watchman who guards the wigwams, tents, cabins and tables is left to look over the ground which was so clean and fresh in the morning, and that is now strewn with papers and crumbs, the only thing left to show how many restless feet had trod the green grass during the day."

Two other gatherings of the old settlers have since been held in the same pleasant place in 1877 and 1878. The log cabin is kept intact, and will be the center of attraction at each recurring gathering.

In 1877, Mrs. Sena Alley again presided as mistress of the cabin, assisted by Mrs. Susan Fox. The interior and exterior arrangements, furniture, trappings, etc., were about the same as in the years previous. The general order of exercises were marked by the same features as those of previous meetings of the Association, so that to attempt a detailed review of the programme would be a repetition of what has already been written.

On the occasion of this meeting, Mayor Alley delivered an address of welcome, glowing with eloquence, to the many thousands who came to spend a day with the old settlers as they lived over again one day of the past. R. W. Pit-

man, who took an active part in the organization of the Association, and who has carefully guarded its every interest, was the orator of the day, and delivered a very happy and appropriate address. In the course of his address, Mr. Pitman said : "The first sermon preached in Lee County was in July, 1835, by a man named Joseph Howard, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. The services were held in the cabin of William Hunter, a little east of the site of West Point. The next sermon was preached by Rev. Chauncy Hobart, a Methodist minister from Illinois. He was out bee-hunting, and, stopping at my father's cabin, Mr. Hobart informed him of his *double* calling. I was immediately put on horse-back and started out to inform all the brethren that the *Word* would be expounded at my father's house on the following Sabbath. My mother paid him for his sermon by cleansing his linen. The first Sabbath school in Lee County was organized at my father's house in 1836."

Chauncy Hobart here mentioned, was a pioneer missionary of the Methodist Church to the Black Hawk Purchase. In 1836, he was assigned to duty in Cedar and adjoining Counties, and remained there some two years, when he was assigned to other parts of the country. When Minnesota began to settle up, he was sent up there as a missionary, where he has ever since remained in the harness. He is now an old man, and a resident of Red Wing, Goodhue County, where the writer met him in August, 1878. Incapacitated by old age from active and continuous work, he is held in reserve for urgent calls. He was elected Chaplain to the Legislature during the session commencing in January, 1878. He is remarkably well preserved, and as full of mental vigor as he was when he came bee-hunting to the Lee County wilderness in 1836.

After Mr. Pitman's address, Gen. A. C. Dodge, who was present, was introduced to the congregated thousands, and made a few well-timed and pleasant remarks.

The following song composed by Kate Harrington (Mrs. James Pollard) was sung by the Glee Club, which was composed of Doctor and Mrs. Rix and others, the old settlers joining in the chorus with hearty voices :

OLD SETTLERS' SONG.

TUNE—*Old Folks at Home.*

Right here, where Indian fires were lighted,
Long, long ago;
Where dusky forms, by rum incited,
Danced wildly to and fro;
Where birch canoes, like arrows darting,
Swift o'er the waves,
Showed but a gleam of water parting.
Cleft by the oars of the braves.

Chorus—We, old settlers, come to greet you,
Proffer heart and hand;
Breathe, too, a fervent prayer to meet you,
Yonder in the spirit land.

Old Black-Hawk with his chiefs about him,
Once gathered here;
Never a warrior dared to doubt him—
"Pale-face," too, learned to fear.
But scalping-knives and belts have vanished;
Fires blaze no more;
While like to Arab tents are banished,
Camps from the further shore.

Chorus.—Still, Old Settlers, come to greet you,
Proffer heart and hand;
Breathe, too, a fervent prayer to meet you,
Yonder in the spirit land.

O, brothers! there are dear old faces
 Hid 'neath the mold:
 Forms missing from their wonted places,
 Hands we have clasped still and cold.
 While all the vanished years behind us,
 Leave few to come;
 And missing links on earth remind us
 Scores have been gathered home.

Chorus —Where, with welcome shouts, they'll greet us,
 When we reach heaven's strand;
 Fling wide the golden gates and meet us,
 Brothers in the promised land.

The last gathering of the Old Settlers' Association was held in the park on Thursday, the 23d day of August, 1878. If anything, this gathering was the grandest and most successful of any ever held. Col. J. C. Parrott, presided. The preparations for the reception and entertainment of the guests made by the Committee of Arrangements and the citizens of Fort Madison, were on a grander and larger scale than ever before undertaken. The *Democrat* estimated that 12,000 people were in attendance. The address of welcome was extended by Hon. J. M. Casey, and, as the Judge is of Kentucky parentage, it is enough to say that his welcoming words were not only a credit to his Iowa education, but to the State of his birth, whose chivalry, generosity and hospitality are known and appreciated throughout the civilized world.

Judge Edward Johnstone was then introduced as the orator of the day, and delivered an address full of eloquence and sublimity. He dwelt largely upon the past, and the scenes and incidents pertinent to pioneer times. Judge Johnstone came to Fort Madison in July, 1837, since when he has maintained a continuous residence in Lee County. At that time, the country was just beginning to show signs of advanced civilization, and, of close observation and an excellent memory, no man was better calculated to call up the affairs of the past. Added to his natural ability, Judge Johnstone has filled several places of public trust, and from the day of his arrival to the present, has been closely identified with the public affairs of the county. He knew *all* the pioneers personally, and had seen the cabins and corn-patches of many of them give way to fine houses and well-improved farms. He had seen their children grow up to manhood and womanhood and given in marriage. He followed the remains of some of the patriarchal pioneers to their last resting-place, and after forty-one years had passed, he came to talk to those of them that still remained, their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and their thousands of guests of the olden time. His address received the closest attention, sometimes interrupted with sobs and tears, sometimes by tokens of applause.

Judge Johnstone was followed by R. W. Pitman, Secretary of the Association with a few brief and pertinent remarks.

"I look around in vain to-day," said Mr. Pitman, "for the familiar forms and faces, and the genial smiles of a Pritchett, Sawyer, Lindemuth, Mrs. John Scott, Alexander Gilmore, Mrs. John Burns, William G. Pitman, James T. Blair, John Van Dyke, Ed. Kilbourne, old Father Wycoff, D. S. Bell, John C. Herring, Mrs. Chinowith, Mrs. Paschal, Mrs. J. W. Smith, Mrs. Kempker and others who have heretofore greeted us on occasions like this; and I thank Heaven for the gift of memory, for, though lost to our sight, they live in our hearts. They have finished their work. To know how well they have done it, we may look abroad over the fertile fields and pleasant homes of this land of plenty. But not there alone do we look for the fruit of their labor and devo-

tion. Look into the hearts of their children and associates, and see if the noble, unselfish example of the departed pioneers has not created there a purpose to follow in their foot-tracks and make their lives likewise noble and unselfish. Thank Heaven, too, we still have some noble, living examples among us. Yet, we cannot but see that our ranks are rapidly thinning. Each year, the circle grows smaller. Each re-union, there are fewer hands to clasp. The hoary heads and bending forms of many here to-day tell plainer than words can do that soon, very soon, the pioneers of Lee County will live only in the hearts of those whose benefactors they have been. But their memory will be faithfully enshrined. The good they have done will live after them. And, while we grieve to see links of our golden chain disappear, one by one, yet we know they are not lost, but that, brightened and burnished by the Father's hand, they are forming a chain whose links shall never be severed."

PRESENT OFFICERS.

President, Hon. Edward Johnstone, of Keokuk.

Vice Presidents : O. Cutler, of Madison Township ; Charles Fields, Washington ; John Morgan, Green Bay : William G. Pitman, Sr., West Point ; Philip James, Denmark ; Robert Barr, Pleasant Ridge ; Alexander Bullard, Jefferson ; D. G. Hamilton, Montrose ; Amos Hinkle, Van Buren ; Nicholas Sargent, Des Moines ; Alexander Cruickshank, Franklin ; John McGreer, Harrison ; J. C. Parrott, Jackson ; G. Ramsey, Charleston ; Elias Overton, Marion ; James McDonald, Cedar.

Secretary, W. G. Albright, Fort Madison ; Corresponding Secretary, Robert McFarland, Fort Madison ; Treasurer, I. Hale, Fort Madison ; Marshal, —

One by one, the links are dropping out of the circular chain the old settlers of Lee County are accustomed to form at their annual gatherings. Year after year, the friendship that binds them brings them closer together ; and it will not be long until the chain will only be a bright memory in the hearts of their descendants. All will have gone

"Where the saints of all ages in harmony meet,
Their Savior and brethren transported to greet ;
While the anthems of rapture unceasingly roll,
And the smile of the Lord is the joy of the soul."

AGRICULTURAL.

As early as 1841, the organization of an agricultural society was thought feasible, and a meeting was called for that purpose at West Point, for July 17, of that year. At this meeting, Col. William Patterson, then of West Point, occupied the chair ; James H. Cowles, a lawyer, afterward connected with J. B. Howell in the publication of the *Des Moines Valley Whig*, and who died at Mobile, April 5, 1851, was Secretary. Gen. H. T. Reid and Hon. D. F. Miller, at that time young lawyers of Fort Madison, and William A. Thurston addressed the meeting. A committee of five was appointed to draft a constitution and report at a meeting to be held at Fort Madison on the first Monday in October following.

"This meeting (at West Point) was attended by about one hundred and fifty persons, and many of the finest horned cattle of the Durham breed were brought in and exhibited on that occasion."

It does not appear that the meeting appointed at Fort Madison was ever held, at least no record of it can be found, and it is supposed the project was abandoned.

The next year, a three-days exhibition, consisting principally of races, was held near Keokuk, under the auspices of the "Lee County Association," an organization which was short-lived. The programme of this exhibition has been preserved and is here inserted, as a curiosity of the days of small beginnings:

RACES AND STOCK SHOW

over the *Lee County Association Course*, will commence on *Thursday, the 8th day of September, A. D. 1842*, and continue three days.

First Day.—A show of *Hogs*, for which a premium of \$5 will be awarded for the best Boar and Sow, each. After which, a sweepstake for two-year-old *Colts*, owned in Lee County. \$50 entrance, half forfeit; one-mile heats: feather weights; now three entries and closed.

Same Day.—A purse of \$30, \$20 entrance added to purse; free for any *Stallion* that has made the season of 1842 in Iowa Territory. One single dash of one mile; catch weights.

Second Day.—*A show of Cattle*. There will be awarded to the best Bull, a premium of \$10; also, one of \$5 to the best Cow exhibited. After which, the Association purse, for \$100, will be run for; free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; two-mile heats; \$15 entrance; weight for age.

Same Day.—A sweepstake for two-year-olds; one mile out; \$15 entrance; free for any Colt or Filly.

Third Day.—*Show of Horses*. A premium of \$5, to the best Stallion; one of \$5, to the best Brood Mare, and one of \$2, to the best Colt foaled in Lee County, the season of 1842.

Same Day.—The Association purse of \$50; mile-heats; free for any Horse, Mare or Gelding; \$5 entrance. After which, a saddle-purse of \$10: \$1 entrance added to the purse; free for saddle-nags only.

For the satisfaction of Judges, it will be necessary for persons contending for premiums to produce satisfactory evidence of the stock being owned in the county; also, as to the age of each animal, and all persons not members of the Association, who enter stock for premiums, will be charged 20 per cent upon the amount contended for, and in all cases of single entry, the animal must be considered worth the premium.

RULES OF THE COURSE.

1st. Every species of gambling or gaming device is positively prohibited on the premises.

2d. All matters of dispute or quarrel (should any occur) *must* be settled elsewhere than on the premises.

For the character of the Association, it is expected that the above rules will be complied with.

The Association Course lies five miles north of Keokuk, within a few hundred yards of the residence of Maj. R. B. Hughes, where persons from a distance wishing to attend the meeting, can find excellent accommodations.

The entrances for the Premiums to close each morning of the show at 10 o'clock; and entrances for the Purses, at 9 o'clock the evening preceding the day the race is run.

The whole to be governed by the rules of the St. Louis Track, so far as regards the races.

THE LEE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

was organized at a meeting held in the Court House at Keokuk, November 1, 1851. Gen. A. Bridgman was Chairman, and R. L. Doyle, Secretary. T.

B. Cumming, G. W. Edmondson and T. J. Chenowith, were appointed a Committee to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were presented and adopted at the same meeting. William Lamb was elected President, William Leighton, Vice President, Gen. R. P. Lowe, Treasurer, and G. W. Edmondson, Secretary. Article 6 of the by-laws provided that no officer should receive any compensation for his services. The first Board of Directors consisted of Smith Hamill, of Jackson Township; Garry Lewis, of Montrose; Adam Wier, of West Point; Joshua Owen, of Washington, and W. J. Cochran, of Charleston.

The first exhibition was held October 13 and 14, 1852, on the grounds of the Iowa Medical College, which at that time stood on the corner of Third and Palean streets, in Keokuk. Premiums were offered amounting to \$588, divided as follows: On cattle, \$50; horses, \$65; sheep, \$40; hogs, \$30; poultry, \$15; farm implements, \$158; domestic manufactures, \$39; grain, seeds, vegetables, butter, fancy articles, etc., \$121; and plowing-match, \$70. The total amount awarded was \$219.

At the close of the fair, the Directors met in the lecture-room of the Medical College and elected officers for the following year, as follows: Thomas W. Clagett, President; Absalom Anderson, Vice President; William Leighton, Secretary; Arthur Bridgman, Treasurer. In the evening, a supper was given the competitors at the Ivins House. During the evening, Judge Clagett personally promised a premium of \$50, for the best ten acres of corn raised in the county in 1853.

The second and third fairs were held at Keokuk, after which the place of exhibition was changed to West Point, where it remained until 1870. In the fall of that year the citizens of Fort Madison prepared grounds at that place and offered inducements which decided the Directors to remove the fair to that place, where it was held for three or four years. Here the society became involved and its existence terminated until 1870, when it was re-organized and twenty acres of ground leased at Donnellson, which was fitted up and a successful fair held that fall. The receipts at this meeting were sufficient to pay all premiums in full, besides paying expenses incurred in improving the grounds. The society is now on a good footing, and it is believed the annual fair at Donnellson will be a permanent feature of the county.

When the society removed from West Point, the citizens of that place and vicinity, organized under the name of the West Point District Association, which has since continued to hold successful fairs at that place. They occupy the same grounds prepared for the Lee County Agricultural Society on its removal from Keokuk.

The Iowa State Agricultural Society held its annual meetings in Keokuk in 1869, 1870 and 1874, on the grounds of the Union Agricultural Association. These meetings were the most successful in the history of the State Society, and a large surplus over expenses was left in the hands of the Treasurer.

RAILROADS.

THE "RAM'S-HORN."

"It wired in and it wired out,
And left the people still in doubt,
Whether the snake that made the track
Was going South or coming back."—*Old Political Song*.

In 1851, a project for building a railroad from Keokuk to Dubuque, with a branch to Council Bluffs, was agitated, and received the support of many of

the leading politicians and newspapers of that day. Because of the crookedness of the proposed line between Keokuk and Dubuque, the opponents of the scheme gave it the name of the "Ram's-Horn Railroad," by which synonym it is still remembered. Col. Reid says in his "Old Settlers": "The idea advanced was that it was to be mainly, if not altogether, built by a grant of lands from Congress to the State of Iowa for that purpose. Every town of any pretensions on and off the river expected to get this railroad. Surveys were made, not for the purpose of establishing any route, but to attract public attention and to keep up the excitement; and it answered its purpose. It had its day till the election of United States Senator was over, and then it died. Like the track of a snake in the dusty road, it ran everywhere, or appeared to run everywhere but ran nowhere. It was ridiculed as the 'Ram's-Horn Railroad,' as it was as crooked as a ram's horn. This was necessary to accommodate everybody."

"The local politicians of the different counties advocated the 'Ram's-Horn,' and held it up before the people as the thing that was to enrich them. It was to run through every county and by every man's door. The *Dispatch and Sharp Stick*, edited by T. B. Cuming (afterward Governor of Nebraska), Keokuk daily and weekly papers, of which he was the editor, was its loudest champion, and he was going to have a railroad—the 'Ram's-Horn Railroad'—built from Keokuk to Dubuque without fail, via Iowa City and no mistake. It was a big thing for Cuming, and just the thing on which to make a United States Senator from whom he could get an office—which he did. It was a bold and successful strategy, and Cuming was an able writer and played his hand so skillfully as to accomplish his purpose.

"Maj. McKean, who was a graduate of West Point, and distinguished himself as an officer in the Mexican war, was the Chief Engineer of the 'Ram's-Horn Railroad.' He then lived at Cedar Rapids, was a Brigadier General in the late war, commanded a division, and was a very gallant officer, and as honest as the day is long; for he was not a politician."

It was a political scheme, planned for political purposes, and died the death.

AID TO RAILROADS.

It was in 1853 that the mania of voting aid to railroads and other improvements attacked Lee County. Judge Edward Johnstone was then County Judge, and, in obedience to numerously signed petitions, he called an election for November 26, of that year, on the proposition, "Shall the county of Lee aid within the limits of said county in the construction of said roads, to wit: The Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, and the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroad, by subscribing two hundred thousand dollars to the capital stock of *each* of the companies of said roads."

County bonds were to be issued therefor, payable within twenty years from their date, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 7 per cent, payable semi-annually; and that whenever either of said companies had obtained a sufficient amount of subscription to its stock as would, in the opinion of the County Judge, secure the completion of its road, then county bonds, in proportion to the subscription above stated, were to be issued to the company.

The call for the election also stated that a tax not to exceed 1 per cent on the county valuation should be levied annually, to be applied to the liquidation of the interest and principal of the bonds, provided dividends on the stock were not sufficient.

The vote at that election for and against the subscription by townships was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Green Bay.....	41	12
Denmark.....	43	42
Pleasant Ridge.....	69	27
Marion.....	54	38
Cedar.....	40	18
Harrison.....	29	70
Franklin.....	30	105
Washington.....	90	16
Madison	464	1
Jefferson	27	40
Charleston.....	44	96
Van Buren.....	24	36
Des Moines.....	11	73
Montrose.....	15	201
Jackson.....	893	13
West Point.....	180	17
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	1,964	805

Thus was the measure carried, and it appears by the record that the subscription to the stock was made by the County Judge April 4, 1855.

In the mean time, a petition from more than one-fourth of the legal voters of the county had been filed with the County Judge, praying that the question of a rescission of the subscription be submitted to the people, and an election was ordered for the first Monday in April, 1855. Before that date, however, other petitions flowed in, asking that the election be postponed for a time, and a new proclamation be made in which it should appear that the word "each" in the proposition carried at the first election had occasioned the change of sentiment in the minds of the people. Accordingly, an election was called by the County Judge and the question submitted to vote, as follows:

"That the subscription of Lee County, Iowa, of \$200,000 to the capital stock of *each* of the companies of the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad, and the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroads, as voted November 26, 1853, be rescinded, and held for naught."

The vote on the rescission, by townships, was as follows:

	For.	Against.
Green Bay.....	—	61
Denmark.....	66	13
Pleasant Ridge.....	36	71
Marion	48	58
Cedar	50	33
Harrison.....	132	—
Franklin.....	172	4
West Point.....	24	187
Washington	10	104
Madison	1	908
Jefferson	46	15
Charleston.....	175	2
Van Buren	73	7
Des Moines.....	102	1
Montrose.....	180	3
Jackson	438	54
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,553	1,521

The question of rescission was carried by a majority of 32 votes.

There was an evident desire among the people to encourage the building of railroads, and on the 3d of August, 1856, another petition was presented to the County Court, Samuel Boyles, County Judge, and an election ordered for

Wednesday, September 10, 1856, on which day the propositions were voted upon in the following form:

"Shall the county subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Keokuk, Ft. Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company?"

"Shall the county subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad Company?"

"Shall the county subscribe \$150,000 to the capital stock of the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroad Company?"

Each proposition was to be voted on separately, and no stock was to be subscribed unless each and all propositions received an affirmative majority, the roads to give bonds that proceeds of the sale of bonds should be expended within the county, and all stocks taken under previous election to be surrendered.

The total vote on the first proposition was 3,474, and it was carried by 1,600 majority; the second was carried by 1,652, and the third by 1,602 majority.

KEOKUK, DES MOINES & MINNESOTA RAILROAD.

In 1853, a company was organized to build a railroad up the Des Moines Valley from Keokuk to Fort Des Moines and thence north to Minnesota. A survey of the route was made in 1854, under direction of Col. J. K. Hornish, and the contract for its construction was let to Smith, Leighton & Co., who commenced operations early in the season of 1855. In the spring of 1857, the road was ironed to Bentonport, Van Buren County, where it remained in abeyance until 1860, when it was extended to Eddyville. It was completed to Des Moines in 1863-64.

KEOKUK, MOUNT PLEASANT & MUSCATINE RAILROAD.

The Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant & Muscatine Railroad Company was organized at Mt. Pleasant in 1854. In 1855, the company voted to place the entire management of the construction of the proposed road under the supervision and control of Col. Hornish, for a period of one year. In the spring and summer of 1856, the road was finished from Keokuk to Montrose. The citizens of Keokuk voted an issue of \$100,000 in bonds in aid of this enterprise, and \$52,500 were raised by private subscriptions among the commercial men and capitalists of St. Louis. As soon as Col. Hornish assumed the entire management of the construction of this road, he went to St. Louis and met the representative men at the Chamber of Commerce, to whom he presented his plans. He entered into a detailed argument to show that, with this road completed, the price per ton for lightening freight around the rapids would be reduced from \$2 to 50 cents. His statements were so concise and convincing that, with a commendable spirit of enterprise and liberality, they readily subscribed the sum above named in aid of the enterprise he represented. That liberality was not only valuable to the business interests of St. Louis, but of almost incalculable benefit to the country tributary to the Mississippi above the Rapids, as it saved to the people of the upper country \$1.50 on every ton of freight consigned to them, and but for that liberality the accomplishment of this economic measure might have been delayed until the completion of the canal.

The two first locomotive-engines used on this road were brought from St. Louis, where they were manufactured by Messrs. Palm & Robinson. They were not so large as some of more recent manufacture, but were every way as good, and among the best ever used on Iowa railroads. The company named

one of them after Col. Hornish, out of compliment to his energy and fidelity in the unaided management of their interests, and the other one was named "St. Louis," out of compliment to the liberality of the citizens of St. Louis.

While the road from Keokuk to Montrose was building, the Fort Madison people took measures to build a railroad to Viele Station, and, in 1857, the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine road was extended from Montrose to Viele, thus connecting Keokuk and Fort Madison by bonds of iron. The road terminated at Fort Madison, and remained in abeyance until 1869. In that year it passed into the ownership of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Company, and was completed to Burlington in 1870.

LOGANSWORTH, PEORIA & WARSAW RAILROAD.

The Logansport, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad Company was organized in 1853. In 1856, that portion of the line between Hamilton and Carthage was taken in charge by Hugh W. Sample, as Commissioner, and completed between the two points. After that, the work of construction was suspended until 1859, when Col. Hornish, Guy Wells and June McCune undertook to extend the road from Carthage south to Clayton, in Adams County, Ill. This was known as the Illinois & Southern Iowa road, and was designed to connect with the Toledo, Wabash & Western road at Clayton, and thus secure a direct eastern outlet for Keokuk. Active work was commenced in 1860. In 1861, the war came on, and, in consequence of a scarcity of men, the progress of the work was slow and tedious. In the fall of 1862, they commenced laying the iron, and in March, 1863, the extension was completed. No local aid was given to this undertaking. The projectors and builders, aided by parties in interest with the Toledo, Wabash & Western line, advanced all the money needed for its completion. In 1863, Charley Frost and the Secors, of New York, built the road from Carthage to Peoria.

BURLINGTON & SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

This road was built under the management of a company that organized at Burlington in 1869. The active members and managers of the company were Hon. Joshua Tracy, James Putnam and John H. Davey, of Burlington, and Col. Hornish, of Keokuk. From Burlington to Viele, the cars of this road use the track of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road. The independent track commences at Viele, and runs due west, through the central part of the county, to Farmington, in Van Buren County; there crosses the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, and terminates at Laclede, Mo. Work commenced at Viele in the summer of 1870, and was completed to Farmington in the spring of 1871.

MISSOURI, IOWA & NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

This enterprise was first undertaken by E. Platt Buell, of Warsaw, Ill, in connection with enterprising citizens and capitalists of Clark County, Mo. Part of the track was graded by Mr. Buell, in 1867-68. In 1867-68, Gen. Drake, of Centerville, Iowa, and his associates succeeded Mr. Buell. the company was re-organized, the route was changed, and, aided by a combination of Pennsylvania railroad interests, work was recommenced and vigorously prosecuted from Alexandria, Mo., to Centerville, to which point it was completed about 1874. In 1878, arrangements were made to extend the road up to Keokuk over the track of the road known as the Keokuk route.

FORT MADISON AND NORTHWESTERN NARROW-GAUGE.

This road is a Fort Madison enterprise. The company was organized on Monday, July 17, 1871. The object was to build a narrow-gauge road from Fort Madison via West Point, Birmingham, Fairfield and Oskaloosa, to Council Bluffs. The present Directors of the company are Dr. A. C. Roberts, J. C. Walker, Charles Doerr, A. L. Courtright, John Van Valkenburg, J. J. Atlee, George Schlapp, Fort Madison; R. W. Pitman, West Point; E. Pitkins, Birmingham. Dr. A. C. Roberts, President; J. C. Walker, Vice President; Charles Doerr, Secretary, and A. L. Courtright, Treasurer.

The road is being built by the Fort Madison Construction Company, composed of the following-named business men and capitalists: S. & J. C. Atlee, George Schlapp, A. B. Garner, N. C. Roberts, Charles Doerr, A. L. Court-right, E. Pitkin, Henry Cattermole, W. H. Kretsinger and Peters & Barnhart. J. C. Atlee, President; W. H. Kretsinger, Vice President; Charles Doerr, Secretary; Charles H. Peters, Treasurer.

The road is graded to West Point, a distance of twelve miles, and ready for the iron, which is contracted for and would have been delivered by the 20th of March, 1878, but for the burning of the mills. It is in contemplation to have the cars running between Fort Madison and West Point by the first of May, 1879, and to Birmingham, forty-one miles, by the 1st of January, 1880.

ST. LOUIS, KEOKUK & NORTHERN RAILROAD.

In 1872, E. Pratt Buell, of Warsaw, Ill., and citizens of Alexandria and Canton, Mo., organized a company to build a road from Alexandria along the west bank of the Mississippi River to a point opposite Quincy, Ill. The road was completed about 1874. After the road was completed, it passed under new management, and was extended north to Keokuk, and is also being extended south to St. Louis.

DISPOSITION OF THE RAILROAD AID.

Of the \$450,000 voted in aid of railroads by the people of Lee County, \$150,000 was expended under the management controlling the Fort Madison, West Point & Bloomfield road, which was built from Fort Madison to Viele. The \$150,000 voted to the Keokuk, Mount Pleasant & Muscatine road was applied to the extension of the road from Montrose and in ironing the road to Viele. The other \$150,000 was used in building the Des Moines Valley road from Keokuk to Bentonsport.

The railroad indebtedness of the county, including accumulated interest, is now about \$750,000.

FIRST RAILROAD TICKET OFFICE.

J. R. Tewksbury, now of Fort Madison, has the honor of selling the first railroad ticket sold at Keokuk. In the spring of 1856, he opened a general ticket and freight office on Second street, between Main and Johnson, which was conducted in the interests of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. The office was afterward removed to Main street, at the Laclede House. Mr. Tewksbury remained in railroad business until about 1862. He is now in the photograph business at Fort Madison.

PLANK ROAD.

The Des Moines Valley Plankroad Company was organized in 1851, and in May the contract was let to Brownell, Connable & Cunningham, from Keo-

kuk to Clinton, at \$2,390 per mile. The road was to be completed as far as the end of Muddy Lane by November 1, and the balance to be done the next season. The road was originally located to run to Birmingham, in Van Buren County. Branches to Salem and Fairfield were contemplated, but never completed.

DES MOINES RAPIDS.

THE CANAL.

The Des Moines or Lower Rapids, are situated near the mouth of the Des Moines River, and extend from Keokuk to Montrose, a distance of eleven miles.

Above these Rapids, the contour lines of the range of bluffs on either side indicate that, at some period in the history of the Mississippi Valley, the river widened and assumed the dimensions of a small lake.

The outlet of this lake was at the present head of the Rapids. The waters, by their ceaseless action, through ages of time, aided by ice and other geological agencies, gradually eroded a channel through the rocks, until it has increased to its present dimensions.

The bluffs on each side of the river are contiguous to the shore line, and vary from one hundred to two hundred and fifty feet above the water. The river-bottom is a broad, smooth rock, seamed by a narrow, crooked channel, or, in some places, several of them, alternately widening and narrowing, shoaling and deepening—nowhere good navigation. The Rapids, therefore, are not broken and noisy, but, the descent being gradual, the water flows over its bed in a broad, smooth, unbroken sheet, with nothing but the faintest ripple on its surface to indicate the dangerous places. The casual observer would not suspect the presence of the Rapids, were he not informed beforehand."

The fall in eleven miles is 22 feet; average width of the Mississippi River, 4,500 feet; its mean depth, 2 and 4-10 feet; and its mean surface velocity, 2 and 88-100 feet per second.

The tortuous, uncertain channel over these Rapids precludes the possibility of any craft navigating them in low-water. Even if the channel itself was wide and deep, no pilot would dare to undertake to pass them at night.

The worst portions of the Rapids are called by river-men "chains," of which there are five principal ones. These chains are miniature ridges, stretching diagonally across the river, and, as before stated, have worn upon them a smooth surface, with a narrow channel, or a series of them, cut through by the action of the water. These chains lie between Keokuk and Nashville (Iowa), a distance of eight miles.

At Montrose, the head of the Rapids, between the island and the main shore, there is an extensive "patch" of rock, to remove which, coffer-dams were built, the water pumped out, and a channel blasted out 200 feet wide and 5 feet deep.

The question of improving the Rapids has impressed itself upon the minds of the people of this country for many years past, and the great want of it has been felt by steamboat-men. The actual annual cost to river navigation on account of these Rapids, for lighterage, reshipment by rail, etc., has varied from \$200,000 to \$600,000. No one can, therefore, deny the expediency of the great work required at this point.

As early as 1830, the General Government took steps to survey the locality, and made preparations for the improvement. In 1837, Lieut. (afterward General C. S. A.) Robert E. Lee made a survey and map of the Rapids, submitting, at the same time, various plans of improvements. Subsequently, Lieut. (after-

ward Major General U. S. A.) G. K. Warren extended the investigation and made more professional researches into the practicability of making the Rapids navigable. It was left to Brevet Maj. Gen. J. H. Wilson to carry out the only feasible plan for the long-looked-for passage across the Lower Rapids. Gen. Wilson was assigned, in 1866, to the charge of the Des Moines and Rock Island Rapids of the Mississippi River. The improvement, as carried out by him, consists of an independent ship-canal, seven and six-tenths miles long, reaching, on the Iowa side of the river, from Keokuk to Nashville; two hundred and fifty feet wide in excavation, and from three to four hundred feet in embankment; in extreme low-water, to have a depth of five feet.

In this canal are three locks—one guard-lock at the upper end and two lift-locks. The lower lock, at Keokuk, has a lift of ten and three-quarters feet; the middle lock, two miles above, a lift of eight feet. The guard-lock is so constructed that in very high water, it, too, can be used as a lift-lock. Each lock is 350 feet between the miter-sills, 80 feet wide in the chamber, and is filled through culverts leading from each gate recess, and, passing in the rear of the main walls, discharging through openings in the chamber-walls. Each lock can be filled in from three to five minutes.

The canal is excavated to such a depth and the embankment walls raised to such a height as to meet the requirements of the low and high waters of 1864 and 1851, respectively. The difference between the above stages of water at Keokuk is twenty and seventy-two hundredths feet.

The river embankment of the canal consists of the best earth, protected by a well-laid riprap (slope) wall. It is ten feet wide on top, and the sides having the slope of one and one-half base to one vertical on outside, and one and one-quarter to one on inside, giving an average height of twenty feet, and is two feet above high-water mark of 1851. The bank is constructed by first throwing in broken stone to such a height above water as to warrant the safety of laying a track upon it. This "toe," or base of riprap, forms a nucleus, on the inside of which earth is thrown. This is widened and raised to the required dimensions.

When this becomes water-tight, cross-banks are constructed from the river-bank to the shore line, at irregular intervals, to inclose the portions requiring excavation. A series of pits are thus inclosed, which are pumped dry, and the prism of the canal brought to the required grade. The material thus excavated goes to form bank and wall in other places, and no material is wasted.

The locks are constructed of the best magnesian limestone, laid in hydraulic cement. The stone was quarried in the line of bluffs adjacent to the Rapids. It is of the best quality, and before acceptance of the work, each stone passed through a rigid inspection by an engineer in charge. The walls of the lower lock are twenty-three and five-twelfths feet high; middle lock, twenty feet, and guard-lock, eighteen feet. All of them ten feet wide on bottom, six feet wide on top, and provided with suitable buttresses. The face of the chamber has a batter of one-half inch to one foot. Wooden gates, with iron heelposts and quoin-plates are supported by iron suspension-posts, held in position by rods anchored into the masonry. A stationary steam-engine, by means of appropriate shaftings, opens and closes the gates and wickets.

The cost of the entire work, inclusive of the Montrose work, was estimated by Gen. Wilson, in 1866, to be \$2,710,000. The machinery for operating the lock-gates and wickets is made from an original design of Maj. Amos Stickney, the officer in local charge of the improvement. It consists of a system of pul-

leys, chains and wire ropes, operated by means of a pump forcing the water into hydraulic cylinders sunk behind the walls back of each gate, and connected by means of iron pipes with an engine situated near the head of the lock, so that one man at the engine can handle the massive gates and wickets with ease and precision.

The machinery was all manufactured at the Buckeye Foundry and Machine Shops of Sample, McElroy & Co., of Keokuk.

The formal opening of the canal, August 22, 1867, was an important period in the history of the Upper Mississippi Valley, and was attended by large delegations of business men from St. Louis and other commercial centers interested in river commerce. Since the opening, there has been no interruption in the canal traffic, although considerable work remains to be done before the enterprise is fully completed.

The amount appropriated by the Government, to this time, has reached \$4,281,000, the excess over first estimates having been caused chiefly by inadequate appropriations, causing delays and necessitating large repairs from overflows and natural waste.

It is believed that in the construction of this canal a vast water-power has been created, which will be utilized, at some future time, for manufacturing purposes, which will add largely to the wealth of the State and importance of Keokuk as a commercial center.

OLD-TIME RIVER-CRAFT.

Before the application of steam as a driving force for water-craft by Robert Fulton, about the year 1807, keelboats and flatboats were the only kind of vessels known to the commerce of American rivers. Keelboats were of oldest origin, and, as they have gone almost entirely out of use, a description of them is here preserved: Keelboats were built something like a modern barge, only their hulls were lower. They were from 50 to 80 feet long, and from 10 to 15 feet beam, and from 2 to 2½ feet holds. A cargo-box was built on the deck, and generally extended to within about ten feet of either end, and set in about two feet from the gunwale, about two feet on each side, leaving a gangway or walking-board, as it was called, on each side the whole length of the boat. Sometimes, these walking-boards projected over the hull. The rudder was a long sweep, something like a gigantic oar. The keelboat was driven by poles, by rowing, poling, bushwhacking, cordeling and warping. When the water was high or the boat was running close on shore, the crew would grasp the bushes growing on the bank and pull the boat up river. This was called "bushwhacking." Sometimes a long rope would be attached to the mast, and the crew, walking on the shore with the other end, towed the craft up stream. This was called cordelling. At other times, when cordeling was impracticable, as in crossing rapids, a long line would be carried ahead and made fast to a tree or rock, or to a small anchor, and the crew in the boat, taking the line over their shoulders, would walk from bow to stern, drop the rope, then walking back on the other side to the bow, would take it up again, in the rear of the others, and thus keep the boat in motion.

THE LIGHTENING PERIOD.

From the time when steamboats first began to navigate the Upper Mississippi River, until the canal was so far completed as to be serviceable, these Rapids were a serious hindrance to navigation, except in stages of high water. In 1828, the steamer Mexico, in descending the river, struck a rock and sprang

aleak. Isaac R. Campbell was on board at the time, and dived down and put a blanket in the hole, which partially stopped the rush of water. The pumps were set to work and by dint of hard exertion, the boat was got as far down the river as Nashville, where she keeled over, and remained submerged until raised by workmen on the canal. Mr. Campbell has in his possession a coffee-mill that was taken from the sunken vessel, which he preserves as a relic from one of the old-fashioned steamboats, the like of which will never be seen on any part of the Mississippi River again.

Previous to 1830, there was but little occasion for steamboating above the Rapids, but as the upper country began to settle up, river traffic increased, and it is safe to assume that the hindrances caused by these rapids in the transportation of freight and the cost of *lightening* vessels over the Rapids, involved a loss of many millions of dollars to the people and commerce of the States that border the river above them. Until the canal was opened to traffic, boats loaded at St. Louis or other lower river points for points above the Rapids, were obliged to discharge their cargoes at the foot of the falls and procure its transportation over the rapids by vessels of lighter draught. In river parlance, this might be called the *lightening period*, and involves four distinct changes before the canal :

I. KEELBOATS.

Keelboats were first used for lightening purposes. They were first propelled with poles, and afterward by oxen and horses. Six to eight horses were required to draw a keelboat with from fifty to sixty tons of freight over the rapids, and generally cost about \$100. After the steamboat was unloaded, it passed over the Rapids, reloaded and went on its way.

Mr. Isaac R. Campbell engaged in the lightening business, and was the first to conduct a keelboat-lighter over the Rapids.

In keelboat times, before hack lines were established between Keokuk and Nashville, steamboat passengers, ladies excepted, walked around the Rapids. When the rush to the lead-mines and other parts of the country along the Upper Mississippi River was at full tide, steamboats were the only means of conveyance, and it was no unusual thing to see two and three hundred men trudging along between these points. Hacks, for the conveyance of passengers, were brought into use about 1840, and passengers were conveyed around the Rapids at a charge of from 50 cents to \$1 each.

II. FLATBOATS.

In 1837, Dan and Adam Hine succeeded Mr. Campbell in the lightening traffic, and introduced flatboats. These boats were usually from 100 to 110 feet in length, with flat bottoms, and from 16 to 20 feet in width. They were towed up over the Rapids with horses. In descending, *sweeps*, such as are used on lumber or log rafts, were used to guide and propel the boat.

The Hines continued lightening until the steamboat interest became a monopoly, under the name of the St. Louis & Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, which controlled the lightening business until the canal was opened.

III. STEAM TOWBOATS.

With the advance of time and the increase of business, the Hines introduced steam towboats, which they continued as long as they remained in the business.

C. F. Davis, President of the State Savings-Bank at Keokuk, was engaged in the business in opposition to the Hines.

Very few boats were detained at the Rapids at a less expense than \$700 to \$800 on each trip.

IV. THE RAILROAD.

The settlement and development of the upper country increased its commerce, and there came a demand for a speedier and cheaper means of transportation over or around the rapids, and a company was organized to build a railroad from Keokuk to Montrose. The road was completed in 1858, and commenced carrying freight around the Rapids. The Hines continued their towboats in opposition to the railroad until the canal was opened.

DES MOINES RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. Charles Negus, an authority in matters pertaining to the history of Iowa, published the following interesting account of the various improvement schemes connected with the Des Moines River, in the *Annals of Iowa*. We give the entire article :

"The river Des Moines has connected with its history many things of interest. It is proposed at this time to notice some of the historical events connected with this river since the land through which it passes was purchased by the Government from the Indians.

"On the first settlement of Iowa, the building of railroads had just commenced, and but very few in the West knew anything about this mode of conveyance for travel and commerce. At that time, steamboats for these purposes were the great absorbing idea. This river, in high stages of water, was thought to be susceptible of steamboat navigation far into the interior of the State, and those who first settled in the vicinity of this river eagerly looked forward to the day when steamboats would move up and down these waters in large numbers, and when from long distances from its banks, travel and commerce would seek a conveyance through this channel. And these expectations were apparently well founded. In 1836, the Sacs and Foxes, having disposed of their reservation on the Iowa River, where they had villages, moved west, and settled in the valley of the river Des Moines, in what is now Wapello County, and, as a natural consequence, trading-posts were established in this vicinity, which had to be supplied with goods; and in the fall of 1837, the few settlers along the banks of this river were for the first time, gladdened with the sound of the shrill whistle of a steamboat, making its way up the river with supplies for these trading-posts.

"This boat was the S. B. Science, commanded by Capt. Clark, which, by forcing its way against the swift current, passing safely over the concealed sandbars and hidden rocks, demonstrated that the waters of this river, at high stages, were navigable, much to the joy and satisfaction of those who lived in the vicinity, and afforded a theme for pleasant conversation for days and months.

"By the treaty of 1842, by which the Sacs and Foxes sold all their lands in Iowa, they were permitted to retain possession of that portion which lay west of Red Rock, for three years, and the Indians moved up the river, and located themselves near the Raccoon Fork, and the Government thought proper to locate a body of troops at that point; and for the conveyance of soldiers and their equipage to that place, the little steamer Ione was employed and laden with stores, and a detachment of troops landed on the site where is now the city of Des Moines, on the 9th day of May, 1843. This is the first

steamboat that ever ventured to disturb the waters of this river, so far from its mouth. The Ione, having made a successful trip, added greatly to the expectation of the estimated importance and value of this thoroughfare, which was brought to the attention of Congress, and, on the 8th of August, 1846, a law was enacted giving to Iowa, for the purpose of aiding to improve the navigation of the river Des Moines, from its mouth to the Raccoon Fork, an equal moiety in alternate sections of the public lands remaining unsold, in a strip five miles wide on each side of the river, to be selected within the Territory of Iowa, by an agent, or agents, who should be appointed by the Governor of the Territory, subject to the approval of the United States Treasury.

"When this grant was first made, it was not supposed by any one that it extended above Raccoon Fork, and Gov. Clark, in communicating the intelligence to the Legislature, estimated the grant to amount to about three hundred thousand acres. This part of the Governor's message was referred to a select committee, for them to take into consideration whether it was advisable for the State to accept the grant, and if so, to devise the method of disposing of the lands, and the mode of improving the river.

"The committee, after having the matter under consideration several weeks, through their Chairman, Dr. James Davis, of Wapello County, made a very lengthy report, in which they took the ground that the grant was not limited to lands below the Raccoon Fork, but extended to every alternate section for five miles on each side of the river to the northwest boundary of the State, if not to the source of the river. They estimated the grant to contain 400,000 acres below the Raccoon Fork, and 560,000 above, making 960,000 acres of land. The report of the committee, at first, was looked upon as visionary, and but very little calculation was made on getting any land above the fork of the river; but a matter of so much importance was not passed over without examination and full discussion.

"From this time on, for several years, the improvement of the river Des Moines entered largely into the politics of the State. Politicians became interested in it; the construction put upon the grant by the committee was the popular side, and found many advocates, and scarcely any one opposed it. The committee reported in favor of receiving the grant, with provisos, and a bill for creating a Board of Public Works. On this report, the Legislature passed an act accepting the grant, with a proviso that it was not to form a part of the 500,000 acres which the State was entitled to by an act of Congress of 1841, giving to each new State that amount of land for internal improvements. This was conceded by the General Government, and it also permitted the State to divert 500,000 acres from works of internal improvement to the purpose of education. The Legislature, on the 5th of February, 1847, also passed an act creating a Board of Public Works, and providing for the improvement of the river. The Board consisted of a President, Secretary and Treasurer, who were to be elected by the qualified electors of the State, on the first Monday of the following August. The President was to be the active agent of the work, and was required to make monthly reports of his doings and of the progress of his work to the Board; the Secretary was to record the proceedings of the Board and to sell the lands; the Treasurer was to receive and disburse the moneys. The officers were required to commence the work on the Mississippi, near Keokuk, at the mouth of Dead Slough, or of the Nassau Slough, and then up the slough to the river. And subsequently, the work was commenced by undertaking to dig a canal from the mouth of Nassau Slough to St. Francisville, the first place on the river where it was thought practicable to build a dam.

"About \$150,000 were expended in the effort, but the attempt proved to be an impracticable undertaking, and after expending this large amount of money, the work of digging a canal was abandoned. At the August election, Hugh W. Sample, of Jefferson County, was elected President; Charles Corkery, of Dubuque County, Secretary, and Paul Braton, of Van Buren County, Treasurer. The officers elected were qualified, and at first opened their offices at Fairfield. Samuel R. Curtis, from Ohio, was selected by the Board as Chief Engineer; but there was very little done this season toward improving the river, further than making surveys. The necessary surveys having been completed, early in the spring of 1848, the work was commenced. The canal and three dams were put under contract, and about five hundred hands were put at work. On the 21st of August, the building of ten more dams was contracted for, and there seemed to be a fair prospect for the speedy completion of the entire improvement.

"There was at this time but very little known of the resources of the upper valley of the river Des Moines. This year, by authority of the United States, provisions were made for a geological survey in Iowa, and a party was sent up the river, which explored it to its source. The report made by this party was very flattering. They reported that coal was found for two hundred miles on the Des Moines, and from indications, heavy deposits of iron were believed to exist; that gypsum in abundance, forming cliffs for miles, was encountered; and that limestone, that makes a superior hydraulic lime, existed in abundance; limestone, suitable for lime, clay suitable for brick, rock suitable for polishing, for grindstones, whetstones and for building purposes, some of superior quality, were found in abundance along the Des Moines. And Col. Curtis, in speculating upon the future, in his report to the Legislature, led the people to anticipate great results from this improvement. He said: 'No country can afford like accommodations to manufactures; no country can produce more agricultural wealth than that within sixty miles on either side of this river.' And further: 'That, taking all things into consideration, the matter is mathematically certain (except in times of high water in the Missouri), the trade of Council Bluffs will incline to follow down the improvement. But it is not this point alone that is reached; we enter the great valley of Nebraska, and the upper branches of the Missouri, and offer the commerce of these valleys the cheapest and most expeditious route for their products. A country of a thousand miles extent, capable of furnishing vast and unknown agricultural and mineral products, may, by wise and discreet energy in the prosecution of this work, become tributary to the improvement now in progress on the Des Moines.'

"These glowing reports of the country and the advantages to be derived from the improvement of the river excited the public mind to the highest expectations, and the people became very anxious to secure as much of the public lands as possible, that this great undertaking might be speedily completed; and to ascertain the construction put upon the grant by the General Government, application was made to the Land Department for a decision. Richard M. Young, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, on the 23d day of February, 1848, in a letter addressed to the Board of Public Works, gave it as his opinion that the State was entitled to the alternate sections within five miles of the Des Moines River, through the whole extent of Iowa. This decision gave assurances that the amount of land claimed would be received. The Board of Improvement made great preparation for rapidly pushing on the work, and the public mind was exhilarated with the greatest

hopes of speedily realizing the great advantages represented to be derived from this undertaking.

"But, as it is the lot of man to meet with disappointments, such seems to have been the result in this case; for it was found that the lands could not be sold fast enough to meet the expenses of so extensive a work as had been undertaken. To remedy this difficulty, the Board of Public Works recommended to the Legislature 'that bonds, bearing the sanction of the supreme power of the State, should be issued by the Board, and pledging the proceeds of the sales of the lands, as well as the tolls of the improvement, for their redemption. But this policy did not meet with the sanction of some of the leading Democrats of the State, who regarded such a measure as not being in accordance with Democratic principles, among whom were Ver Plank Van Antwerp. Van Antwerp, having held the office of Receiver in the first land office established in Southern Iowa, and then holding the same office at Fairfield, and also, for awhile, editor of a paper, was extensively known, and at that time exerted much influence among the people, and he took a very active part against the proposition recommended by the Board. He claimed that the measure was not only Anti-Democratic, but impolitic, and went to Iowa City as a lobby member, and made himself very busy with the members to defeat it; and the opposition with which it met from Van Antwerp and other private individuals had its effect with the members of the Legislature, and the measure was defeated, much to the discomfiture of Sample. The interference of Van Antwerp with the recommendations of the Board created a coolness between Sample and Van Antwerp which caused some singular results in the future political matters of the State.

"During the summer of 1848, a portion of the land above the Raccoon Fork was brought into the market and offered for sale at the land office at Iowa City, and some of the lands which it was supposed were embraced within the river grant were sold by the General Government. The failure of the Board to get the Legislature to authorize them to issue bonds, and the selling of these lands by the General Government, greatly frustrated the plans of the Board and put a damper upon the public expectation. For the purpose of securing the full amount of land claimed, the Legislature passed a memorial asking Congress to enact an explanatory law confirming to the State the quantity of land claimed. But Congress did not feel disposed to do this, and the extent of the grant was a disputed question for several years.

"At the August election, in 1849, the officers of the Board of Public Works were to be again elected, and the old officers were desirous of holding on to their offices, and Sample made great efforts to have the old officers renominated by the State Convention for candidates before the people. Those who were in favor of issuing bonds for the speedy completion of the work were in favor of re-electing the old Board; those who were against this measure were opposed to them. Among those who took an active part against the old Board was Van Antwerp, and his opposition was particularly made against Sample, which got up much ill-feeling between them. Van Antwerp, to accomplish his ends before the convening of the Convention, prepared a stricture on Sample's political acts, which showed him up in no very enviable light. Van Antwerp went to Iowa City, where the Convention was to be held, a short time before it convened, and had his strictures printed in handbill form, and on the morning of the Convention circulated copies all over the city, so that a copy found its way into the hands of every delegate. This had the effect to beat Sample and the other officers of the Board, and William Patterson, of Lee County, was nominated

for President; Jesse Williams, of Johnston, for Secretary; and George Gillaspy, of Wapello, for Treasurer.

"These individuals were all elected, entered upon the duties of their trust, and with energy undertook to complete all the work which had been put under contract. But they soon found that they could not sell lands fast enough to meet their expenditure^s, and had to suspend a portion of the work. But they did not do this until they had contracted a large amount of debts, which they had not the means to pay. The new Board, on making settlements with the contractors, not having the money to pay them, issued bonds or certificates of indebtedness, pledging the lands for their payment, and binding the Board to redeem them as soon as they had the means to do it. So the new Board, without the sanction of law, did what the old Board had tried to get the Legislature to authorize them to do by law, and for which policy they were turned out of office and others put in their place. Those contractors who were stopped from going on with their work claimed damages; legal proceedings were had and some of them recovered large amounts.

"The course pursued by the new Board met with much censure from the public and the newspapers; particularly the Whig press was very severe in its strictures. The course which had been pursued by the Board of Public Works made the improvement of the river Des Moines a prominent matter before the Legislature, which convened in December, 1850. The issuing of bonds did not meet with the approval of that body, and a law was passed abolishing the offices of President, Secretary and Treasurer, and the offices of 'Commissioner and Register of the Des Moines River Improvement' were created, which, instead of being elected by the people, were appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate.

"As soon as the law abolishing the Board of Public Works went into effect, the Governor appointed Ver Plank Van Antwerp, Commissioner, and George Gillaspy, Register of the Improvement, who, on the 9th of June, 1851, entered into a contract with Bangs Brothers & Co., of New York, in which they stipulated to complete the whole work, from the mouth of the river to the Raccoon Fork, in four years from the time when for the improvement of the river a confirmation should be secured of the extension of the grant of land above that point. When the contract was closed, Bangs Brothers & Co. and the officers of the Improvement went to work and succeeded in getting the Land Department of the General Government to reconsider the decision in which it had been held that the grant of land only extended to the Raccoon Fork, and obtained a decision that it extended to the northern boundary of the State, which gave hopes that the river would soon be made navigable. On the first reception of the news, there was much rejoicing, but when the details of the contract with Bangs Brothers & Co. were made public, it was found that the contract provided that the lands below the Raccoon Forks were not to be sold for less than \$2.00 per acre, and those above for not less than \$5.00.

"This gave great dissatisfaction, for a great portion of these lands was occupied by claimants who expected to buy their claims at \$1.25 per acre, as others had done who had settled upon Government lands. This provision stirred up much ill-feeling among the settlers; public meetings were held, and this part of the contract was condemned in the strongest terms; and such were the feelings that there were apprehensions of serious difficulties if this part of the contract should be enforced. But when these excitements were at their highest, news came that Bangs Brothers & Co. had failed, and probably their contract would be annulled, and this allayed the public feeling. Bangs Brothers & Co. did not

comply with their contract in furnishing means, and the work on the river did not go on, and the public expectation of a speedy completion of the proposed improvement vanished.

"The officers of the Improvement were appointed for only two years, and at the expiration of their term of office, Van Antwerp was re-appointed Commissioner, and Paul C. Jeffries was appointed Register. But these last appointed officers held their trust but a short time, for during the past two years the work on the river had progressed very slowly; the contract with Bangs Brothers & Co. had been declared forfeited, and it was understood that other sources were to be looked to for going on with the work. The officers appointed by the Governor not being successful in their undertaking, the Legislature, on the 1st of January, 1853, repealed the law authorizing the Governor to appoint, and made these officers again to be elected by the people, and on the first Monday in the following April, Josiah Bonney, of Van Buren County, was elected Commissioner, and George Gillaspy, Register. And, for the purpose of aiding the Commissioners in conducting and concluding any contract on the subject of improving the river, the Legislature appointed George G. Wright, of Van Buren County, and Uriah Biggs, of Wapello, his assistants, 'with equal powers of the Commissioner in making and determining such contract.'

"From past experience, it was not deemed advisable to parcel out the work to many individuals, and consequently these officers were required by the Legislature not to make any contract, unless such contract stipulated for 'at least \$1,300,000 to be faithfully expended in the payment of the debts and liabilities of the Improvement, and its completion to the greatest extent possible.' And to this end, if it was necessary, they were authorized 'to sell and dispose of all and any lands which had been or might hereafter be granted by Congress for the improvement of the river; and, if it was necessary to effect a contract, they were authorized to convey the right to tolls and water rents arising from the Improvement, for the length of time and upon such terms as they might deem expedient. But in disposing of the lands, they were not to contract them for less than \$1.25 per acre; ' and if no contract of this character should be made before the 1st of September, 1853, then the pay of all the officers connected with the work, except the Register and one engineer, was to cease, and all operations connected with the work, except such parts as were under contract, were to be suspended until further action by the Legislature. The Register was required to put all unfinished work then under contract in such a condition as to prevent it from injury, and to see that all property of the State connected with the work was carefully preserved. If the Register, at any time subsequent, should receive propositions which he deemed sufficient for consideration, he was to submit the same to the Commissioner; and should a contract be made on the terms required by the Legislature, then the pay of the officers should commence and the work go on as though it had not been suspended.

"The new Commissioner, being conscientious about the expending of money, immediately after taking charge of the work, dismissed all the engineers, except Guy Wells, the chief engineer, and employed no officer or other persons, except when the necessity of the work imperatively demanded it. There were in several places of the river snags and bowlders, which much obstructed the navigation, and had become a source of much inconvenience and complaint; but during the official term of Bonney, the river was 'cleared of snags, bowlders and other obstructions to such an extent as to make the navigation of the river, at proper stages of the water, safe.'

"The Commissioner and his associates, after assuming the duties of their trust, entered into correspondence with such persons and companies as they thought likely to embark in such an enterprise. And by this means they succeeded in eliciting the attention of capitalists to such an extent that a number of persons came to the State for the purpose of investigation. These persons, by an examination of the valley of the Des Moines personally, and making themselves acquainted with the resources of the country, on their return East, imparted to others the undeveloped wealth and advantages of the valley, which was the means of bringing many good and enterprising citizens to the State. Among others who visited Iowa for the purpose of investigation was Henry O'Rielly, a man who had acquired some considerable notoriety as a contractor in putting up telegraph wires, and he proposed to undertake the work. Such was the known reputation of O'Rielly as a contractor that the Commissioner and his associates commenced the negotiating of a contract. And on the 17th of December, 1853, Henry O'Rielly, Esq., of New York, entered into a contract with the Commissioners, in which, for the consideration of the unsold lands belonging to the Improvement, and tolls and water rents and other profits arising from the work, for the term of forty years, agreed to complete the entire work within the period of four years from the 1st day of July, 1854, according to the original surveys and specifications made by the engineers.'

"Immediately upon entering upon this contract, O'Rielly returned East and organized a company, under the laws of Iowa, called the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company,' to which O'Rielly assigned his contract, himself being one of the officers of the Company. On the 9th of June, 1854, by the consent and request of O'Rielly, and with the approbation of the officers of the River Improvement, the contract with O'Rielly was canceled, and another contract was made with the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company. In this contract, the Company agreed to pay all outstanding debts against the Improvement within ninety days from the date of said contract, to settle and pay all damages against the State of Iowa, on account of the prosecution of said work, to mill-owners, or others who have, or might thereafter, sustain damages on account of the same; to pay the salaries and expenses of the officers and engineers in charge of the work; to complete the Improvement from the mouth of the Des Moines River to Fort Des Moines, in accordance with the original plans and specifications of the State Engineer, by the 1st day of July, 1858; and to construct the whole work in such a manner as to assure the navigation of the same for the longest period each year practicable, and to complete at least one-fourth of the work each and every year, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1854.

"In consideration of this understanding, the Commissioner agreed to convey to the Company all the unsold lands belonging to the Improvement, the use of the work, the tolls and water rents for the term of forty-one years. And afterward, in consideration of the Company enlarging the works and making some other improvements in the navigation of the river, and also on account of there not being as large a quantity of land undisposed of below Fort Dodge as was understood to be by the Commissioners and the Company at the time of making the contract, a majority of the Commissioners, Bonney and Biggs, entered into an article of agreement with the Company, in which they promised to extend the time of the Company's use and control of the work to seventy-five years.

"Under this contract, the public expected that the work would be immediately commenced by the new contractors and speedily completed. The great

expectations which at first had been raised by the contractors, under the name of the 'Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company,' soon after they undertook the work began to diminish ; for there soon arose disagreements and misunderstandings among themselves. The Company had been organized under the general incorporation laws of Iowa, and, consequently, was subject to the laws of the State. At the called session of the Legislature, in 1856, Donald Mann, a stockholder of the Company, memorialized the Legislature to correct the 'manifold abuses' of which he charged the Directors of the Company to have been guilty. In this memorial, he charged that the managers of the Company had, in various ways, 'corruptly and for corrupt purposes,' violated the laws of the State, 'greatly to the injury of the people thereof, and to the great loss and damage of the stockholders,' and showed in detail wherein they had acted corruptly and violated the laws under which the Company was incorporated. Among other things, he stated that, 'for the purpose of deceiving the people and individuals in relation to their means,' they had represented to the public and to individuals that there had been paid into the treasury 'enormous sums of money, on account of stock sold, for much larger amounts than had been received. And, the better to accomplish and maintain such deceptions, the Managers (or a majority of them) caused to be issued certificates of stock to the amount of, nominally, \$630,000, or 6,300 shares of \$100, for cash, of which shares they had represented to the public and individuals that the holder had paid the sum of \$100, amounting to \$630,000, when, as a matter of fact, there was only 5 per cent paid on each share, by which means the public and many individuals were deceived.'

"Henry O'Rielly, the individual with whom the contract had first been made, a stockholder and one of the Directors, also memorialized the Legislature for an investigation of the affairs of the Company, in which he re-asserted the charges made by Mann, and stated that he held himself ready, if the Legislature would order an investigation of the doings of the Company, to prove, from the records of the Company and from other evidence, 'that there was scarcely an important provision in the code of Iowa (applicable to corporations), scarcely an important point in the Des Moines Improvement laws, scarcely an important provision in the contract which the Company agreed to fulfill, scarcely an essential provision in its by-laws, or even in the charter which gave it legal existence, which had not been violated, and violated with a recklessness that will form a memorable feature in the history of Iowa.'

"A joint committee was appointed from both branches of the Legislature, at the called session, to investigate the alleged abuses; but, owing to the short time in which they had to act, it was impossible for them to make the necessary investigation. An attempt was made to create a committee for this purpose to act after the Legislature adjourned; but this failed, so that the alleged abuses passed by without examination at that time. These memorials to the Legislature and the discussion of these matters by the newspapers, greatly prejudiced the public mind against the Company; and while these discussions were going on, W. C. Johnson, the President of the Company, requested the Governor to examine into its affairs, in person or by committee, and proposed to pay the expenses of such an examination. The Governor did not feel disposed to comply with the request, but referred the matter to the Legislature, which convened the following December, and recommended that a committee should be appointed with power to administer oaths and to send for persons and papers, with instructions to inquire into all the transactions of the former Commissioners and Registers of the Improvement.



Millard Fillmore

" This part of the Governor's message was referred to a committee of twelve, consisting of members of both branches of the Legislature, who immediately proceeded to the discharge of their duties. After a careful and thorough examination, this committee reported that they did not consider the contract made by the Commissioners with the Company a valid contract on behalf of the State, for the law which authorized the Commissioner and Register to make contracts required that any contract made by them, to be valid, must be approved by the Governor, and that the subsequent law, which created two Assistant Commissioners, did not do away with the provision requiring the Governor to approve of such contracts. And, as the contract made with the Company had never been approved by the Governor, they did not regard it as binding on the State. The Committee also reported that the Company had acted in bad faith, and violated their charter in many ways; and, among other things, they found that over \$1,000,000 of full-paid stock had been issued by the Company, upon which had been received but \$167,000, leaving a deficit of \$833,000, for which certificates of full-paid stock had been issued, for which not a farthing had been received by the Company, which had been sold to innocent purchasers for a valuable consideration, who had purchased, believing its full value had been paid into the treasury of the Company. The Company had come far short of completing the amount of work which they were required to do under their contract, and their acts gave strong indications that their object was to expend money enough to get possession of all the available lands, and then abandon the work; for more than one-half of the time which was given for completing the entire contract had expired, and on a work which was estimated to cost about \$2,000,000 they had expended about \$185,957.44 for an actual construction of the work, while the Company claimed that they had expended \$104,180.74 for incidental expenses, the most part of which did not, in any manner, benefit the Improvement. Yet the Company claimed that they were entitled to land at \$1.25 per acre in payment for the whole amount.

" On the 2d of April, 1855, William McKay, of Polk County, was elected Commissioner, and John C. Lockwood, of Louisa County, Register; but in November, 1856, McKay resigned, and Edwin Manning, of Van Buren County, was appointed by the Governor to fill his place. Manning bore the name of a good business man and a close financier, and he was not willing to audit the claims for incidental expenses as one for which the Company were entitled to receive land; and this became a matter of dispute between the Company and Commissioner, and, in order to have the matter adjusted, the President proposed to make an abatement of \$72,000; but Manning did not feel disposed to settle the matter himself, and referred the whole claim to the Legislature.

" Manning, in his report to the Legislature, showed that there had been sold by the State, through the Board of Public Works, during the six years that the State prosecuted the work, about \$75,000 worth of land; and for this sum only 'three stone-masonry locks' and two dams had been completed; and there had been certified to the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company, by Bonney and Gillaspay, 88.853 19-100 acres of land, and by McKay and Lockwood, 116,636 4-100 acres at \$1.25 per acre, making \$256,861.53 worth of land, which had been disposed of to the present Company, a part of which amount was for old debts which they had paid.

" The report of the Committee and Commissioner having been made to the Legislature, that body, acting upon the premises that the contract which had been made by the Commissioners with the Company was not binding upon the

State, on the 29th of January, 1857, passed an act by which there was to be a Commissioner appointed by the Governor, who, with the regular Commissioner, was authorized to contract for the speedy completion of the work, and it was made their duty to ascertain and pay off all just claims against the Improvement; and they were authorized to contract with any company for the sale of all lands, tolls and water rents who would give satisfactory evidence and security for the completion of the Improvement. But they were not to bind the State by any contract further than the appropriation of the land and the income of the Improvement; and no contract made by the Commissioners was to be valid until approved by the Governor. And by this act, the offices of Register and Assistant Commissioner were abolished, and the Register was required to deliver over to the State Land Office all books and papers in his office; and the Register of the State Land Office was required to perform all the duties which the Register of the Improvement had done. And by thus doing, the Legislature gave the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company to understand that they did not regard the contract made by them with the Commissioners as binding upon the State, though by this act they made arrangements for auditing their claims and paying them their just dues.

About this time, the question was brought up in the Land Department at Washington, as to the extent of this grant of land, and the opinion was made public that the original intention of Congress was to only give to the State the lands below the Raccoon Fork; but a disposition was manifested to compromise by the department recognizing as being in the grant all lands adjacent to the river within the State. But assumptions had heretofore met with success, and now those interested in the land-grant claimed and contended that this grant embraced all the lands to the source of the river. This difficulty about the extent of the land-grant, together with the action of the Legislature, nearly suspended all operations on the river, and much was said by the Company about enforcing their claims by law.

"The Commissioners appointed to audit and pay the claims against the Improvement did not succeed in adjusting the claims of the Company, and the matter was again referred to the Legislature; and, on the 22d of March, 1858, there was a joint resolution passed by the Legislature, defining the basis upon which the State would settle, and the Des Moines Navigation & Railroad Company was given sixty days to consider whether they would accept of and ratify this proposition; and if they did not, within that time, then it was made the duty of the Governor to enjoin them from further proceeding with the work of the Improvement. Also, on the same day of adopting this resolution, there was an act passed giving all the lands which remained after settling with this Company, 'and also all the stone, timber and other materials turned over to the State by the Company,' to the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Keokuk up the Des Moines Valley, to the northern line of the State, except the material which it might be necessary to use for the completion of the locks and dams at Crotton, Plymouth, Bentonsport and Keosauqua, which the Railroad Company were to complete; and also, all debts which grew out of the Improvement, which at that time remained unsatisfied, or were, in some manner, provided for. But in this grant there was a provision made that it should not, in any manner, conflict with the lands which had, previous to that time, been given to the State by Congress for railroad purposes, which, on the 15th of July, 1855, had been given by the Legislatures to the companies formed to build the four roads designated by the grant. But it was understood that these lands, having been

donated by Congress for the improvement of the navigation of the river Des Moines, could not be diverted to the building of a railroad without the consent of Congress, and measures were immediately taken to get Congress to sanction the diversion; but this attempt failed, so that the action of the Iowa Legislature did not avail the Railroad Company anything that session. The Railroad Company determined to make another effort at the next session of Congress; but before the time for this effort, another difficulty arose in the way of obtaining the lands for the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad Company.

"In setting up the claims that the grants for improving the river Des Moines extended above the Raccoon Fork, the citizens of Iowa were united until after the grant of lands by Congress for railroad purposes was made. After this, the railroad companies became interested in the lands claimed for the River Improvement, and claimed that the grant did *not* embrace any lands above the Raccoon Fork, on which the citizens of Iowa were now divided, and both sides of the question were represented. Upon this phase of the case, the officer of the Land Department at Washington had but very little hesitation in deciding against the claims of the River Improvement. After this decision was made, the legal tribunals were resorted to, and a case was taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the same decision was given as in the Land Office.

"On the 3d of March, 1860, there was an act passed abolishing the office of Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, and George G. Wright, Edward Johnson and Christian W. Slagle were appointed a Board of Commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining all the liabilities against the Des Moines River Improvement, and against the State of Iowa, growing out of the Improvement. They were required to meet at Keosauqua, and were clothed with power similar to the District Court, to hear and determine all claims growing out of the Improvement, and were authorized to sell all the interests of the State, and all dams and improvements, and the lands appertaining thereto. These Commissioners proceeded with their duties, and with their labors closed all official acts, as far as the State was concerned, in applying the proceeds of this land-grant toward the improvement of the navigation of the river Des Moines.

"This was a most magnificent grant, embracing some of the best lands in the State; and if the proceeds had been judiciously and properly expended, would have made a great thoroughfare for steamboats, besides affording an immense water-power for driving machinery. But, through the incompetency of managing the means, and the intrigues of designing men, the whole of the lands below the Raccoon Fork, and a large quantity above, were disposed of and very little practical good accomplished toward the navigation of the river."

THE HALF-BREED TRACT.

[See pp. 164-5-6.]

COURT DECISIONS.

Under the act of Congress approved January 30, 1834, giving the half-breeds a title to their lands in fee simple, a horde of speculators rushed to the country to trade and bargain with the half-Indians. Sharp bargains were made, and many of those for whose benefit the law was passed parted with their lands for a mere trifle.

The commission appointed to decide upon the validity of claims first met at Montrose, on Wednesday, the 9th day of May, 1838, where claimants were summoned to appear and "prove up." The hearing of testimony continued until the first session of the Iowa Legislature (which met November 12, 1838), when influences were brought to bear that secured the repeal of the act under which the commission was appointed, as well as the purposes for which it was intended. This repeal not only re-opened the claim question to disturb the country again, but also deprived the Commissioners of their per diem from the Territorial treasury.

When the repealing act was introduced, the friends of the Commissioners attached thereto certain sections giving them a lien on the half-breed lands. The second section of the act provided that the several Commissioners, by and under the act repealed, who were authorized to sit and take testimony, etc., under said act, "may immediately, or as soon as convenient, commence action before the District Court of Lee County for their several accounts against the owners of the half-breed lands, and give eight weeks' notice in the *Iowa Territorial Gazette* to said owners of such lands; and the Judges of said District Court, upon the trial of said suits before it at the next term, shall, if said accounts are deemed correct, order judgment for the amount and cost to be entered up against said owners, and said judgments shall be a lien on said lands," etc. The third section declared "the words 'owners of half-breed lands lying in Lee County' shall be a sufficient designation and specification of the defendants in said suits." And by the fifth section it was provided that "the trial of said suits shall be before the Court, and not a jury; and this act shall receive a liberal construction, such as will carry out the spirit and intention thereof."

At the August term of the District Court of Lee County, 1839, two judgments and executions on these lands were obtained—one in behalf of Edward Johnstone, for \$1,290; the other in behalf of David Brigham, for \$818, for services rendered as Commissioners; and the whole Half-Breed Tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid. The Sheriff, Hawkins Taylor, returned on both the executions that he had levied "on the Half-Breed Sac and Fox Reservation in Lee County, Iowa Territory, commonly called the Half-Breed Tract, and had advertised and sold the same for \$2,884.66."

In pursuance of this sale, William Stotts, the Sheriff, succeeding Hawkins Taylor, made to Hugh T. Reid, the purchaser, a deed for the lands levied on, containing 119,000 acres, more or less.

Mr. Reid sold more or less of it, at different times and to different purchasers, but the titles based on the judgments did not hold good.

In the litigation which followed, the titles derived through Reid were known as the "judgment titles."

Early in 1841, Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid (then law partners at Fort Madison), as attorneys for the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands, filed a petition at the May term of the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa for a decree of partition. Francis S. Key, author of the "Star Spangled Banner," who was then an attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, was one of the attorneys for the Company, and drew the decree by which the Half-Breed Tract was partitioned and divided amongst the several claimants to the ownership of the lands. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The decree for partition divided the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and that they should abide by the result, whatever it might be.

The decree of partition was signed by the Court May 8, 1841. Now followed, until about fifteen years thereafter, a series of lawsuits between the claimants under the judgment and decree titles on the one side, and the settlers on the Half-Breed Tract, who numbered several thousand, on the other side. These titles were also contended against by parties who owned half-breed titles, but had not been recognized by the decree, which was one of mutual compromise by the parties then before the Court. Finally, partly by compromise and partly by success of litigation, the decree title obtained the advantage, and became the settled and established title to the Half-Breed Tract.

[“A Member of the Bar” prepared a very full and concise history of the legal contest, and the status of the titles as they existed at the time, which was published in the Keokuk *Register* in December, 1848, where it is preserved, and where it may be reviewed if any of the points involved ever become subjects of controversy or dispute.]

Owing to the fact that no names were mentioned in the law giving the half-breeds power to sell, it was difficult to fix upon the real owners. Sometimes a full-blooded Indian sold a tract of land in which he had no earthly interest. Sometimes a half-breed of some other tribe palmed himself off as a half-breed Sac and Fox, and in other instances genuine half-breeds sold and conveyed their interests to several different parties. From these causes it became difficult to determine between an honest title and a bogus one. Confusion became worse confounded. Many people had settled on the lands under the impression that there was no title vested in any person; that the land still belonged to the General Government, and that they were entitled to pre-emption rights as first settlers. Owing to these different opinions, there was a considerable population on the land when the decree of partition was made who held defective titles, and who, in numbers as well as determination, were too formidable to be hastily removed. Under such circumstances, it is not strange that there were numerous instances of attempted resistance to legal process of ejection, or that fierce excitement and violent outbreaks were of frequent occurrence.

THE PRESS.

“But mightiest of the mighty means
On which the arm of progress leans,
Man's noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
MIGHTIEST OF MIGHTY IS THE PRESS.”

FIRST IOWA NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in what is now the great State of Iowa, was the Dubuque *Visitor*, printed by William C. Jones on a press brought from Ohio by John King in 1834, when he came to assume the office of Chief Justice of Dubuque County, one of the two into which the Black Hawk Purchase was divided when it was made part of Michigan Territory. The first number of the *Visitor* was issued May 11, 1836, and the first type-setting was done by Andrew Giesecker, who, for many years afterward, was associated with the Iowa press.

Soon after the appearance of the Dubuque *Visitor*, Dr. Isaac Galland commenced the publication of a paper at Montrose, called *The Western Adventurer*, but it lacked support, and its publication was suspended in less than two years.

FORT MADISON NEWSPAPERS.

Some time after Dr. Galland suspended the publication of *The Adventurer*, he sold the material on which it was printed to James G. Edwards, who came from Jacksonville, Ill. Mr. Edwards removed the office to Fort Madison and commenced the publication of the *Fort Madison Patriot*, the first number being issued on the 24th day of March, 1838. The *Patriot* was a strong partisan sheet, and was the first Whig paper published in Iowa.

The *Patriot* was commenced as a twenty-eight column sheet, in the first number of which appeared the following suggestion of the editor: "If a division of the Territory is effected, we propose that the Iowans take the cognomen of 'Hawk-eyes.' Our etymology can thus be more definitely traced than that of the Wolverines, Suckers, Gophers, etc., and we shall rescue from oblivion a memento, at least, of the name of the old chief. Who seconds the motion?"

After the Territory of Iowa was created, the seat of government was located at Burlington, and Edwards was induced to move his press to that place, where, on the 13th of December, 1838, he issued a specimen number of a paper called the *Burlington Patriot*, but the regular publication did not commence until June 6, 1839.

The *Fort Madison Courier* was established by R. Wilson Albright, who brought out the first number July 24, 1841, with an humble apology for failing to get out his paper according to schedule time, on account of unavoidable delay in getting his material from St. Louis, and with a neat salutatory stating that the *Courier* would maintain a neutral position in politics. The subscription price of the paper was fixed at \$2.50, in advance, \$3.00 if paid at the expiration of six months; and if unpaid at the end of one year, \$4 was the sum demanded.

In the first issue of the *Courier* appears a description of the different towns in Lee County, taken from "Newhall's Sketches of Iowa," a small work published in 1840. The population of Fort Madison was estimated at this time at 700, Keokuk at 150. In this first issue also appears Philip Viele's address of welcome to Governor Chambers, on his visit to Fort Madison, July 20, and the Governor's reply; also, notice of a meeting held at West Point, July 17, for the purpose of organizing an agricultural society, and of an interesting camp-meeting then in progress at Solomon Jackson's, near West Point.

The *Courier* continued to appear weekly until December 11, 1841, when William E. Mason, a nephew of Judge Charles Mason, purchased an interest, and the name was changed to the *Lee County Democrat*. The gag of neutrality was removed, and it became an organ of the Democratic party. April 1, 1842, Mason sold his interest to O. S. X. Peck, and the firm became Albright & Peck. This connection existed until June 11, 1842, when Albright bought Peck's interest and again became sole proprietor.

February 8, 1845, W. C. Stripe, now of Keokuk, was employed as associate editor, which position he continued to hold until the following December, when he was succeeded by T. S. Espy, a lawyer, who had recently settled in Fort Madison, now living in St. Louis. Espy took entire charge of the editorial columns, which he conducted until 1847, when Albright sold the office and material to George H. Williams (afterward Attorney General of the United States by appointment of President Grant), who changed the name of the paper to the *Iowa Statesman*. After a few months, it again changed hands, being purchased by J. D. Spaulding, who, for a short time associated with him W. W. Phelps, a young printer from Nauvoo.

In February, 1852, Hon. John Van Valkenburg, then a law student in Fort Madison, induced Lewis V. Taft and others to purchase the paper, and the name was changed to the Fort Madison *Plain Dealer*, but it still advocated the doctrine of Democracy after the olden school. After four years of battle for the party, Taft sold out to J. D. Storms, B. Grosman and A. Stoddard. This tripartite alliance was soon after changed by Storms dropping out, leaving Grosman as publisher, and Stoddard as editor. A little later, Stoddard abandoned the field and Grosman fought the battle single-handed until July 1, 1859, when W. P. Staub purchased the office, whom the retiring editor introduced to his patrons as "a young man of good morals and industrious habits." Under Staub's proprietorship James D. Eads had editorial charge from September, 1858, until October, 1859, and Dr. A. C. Roberts was editor from the fall of 1859, until May 3, 1861, when Judge J. M. Casey took charge for about three years. On the 2d of May, 1861, Mr. Staub, in connection with his weekly paper, began the issue of the *Gem City Telegraph*, a daily, but after an experience of thirteen weeks, at a loss of \$75 per week, the paper was discontinued.

In July, 1863, Mr. Staub sold out to William Caffrey. This sale was made with the understanding that the *Plain Dealer* was to be continued as a Democratic organ, but the contract had scarcely been closed when Staub received information that a change in its politics had been decided upon. Staub had still two weeks' control of the paper, in which he endeavored, as far as possible, to counteract the effect of the proposed change, and in the mean time induced Hussey & Hickman, at that time publishing the *Banner*, a Democratic paper at Montrose, to remove their press and place of business to Fort Madison. The move was not a success, however, and the *Banner* was short-lived.

Caffrey took possession of the *Plain Dealer* August 7, 1863, and it was changed in politics to a straight-out Republican paper.

In May, 1864, Col. J. G. Wilson purchased the paper, continuing as editor and proprietor until July, 1865, when he sold an interest to R. G. Raswick, which partnership continued until May, 1876, when W. D. Pratt bought Mr. Wilson's remaining interest. February 1, 1877, H. W. Dodd purchased of Pratt, and, in turn, sold to the present proprietors, Dawley & Tremaine, November 11, 1878. Under Mr. Dodd's management, there was a marked improvement in the character of the *Plain Dealer*. He gathered correspondence from foreign and local points, and introduced other features to which the paper had previously been a stranger. His editorials were ably and fearlessly written. The dissemination of truth was his great aim, and wrong received no favor at his hands. His tact and energy increased the subscription-list to three times the number of names on the books when he purchased the office, while the advertising patronage was almost doubled. At last, however, a combination of political circumstances, over which he had no control, and which would have caused abler management to yield to the fierce blast long before, conspired to cripple his efforts, and he sold the office, good-will, etc., to Dawley & Tremaine.

The present proprietors are young men, ambitious to succeed, and a considerable increase in the circulation has already resulted from their management. The *Plain Dealer* is thoroughly Republican in politics, and, with its thousand copies issued weekly, wields a large influence in the county.

THE FORT MADISON DEMOCRAT

was established by C. L. Morehouse in 1867. The first issue was a seven-column folio. He sold out to W. P. Staub in 1870, who continued in the own-

ership until January, 1874, when it was purchased by Dr. A. C. Roberts and Henry L. Schroeder. At this time, the circulation of the *Democrat* was less than four hundred copies.

The new proprietors moved the press from its location, over the post office, into more commodious quarters, in the Metropolitan Building. The paper was still but a seven-column sheet, and the press an old-fashioned hand concern—a regular “man-killer.”

In the spring of 1875, the circulation of the *Democrat* had increased to such an extent that greater facilities for its publication became necessary. New type, new cuts, new heading and a new press of the Potter patent, were purchased, which latter was rigged for hand-power; but, after two months' operation, a steam-engine was purchased. The improved appearance of the paper and the enterprise manifested in its make-up and management brought new subscribers, and the increase of business rendered more room necessary. In the summer of 1875, Dr. Roberts erected the building now occupied by the paper, and the office is now one of the most commodious and best appointed of any weekly paper in the State. The new building is 95x25 feet, three stories in height, the first floor and basement of which is used for offices of the paper and store-room, the second is arranged for business-offices, and the third is occupied by Fort Madison Lodge, No. 157, I. O. O. F.

For job-work, two presses are used—a Gordon, which can be speeded to 2,000 impressions per hour, and a “Novelty,” to 2,400. In addition to other facilities for job-work, they have the largest assortment of wood-type in the county.

January 1, 1878, the *Democrat* was enlarged to its present size and quarto form.

The proprietors have aimed to make it a superior family paper, and that they have succeeded its large circulation bears ample testimony. It ranks, to-day, among the best in the State.

The Knight's Sword and Helmet.—This paper, the official organ of the Order of the Knights of Pythias in the State of Iowa, was established February 1, 1877, by the Pythian Printing Company, with H. W. Dodd as Manager. During its first year, Hon. John Van Valkenburg was editor; but, since that time, Mr. Dodd has been sole editor and manager. It is a monthly journal, with a wide circulation, extending into the Canadas and as far as Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands.

KEOKUK—THE IOWA ARGUS AND LEE COUNTY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

This was the title of the first newspaper published in Keokuk. The first number of this journal appeared in January, 1846, Democratic in politics, and edited by Col. William Pattee, afterward Auditor of State. It lived but a short time.

THE KEOKUK REGISTER.

In the fall of 1846, the brothers J. W. and R. B. Ogden arrived in Iowa, from Springfield, Ohio; where the younger of the two, R. B., now proprietor of a job-printing establishment in Keokuk, was a compositor in the *Republican* office, of that city. R. B. Ogden spent the first winter in Iowa City, the State capital, and, in the spring, came to Keokuk, where, by the advice of H. W. Starr, J. W. Grimes and others, leaders of the Whig party, the *Register* was established.

The prospectus was issued in April, 1847, and, on the 26th day of May following, the first number was issued, with a list of *three* subscribers, viz.,

Samuel Van Fossen, L. B. Fleak and Ross B. Hughes. The new editors were young, and, having the guarantee of these three patrons that they should have a paid-up subscription of \$1,000, were not discouraged. They went to work, and, at the time of the sale of their office to Howell & Cowles, in 1849, the names of 1,800 subscribers were on their books.

THE GATE CITY.

What is now the *Gate City*, was established in Keosauqua, Van Buren County, by J. B. Howell and James H. Cowles, in July, 1846, as the *Des Moines Valley Whig*. In March, 1849, the proprietors purchased the *Register* of the Ogden brothers, and consolidated the two offices at Keokuk, where the issue was known as the *Des Moines Valley Whig and Keokuk Register*. Its present name was adopted in 1855.

DAILY GATE CITY.

The *Daily Gate City's* first issue appeared March 3, 1854. For the first year, the paper was published as the *Keokuk Daily Whig*. Then the name was changed to its present one. The *Gate City* was started as a five-column paper, and was conducted in that shape until May 9, 1855, when it was enlarged to six columns. On the 25th of July, 1856, another column was added, but the memorable panic of 1857 came on, and, notwithstanding it weathered the storm without skipping an issue, it was found necessary to reduce the size to six columns, which was done February 12, 1859. As soon, however, as the business interests of the country commenced to revive, the *Gate City* again enlarged its dimensions and made rapid strides forward. On the 16th of April, 1863, it was again increased to seven columns, which was still further increased to eight columns, its present size, July 17, 1866.

Among those who advertised in the first numbers of the *Daily Gate City*, and who are still in business in Keokuk, are Messrs. Comstock and Brothers, dealers in stoves; S. and J. Hamill, wholesale grocers, now S. Hamill & Co.; C. Obertop; George Cabus, hair-dressing saloon; Carter & Bros., sash-factory, and I. N. Pearce, bookbinder.

The one man who has been constantly identified with the paper from the start, and continuously, of whom it has been the impersonation, and who has been more to it than anybody and everybody else, is J. B. Howell. From its first issue up to his election to the United States Senate in 1870, he was constantly and actively its editor, and it may be truthfully said that no journalist in Iowa, during the early years of its history, had so potent an influence in impressing his character and ideas upon the affairs of the young commonwealth as Mr. Howell. His associates in the editorial work have been Mr. Cowles, a lawyer, who was connected with the *Valley Whig* before the daily was started, and who subsequently died in the South; J. R. Briggs, who died in Washington City, in 1873; William Richards and S. M. Clark. The following were, at the times named, associated with Mr. Howell in the proprietorship of the *Gate City*: August 31, 1854, J. R. Briggs bought an interest in the *Whig* office. William Richards became connected as proprietor some time between August 31, 1854, and January 1, 1855, there being no announcement of the exact time. December 19, 1860, J. B. Howell appears as the sole proprietor again, and continues until January 6, 1863, when J. W. Delaplain purchased an interest, and remained one of the proprietors until July, 1866. He had been connected with the office from the time of the issue of the first number of the *Weekly Whig*, on the 31st of March, 1849, with the exception of about three years.

In January, 1870, Mr. Sam M. Clark, who, for five years previously, had been connected with the paper as associate editor, became joint owner with Hon. J. B. Howell. Since that date, Mr. Clark has had exclusive control of the editorial department.

THE KEOKUK DISPATCH.

Prior to 1848, the Democratic party had no organ in Lee County, except the *Lee County Democrat*, published at Fort Madison. The Whigs had the *Keokuk Register*, which, under the editorial management of J. W. Ogden, had gained a large circulation in Southern Iowa, and something must be done to counteract its influence.

On the 20th of May, 1848, the first number of the *Keokuk Dispatch* was issued, under the proprietorship of John B. Russell and Reuben L. Doyle, and, being ably edited, the two parties were well matched as to newspaper representatives.

April 19, 1849, Russell sold his interest to Doyle, but remained for a time as associate editor. He died of cholera while thus employed. July 9, 1850, S. W. Halsey became part owner and the firm became Doyle & Halsey. In 1851, George Green bought Halsey's interest, and, April 15, T. B. Cuming, a brilliant writer, afterward Governor of Nebraska, took editorial charge. In July, 1852, T. B. Cuming and G. W. Armstrong became the proprietors.

In November, 1852, W. A. Hornish bought Armstrong's interest, and, in turn, sold to T. B. Cuming, who became sole proprietor May 24, 1853.

Early in 1854, we find H. W. Beers owning the paper, who sold it to D. Reddington November 15 of the same year. On the 28th of October, 1855, Reddington changed the name to the

SATURDAY POST,

and at the same time began the publication of a daily paper, in which he was associated with W. F. B. Lynch. In January, 1858, Reddington sold out, and from that date until 1860, the *Post* was published by William Rees, Sr., & Sons, who removed the office to Doniphan, Kan., where they published a paper for one year.

THE NIP-AND-TUCK KEOKUK DAILY.

This was a small sheet of four pages, four columns to the page, the first number of which was issued January 1, 1855, D. Reddington, proprietor, and S. T. Marshall, local editor. In February following, its name was changed to

THE MORNING GLORY,

which, in June following, was enlarged by the addition of one column. Reddington sold out September 14, 1855, to A. T. Walling and Dr. G. St. Clair Hussey, who merged it into

THE DAILY EVENING TIMES,

the first number of which was issued July 27, 1855. Walling & Hussey sold out to Charles D. Kirk, from Louisville, Ky., who, on the 23d of November, 1857, issued the first number of the

KEOKUK DAILY JOURNAL.

A weekly paper was also published by Walling & Hussey when they established *The Times*, which was continued by Kirk as *The Journal*.

The Weekly and Daily Journal was sold by Kirk to Newton, Hussey & Gwin, who became embarrassed financially, and, in May, 1859, the paper passed into the hands of Charles Smith, who managed it until December, 1861, when Hon. T. W. Clagett purchased the office under a sale by foreclosure of a mortgage placed on the office by the successors of Kirk.

Judge Clagett gave it the name of the

KEOKUK CONSTITUTION,

and under his management it at once took a position as one of the leading Democratic papers in the State. Mr. Charles Smith was retained as associate editor, and continued in that capacity until Judge Clagett's death, with the exception of eighteen months in 1871 and 1872, during which time, Alfred Avery, now publishing the *Home and Farm*, at Louisville, Ky., filled his place.

Judge Clagett died in April, 1876, after which, his daughter, Sue Harry Clagett, conducted the paper until July 17 following, when the office was purchased by John Gibbons, H. W. Clendenin, George Smith and Thomas Rees. The first named was in editorial charge until April 17, 1877, when he sold his interest to the remaining partners, who assumed the present firm name of Smith, Clendenin & Rees, H. W. Clendenin taking editorial charge of the paper.

In this connection it is proper that personal mention be made of Hon. Thomas W. Clagett, the founder of the *Constitution*, and its editor and proprietor from 1861 until his death, on Good Friday, April 14, 1876, the twenty-sixth anniversary of his landing in Keokuk. What is here published is taken from a sketch of his life prepared by Dr. J. M. Shaffer, of Keokuk, shortly after his decease:

Judge Clagett was born in Prince George County, Md., August 30, 1815. He received his elementary training at the Academy near Bladensburg. His earlier manhood was passed as planter, but he subsequently studied law in the office of Gov. Pratt, of Maryland, and was admitted to practice at Upper Marlboro. When he was but eighteen years old, he was married to Susan Guiger Harry, a lady of fine mental qualities. The issue of this marriage was three sons and three daughters—Thomas, a farmer and planter in Maryland; William, late Delegate to Congress from Montana, and George, who died in Nevada. Of the daughters, Lucy died in infancy, and Sarah died at twenty-four, and sleeps in the Catholic cemetery adjoining this city. The youngest daughter, Susan Harry—the "Elizabeth Waking" of the press—is a lady of marked ability as a writer.

Judge Clagett's second wife was Miss Sarah B. Lewis, of Malden, Mass. All who have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with this bereaved one, bear glad testimony to her many excellencies of character.

During his residence in Maryland, the deceased was twice elected to represent his district in the Legislature, and the impress of his work is especially observable in his efforts to establish a system of common-school education for the youth of the State. He removed to Iowa in 1850, and settled in Keokuk.

He was a good man and true. There is, perhaps, not a church in this city that does not owe something of its being to his contributions. There is not a public enterprise of any kind looking to the general welfare of this people, upon which his name and his influence have not been stenciled. His election to the position of Judge of this district—a well-merited honor—was at the sacrifice of large pecuniary rewards that attached to his practice at law.

In politics, he was a Whig, and an ardent admirer of Webster, Clay and those great lights of that grand old party. He regarded the system of slavery as a wrong, an evil and a curse—wrong to the slave, evil to all in its tendencies, and a curse, which, sooner or later, would engulf the nation in disaster and ruin.

In the heat and unreason of the early days of the war between the States, his press was broken up by a band of soldiers. Some in that day were so intensely partisan as to rejoice at the lawless act. There may be not one remaining who, regarding the fact in the cool and calm deliberation that follows the fever of excited passion but would deplore the act, and wish the foul stain wiped away from the records of time. Editing with marked ability a Democratic paper, at a time when the strongest demands were made for personal courage and personal devotion to

principle, he did not waver. Bitter, perhaps, in his denunciation of measures which he regarded as subversive of the Constitution, and dangerous to the personal liberty of the citizen, he favored the vigorous prosecution of the war, as the best, safest, surest means to accomplish a lasting peace.

In religion, he was a cordial believer in the rites, ceremonies, and traditions of the Episcopal Church. He participated in the first meeting for the purpose of organizing the Church in this city.

The blood of four Episcopal Bishops—three in England and one in America—ran in his veins, and from these ancestors there had descended to him a deep, though unique and independent current of religious feeling.

Said Hon. John P. Irish, in the Iowa City *Press*:

In social life, Judge Clagett was a gentleman of the old school, a fascinating host, a generous entertainer, and a cultured and interesting companion.

He was the oldest amongst the daily newspaper men of Iowa, and amongst all who will pause in the whirl of affairs to pen a paragraph announcing his death, there is not one who is in all respects, of character, culture and experience, his equal.

The present proprietors of the *Constitution* are all old citizens of Keokuk and Iowa, and are practical newspaper men. Mr. Smith came to Keokuk in 1856, from Newark, Ohio, and followed his business as a practical printer until he purchased an interest in the *Constitution*.

Mr. Clendenin came to Iowa from Pennsylvania, with his father, Samuel M. Clendenin, late of Burlington, Iowa, where he settled in 1839, and has resided in the State ever since. He came to Keokuk in 1864, and was engaged as a practical printer in various capacities until his purchase of an interest in the *Constitution*.

Mr. Rees comes of a family of journalists. His father, William Rees, Sr., formerly published the Keokuk *Daily Post*, and several of his brothers are at present following the "art preservative of all arts" in Keokuk and other cities. Mr. Rees came to Keokuk in 1853.

The *Constitution*, under its present enterprising management, has become firmly established, with a large and increasing circulation, and is looked upon as one of the leading Democratic papers of the State. The weekly is a mammoth triple sheet, and has a national reputation as a humorous journal.

THE KEOKUK POST.

The first German newspaper published in Keokuk was established in 1855, by Mr. William Kopp, under the name of *Beobachter des Westens* (Western Observer). In 1857, Leopold Mader became proprietor, and, in 1858, was succeeded by Christ. Mueller.

Judge Edmund Jaeger, now Cashier of the Commercial Bank of Keokuk, was the successor of Mr. Mueller, and rather an unlucky one, as four weeks after he took possession, the office was destroyed by fire. Judge Jaeger was followed by Mr. —— Rottick, and he in turn by Jacob Wohlwend and Serth in 1862. These sold out to Rinker & Althaus, but, in 1865, Wohlwend bought Rinker's interest, and the firm was Wohlwend & Althaus until 1869, when Emil Bischof, who died in 1877, at Council Bluffs, became sole proprietor. Mr. Bischof published the paper until 1874, when he was succeeded by Charles Norman, who sold to the present proprietor and editor, Adolph Wulff, Esq., February 1, 1877.

Twice under Mr. Bischof's predecessors, the name of the paper was changed and was successively called the Keokuk *Deutsche Zeitung* and Keokuk *Telegraph*. Its present name was adopted when Mr. Bischof took possession in 1869.

In politics the *Post* has always been independent, leaning, however, to Democracy, especially in State and local affairs.

THE SUNBEAM.

This was a weekly paper established January 27, 1860, by J. W. Delaplain, and devoted especially to temperance work. It was suspended after an existence of about two years.

THE DAILY EVENING NEWS,

a Greeley campaign paper, was published for four weeks in the fall of 1872. C. A. Calhoun, Jacob Wohlwend and Charles Smith were the proprietors.

THE SHARP STICK.

This was a spicy sheet, published by T. B. Cluming, while proprietor of the *Dispatch*. It abounded in local hits and was a "free-for-all" receptacle of things humorous.

THE PEOPLE'S DOLLAR,

published by Thornber & Hanson, was established February 28, 1879, and is an organ of the National Greenback party.

CENTRAL SCHOOL JOURNAL,

a monthly journal, issued under the auspices of the County Superintendents of Southeastern Iowa, is published by W. J. Medes & Co., who established it in December, 1877. It is ably edited by J. W. Rowley, W. J. Medes, John Paisley, N. C. Campbell and Cora E. Letts, and has a large circulation.

KEOKUK HIGH SCHOOL NEWS.

This is the title of a small monthly sheet of four pages and three columns to the page, edited, printed and published by the boys of the High School, four numbers of which have been issued. In its general make-up the *News* is a credit to the boys, and, in fact, would do no discredit to older heads and more experienced hands.

THE WEST POINT APPEAL.

This, the first newspaper published in West Point, was established and the first number issued June 7, 1878, by Allison Leadley, the present proprietor. The paper is an eight-column folio, independent in politics, a lively, well-conducted weekly family paper, with a good list of subscribers, and increasing in influence and circulation.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

PRIMITIVE SCHOOLHOUSES AND OLD-TIME TEACHERS.

Less than half a century ago there was not a schoolhouse in the territory now embraced in the domain of the great State of Iowa. Now there are 10,196 of them, from the ordinary frame structure of one room and one story, to magnificent brick and stone edifices of two and three stories and numerous departments, and colleges and seminaries equal in all respects to the colleges and other institutions of learning in any of the original thirteen States. In Lee County alone, there are 119 schoolhouses of different grades of excellence and finish, and 267 teachers.

The first school was taught at what is now the village of Nashville, in 1830. Benjamin Jennings, late a millionaire in Oregon, was the teacher.

The second school of which we can find any direct trace, was taught at the "Point," now Keokuk, about 1834. Jesse Creighton, a shoemaker, was the

teacher. Shoemaking was not a good business then, because most of the people went barefoot in summer and wore moccasins in the winter. To help him make both ends meet, the few settlers prevailed upon him to undertake a private or subscription school. The building occupied was a small log structure belonging to John Forsyth, and stood on the side of the hill a little west of "Rat Row," and between what is now Main and Blondeau streets. Among Creighton's scholars was the present James W. Campbell, now of Fort Madison, and Henry D. Bartlett and Valencourt Vanausdol, of Keokuk. All the others long since removed to other parts of the country, and most, if not all, of them have passed over the dark river to the shores of eternity.

When the first settlers came to make permanent homes on the Black Hawk Purchase, they brought with them that love of education which is a part of every true American. There were no schoolhouses, nor school districts, nor school money. Educational affairs, like everything else, were in chaos—without form and void—for the country was a wilderness, and the pioneer fathers were left to their own resources and management.

When schools were desired, a central location as to the neighborhood and convenience of the scholars was selected and a log schoolhouse erected. Each settler who had children large enough to go to school, volunteered a certain amount of work toward its erection. In no case was the schoolhouse large or pretentious. One window in each side of the structure furnished light—that is if the settlers had money enough to buy sash and glass. If not, greased paper supplied the place of glass, and just as likely as not a part of a log was cut out of each side of the building, and greased paper fastened over the aperture was made to serve as a window. There was a puncheon door in one end, and a mud and stick or sod chimney and earthen fireplace in the other end. The seats were made from puncheons, or a suitably sized tree cut to the desired length, and then halved, *i. e.*, split in two. The split sides were dressed down with a broad-ax. Holes were bored near the ends of the rounded sides, with an inch-and-a-half or two-inch auger, and pins driven in for supports. Writing "benches" or desks were made by boring slanting holes in the logs, in which supports or arms were driven, and on which a wide plank or puncheon, with the upper side dressed smooth, was laid, and held in place by a shoulder that was cut on the lower ends of the supports. This completed the furniture, unless, perhaps, an old splint-bottomed chair was added as a seat for the teacher.

The principal books were Webster's elementary spelling-book, the English reader (the best reader ever used in American schools), Daball's or Talbot's arithmetic, Olney's geography and Kirkham's grammar (the author of which fell a victim to intemperance and died in a Cincinnati stillhouse); hence the course of study was orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, English grammar and geography.

Orthography was the first great principle of education, for the people in those days were of the opinion that no one could ever become a good reader or a good scholar unless he was a good speller, and, as a consequence, children who were ambitious to become good scholars and noted and honorable men and women, were ambitious to become good spellers; and no higher honor could be bestowed upon a girl or boy than to say they were the best spellers in the neighborhood. Spelling-schools or spelling-matches—who of us don't remember them?—were frequent. But why distress *old, foggy* minds by recalling those happy days, when they used to meet at the old log schoolhouses, choose their captains (the best spellers), who used to toss up the "master's ruler" for "first choice," and then "choose up" their lieutenants, commencing with the

ones they regarded as the best spellers, or, more likely, the prettiest girls without regard to their orthographical excellence, and so on until all the boys and girls were arranged on benches on opposite sides of the house. Then the fun commenced. The "master" "gave out" the words from side to side. How quickly a "missed" word would be caught up! Those were happy days, and days that are sacred in the memory of the gray-haired fathers and mothers who took part in the exercises. It would be a pleasing reflection to them if their children, their children's children, and the children of their neighbors were permitted by the modern system of education to indulge in the same kind of old-fashioned orthographical exercises.

The school system of the spelling-school period, and even up until within a few years ago, in many localities, was fully described in the backwoods vernacular of "Pete Jones," in Eggleston's "Hoosier Schoolmaster," "lickin' and larnin'," the "lickin'" being the indispensable requisite. The perfect or ideal teacher of those days was a man of strong, muscular development, with an imperious frown, a sonorous voice charged with terror, punctual in bringing "hickories" into the schoolhouse, and a liberal disposition to frequently use them as *back applications*.

But all these things are changed now. A log schoolhouse in Iowa is a rarity. Their places are filled with handsome frame or brick structures. The rude furniture has given way to seats and desks combined. The old books have followed the old teachers into retirement, and both are superseded by others of greater pretensions. The old spelling-classes and spelling-matches have followed the old log schoolhouses until they are only remembered in name.

Of her school system, Iowa can justly boast. It is a pride and a credit to the people by whom it is maintained.

While the State has extended such fostering care to the interests of education, the several counties into which the "Forty-Mile Strip" has been divided, have been no less zealous and watchful in the management of this vital interest, and Lee County forms no exception to the rule. The schoolhouses and their furnishings are in full keeping with the spirit of the laws that provide for their maintenance and support. The teachers rank high among the other thousands of teachers in the State, and the several County Superintendents, since the office of Superintendent was made a part of the school system, have been chosen with special reference to their fitness for the position.

The present Superintendent of County Schools is W. J. Medes, who was first elected in November, 1876, and re-elected in October, 1878.

The following statistics are compiled from Mr. Medes' last report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Number of males between five and twenty-one years of age	7,206
Number of females between the ages of five and twenty-one years.....	7,174
 Total.....	 14,380
Number of Independent Districts in county.....	65
Number of subdistricts	48
 Total number of Districts.....	 113
Average number of months taught.....	7.28
Number of male teachers employed.....	89
Number of female teachers employed	178
 Total	 267

Number of scholars enrolled.....	8,208
Total average attendance.....	5,330
Number of frame schoolhouses.....	69
Number of brick schoolhouses.....	35
Number of stone schoolhouses.....	11
Number of log schoolhouses.....	4
 Total	 119
Total valuation of schoolhouses.....	\$245,590

PIONEER LAWYERS.

The members of the Old Settlers' Society of Lee County are divided into two classes. Those who settled in the county prior to July 1, 1840, are termed *Pioneers*, and those who came subsequent to the pioneer age and before the 28th day of December, 1846, the date when Iowa became a State, are called *Old Settlers*. The legal profession was represented, in the pioneer period, by some of the most gifted men that ever claimed a home in the Hawkeye State. They were men every way calculated to adorn any society, and, by their brilliant attainments, energy and enterprise, made names in the early settlement of the State and county of their adoption that are almost as familiar as household words. They were men of mark, if not one way, then in another, and those of them who remained in the county have been honored above those of any other profession or calling. Some of them have been called to high places of trust, honor and confidence, and the genius of their minds has been unfadingly impressed upon whatever they have touched. A tribute to the memory and worth of these men will not be out of place.

HENRY S. AUSTIN

came to Lee County and settled at Montrose in 1837. He was the legal representative and attorney for the New York Land Company, which had been organized for the purpose of speculating in Half-Breed lands. He was well educated in general literature, and esteemed to be equally learned in the profession of the law, although he never represented any case of importance in any of the courts of the county—so that it is impossible for the writer to speak of his abilities as an advocate or in the management of law cases. He removed from Iowa some time in 1838, and now resides at Chicago.

EDWARD JOHNSTONE.

Mr. Johnstone came to Lee County in July, 1837, and settled at Fort Madison, where he engaged in the practice of the law for twelve or fourteen years. During that time, he made but few speeches at the bar, seeming to have a reluctance to engage in forensic discussions. But he was learned in his profession, drew pleadings with neatness and dispatch, and was elegant in speech and massive in argument. In 1852, he was elected County Judge of Lee County, and, after his term of judgeship expired, he did not return to the bar, but went into the banking business, in which he is still engaged. Judge Johnstone is a man of stalwart proportions, physically and intellectually. He stands six feet four inches high, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds—a weight from which he has not varied ten pounds in the last twenty years. He possesses a frank, open countenance, and is that type of man whose very presence will inspire confidence and respect. As orator or writer, upon whatever

subject, he is graceful, easy and dignified. As a conversationalist, he has no superiors.

PHILIP VIELE.

Judge Viele is a native of New York, where he served eight years as Judge before he came to Lee County, and hung out his "law-shingle" at Fort Madison in 1837. As a speaker, he always excelled. His oratory was of the florid and animated style; his periods were elegantly rounded, and often, especially when excited, indulged in severe thrusts of humor and repartee. He had been favored with a good academic education at Union College, New York, and for his suavity and personal address he came to be known over the West as the "Chesterfield of Iowa." His knowledge of law never equaled his powers of oratory. Judge Viele retired from the practice of the law about 1848, and he now lives in dignified ease and retirement, in the eightieth year of his age, at his beautiful home at Fort Madison.

ALFRED RICH.

This gifted son of Kentucky was educated at Augusta College, in that State. He went from Kentucky to Texas, and came from Texas to Fort Madison in 1837. He was learned in law, and was good in the management of law-cases. His addresses were marked with such candor and gentleness that he was almost irresistible before a jury, and frequently had the audience all on his side, no matter what the cause.

A more particular account of his debut as a lawyer will be found elsewhere. He was a victim of consumption, and, after vainly seeking relief in Cuba, returned to Kentucky where he died in 1843.

HENRY ENO.

Eno, a native of New York, also came to Iowa in 1837. He was highly learned in general literature and reasonably well versed in law, but he seemed to dislike its practice and labors, and would quit a law-book at any moment to examine a specimen of geology, or to go into a garden to examine and enjoy the color and fragrance of a new-blown rose. He left Iowa and went to California in 1848, and still resides there. He was once elected a Judge there, and, perhaps, still holds that position.

HUGH T. REID.

The subject of this paragraph was a native of the State of Indiana, where he received a thorough academic education, and then went through a regular course of law study. He came to Iowa in 1839, and settled at Fort Madison. While he was a well-read lawyer, with an excellent understanding of its general principles, he was not a smooth or eloquent speaker in presenting arguments. His mind was eminently practical, and he had but few superiors in the management of law cases, and presented cases to a jury with great energy and effectiveness. He remained in the active practice of law until about 1852, when he abandoned the profession and gave his attention to land speculations. When the war of the rebellion came on, he volunteered in the Union army, and served three years in the line of duty, and was brevetted a Brigadier General for services in the field. He died in Keokuk August 21, 1874.

DANIEL F. MILLER, SR.

Miller, the last of the pioneer lawyers, is a native of Maryland, and studied law in Pittsburgh, Penn. He arrived in Lee County on the 15th day of April,

1839, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Fort Madison. From that time to the present, he has hardly ever been more than a week at a time out of some court house, or without being engaged in examining law-books. While he was a student in Pennsylvania, he frequently represented his legal preceptors before Justices' Courts and referees; so that when he came to Iowa, he brought with him considerable experience in trials at law.

Mr. Miller possesses strong and rugged natural powers, great will-force and powerful perseverance. He has been a hard student all his life in law and literature, and is the author of a number of beautifully-written poems and essays, that have attracted admiration and attention.

Few lawyers in this region have had as large a practice in the courts. He possesses admirable powers of analysis and discrimination; and while he cannot be called *technically* eloquent, he is wonderfully forcible in argument. He readily discovers the weak spot in his opponent's armor, and never fails to strike home with all the force of his strong nature. He is full of work, and never forgets his clients, in or out of court. He is full of resources, and, if thrown, always alights on his feet. He is an admirable judge of men, and is famous in the selection of juries, and very dangerous in his closing speech to a jury. He is as true to his clients as the needle to the pole, and a hard worker and a hard hitter.

The last homicide case in which Miller was engaged was in January, 1879, in Ringgold County, this State, and made the forty-seventh homicide case in which he has been engaged, either in the prosecution or for the defense. The other criminal cases in which he has taken an active part are so numerous as to be counted by thousands. Miller loves the law, because its practice gives him pleasure; and he declares it to be his cherished purpose, if Providence is pleased to spare his life and health, to continue its practice until he is eighty years of age.

POLITICAL PARTIES.

When Lee County was organized, the political parties of the country were the Democratic and Whig parties. The Democratic party was first organized under the leadership of Henry J. Campbell, about 1834 or 1835. He was an enthusiastic political disciple of Gen. Jackson, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, and other representative Democrats of that period. He was a good organizer and manager, and to his political shrewdness in planning the foundations, the Democratic party of the county owes much of its success in maintaining the supremacy.

Henry J. Campbell removed from Lee County to Texas. He was not suited with that country, and, after a year or two, removed to California. From San Antonio they went overland in company with some Government teams, Mrs. Campbell, a Winnebago woman, riding the entire distance on some sacks of flour. She had grown to weigh 300 pounds, and the flesh of her nether limbs to hang down over the tops of her shoes. After a year or two in California, Mr. Campbell and his eldest son started to Central America, and when they were far out at sea, the father sickened and died, and found a grave beneath the waves. Mrs. Campbell is thought to be still living, and residing near Stockton. John Campbell, one of the sons, visited his birthplace, Keokuk, a few years ago.

Isaac R. Campbell represented the Whig party, and mustered under the political banner of Adams, Clay and Webster. Locally, Campbell was pitted against Campbell as political leaders, in early times.

Party lines were strictly drawn and well defined, not only in Lee County, but throughout the Territory. Gens. Dodge and George W. Jones, Hons. Edward Johnstone and J. C. Hall leading the Democratic party, while James W. Grimes, George G. Wright, H. W. Starr and Judge Viele were the recognized leaders of the Whig party. Hon. Philip Viele, of Fort Madison, was Chairman of the first Republican convention held in Iowa after the organization of that party.

Lee County was Democratic in politics from its organization, and rarely failed to elect Democratic candidates; but local questions, of which there were many in the early history of the county, would sometimes enter into the campaign and carry the election for the candidate who favored the local issue, without regard to the party to which he belonged.

During the late civil war, the county became Republican; but soon after its close, the Democratic party regained the power it had seemingly lost, and, for the past twelve years, has carried the county by majorities ranging from four hundred to eight hundred votes. But notwithstanding the admitted strength of the party, there is scarcely an election at which there are not one or more opposition candidates elected.

Each party has able and efficient workers, and no election is allowed to pass without a thorough canvass of the county by able "stumpers."

OFFICIAL REGISTER.

The first election in Lee County under the jurisdiction of Iowa Territory, was held on the 10th of September, 1838, under proclamation of Gov. Lucas. The county was entitled to one member of the Council and four members of the House.

Councilman, Jesse B. Browne. Councilmen served two years, and were thereafter elected biennially.

Representatives—William Patterson, Calvin J. Price, Hawkins Taylor and James Brierly. Representatives served one year, and were elected annually.

1839.—Representatives, Edward Johnstone, Alfred Rich, Joshua Owens, William Patterson.

1840.—Under a re-apportionment, Lee County was entitled to two Councilmen, and Jesse B. Browne and Edward Johnstone were chosen. Representatives, Daniel F. Miller, James Brierly and John Box.

1841.—Representatives, Henry J. Campbell, William Patterson and E. S. McCulloch.

1842.—Councilmen, William Patterson and Robert M. G. Patterson. Representatives, William Steele, E. S. McCulloch and James Brierly.

1843.—Representatives, James Brierly, William Steele and Joseph Roberts.

1844.—Delegates to first Constitutional Convention, Charles Staley, Alexander Kerr, David Galland, Calvin J. Price, James Marsh, John Thompson, H. M. Salmon and O. S. X. Peck.

1845—May Session.—Councilmen, James Brierly and John Thompson. Representatives, Jacob Huner, Charles Stewart and James Anderson. Regular Session.—Councilmen, James Brierly and John Thompson. House, Jacob Huner, William Patterson and Jesse B. Browne.

1846.—Delegates to second Constitutional Convention, David Galland Josiah Kent and George Berry. Constitution adopted and State admitted. The State Senate succeeded the Territorial Council.

1846.—Senate, James Spratt and Jacob Huner. House of Representatives, Jesse B. Browne, Josiah Clifton, William J. Cochran, William Steel and Reuben Conlee. Conlee died before his term expired, and at a special election, held in January, 1847, Daniel S. Baker was chosen to fill the vacancy.

1848.—Senate, James Spratt and Thomas S. Espy. House, William C. Read, C. J. McFarland, M. H. Walker, Samuel Norton and Isaac W. Griffith.

1850.—Senate, Thomas S. Espy and Nathan Baker. House, E. S. McCulloch, John Thompson, R. P. Wilson, Smith Hamill and Adolphus Salmon.

1852.—Senate, Calvin J. Price, James M. Love and Salmon Cowles. House, S. G. Wright, H. Washburn, J. S. Gilmore, J. M. Anderson, F. Hesser and S. W. Sears.

1854.—Senate, James M. Love, E. S. McCulloch and W. A. Thurston. House, George Newsom, William Damon, J. Hinkle, H. Dewey, Samuel Boyles and R. P. Creel. Hon. James M. Love having been appointed Judge of the United States District Court, David T. Brigham was elected in his stead.

1856.—Senate, E. S. McCulloch and W. A. Thurston. House, John VanValkenburg, Thomas Sawyer, J. B. Pease, J. H. Sullivan and W. G. Griswold.

1857.—Delegates to third Constitutional Convention, Edward Johnstone and William Patterson.

1857.—Senate, J. W. Rankin and John R. Allen. House, C. C. Bauder, W. W. Belknap and J. A. Casey.

1859.—Senate, John W. Rankin and V. Burchel. House, E. S. McCulloch, T. W. Clagett, N. G. Hedges and Calvin J. Price.

1861.—Senate, Frederick Hesser and George W. McCrary. House, C. W. Lowrie, T. G. Stephenson, Godfrey Eichorn and Martin Thompson.

1863.—House, Ferdinand Meissner, B. S. Merriam and Washington Galland.

1865.—Senate, N. G. Hedges and Joseph Hollman. House, Webster Ballinger, P. M. Lowdon and W. G. Buck.

1867.—House, Gibson Browne, William Werner and C. C. Bauder.

1869.—Senate, E. S. McCulloch. House, Patrick Gibbons, Christian Herschler and D. S. Bell.

1871.—House, Webster Ballinger, Conrad Schweer and E. M. Stewart.

1873.—Senate, H. W. Rothert. House, E. A. Layton, Absalom Anderson and Isaac Hollingsworth. Layton died, and at a special election in January, 1874, Conrad Schweer was chosen to fill the vacancy.

1875.—House, Wesley C. Hobbs, John Gibbons and John N. Irwin.

1877.—Senate, J. M. Shelley. House, J. D. M. Hamilton and J. H. Lessenger, who are the present incumbents.

In the early history of Lee County, the records of elections were not preserved in such a manner as to enable the writer to present an absolutely correct list of officers. Allowance must be made, therefore, for omissions. No attempt is made to record the names of the incumbents of minor offices.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The first Board of County Commissioners was elected in 1837, and was composed of William Skinner, William Anderson and James D. Shaw. The names of their successors, down to 1851, when the office was abolished, are as follows: Stephen H. Graves, S. H. Curtis, William Pitman, John Gaines, Peter Miller, Jesse O'Neil, Mathew Kilgore, Samuel Brierly, Johnson Meek,

John Bryson, Timothy Fox, Thomas J. Chenowith, Amos McMillan, Joshua Gilmore, H. W. Hughes, William Skinner and John Griffin.

COUNTY JUDGES.

Edward Johnstone, the first County Judge elected for four years, entered upon the duties of his office in August, 1851. He was succeeded by Samuel Boyles in 1855, who was re-elected in 1859. Robert A. Russell was County Judge from 1862 to 1866. Edmund Jaeger held the office from 1866 to 1870, when the office was abolished.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In 1860, the Board of Supervisors was created, consisting of one member from each township, which took from the County Judge the management of county affairs, but leaving probate business, the issue of marriage licenses, etc. The following-named citizens have been Chairmen of the Board of Supervisors: Daniel McCready, H. M. Salmon, J. W. Goodrich, E. S. McCulloch, J. P. Hornish, W. A. Donnell and William Davis.

A Board of Supervisors, consisting of one member from each township, did not work to the satisfaction of the people. It was too cumbersome, and after a trial of ten years, an act of the Legislature was passed in 1870, by which the number was reduced to three members. The law was so framed, however, as to allow the people to increase the number to five or seven members, as they might determine by election. The number named in the enactment has never been increased in this county.

COUNTY AUDITOR.

The office of County Auditor was created on January 1, 1870. Edmund Jaeger, the first holder of the office, has been succeeded by J. C. Walters and J. C. Blackburn, the present incumbent. Blackburn's first term began January 1, 1874.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

Philip Viele was the first County Attorney by appointment, but not giving the office that attention the County Commissioners thought necessary, the appointment was revoked July 5, 1838, and Alfred Rich appointed in his place.

SHERIFFS.

The first Sheriff of Lee County was Joshua Owen, with the following successors: B. W. Gillock, Hawkins Taylor, William Stotts, James L. Estes, Peter Miller, Israel Anderson, Alexander R. Wheat, C. B. Turner, William H. Leech, H. M. Griffith, N. G. Hedges, Israel Anderson, John A. Bishop, R. P. Creel, J. A. Pease and George T. Higgins.

CLERKS OF THE DISTRICT COURT.

The first Clerk of the District Court was John H. Lines. Successors: O. S. X. Peck, J. C. Walker, R. W. Albright, P. H. Babcock, Samuel A. James, Erie J. Leech, Charles Doerr, D. H. Le Sueur, Charles Doerr, J. A. McDowell, William Wilson, W. P. Staub and S. L. James.

COUNTY TREASURERS.

The first Treasurer was George W. Howe, followed by Peter Miller, J. C. Parrott, Thomas Fitzpatrick, John G. Toncray, Samuel B. Ayres, H. C. McMurphy, Robert A. Russell, Robert McFarland, T. H. Allyn, Timothy

Lowrie, A. C. Roberts, A. L. Courtwright and Herman Welsing, the present incumbent.

RECORDERS.

The first Recorder was John H. Lines. The following have also held the office: Henry O'Neil, Orrin Dodd, H. C. McMurphy, Robert A. Russell, Robert McFarland, T. H. Allyn, Timothy Lowrie, Noble Warwick, Henry Bank and Roswell J. Smith. Warwick was the first Recorder after the office was separated from that of Treasurer.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The following have been Superintendents of common schools: John A. Nunn, R. Hubbard, W. W. Jamison, H. K. Edson, Z. B. Bowers, W. G. Kent, James Pollard, W. C. Hobbs and W. J. Medes.

CORONERS.

The first Coroner of Lee County was Lewis Pitman, elected in 1837. Robert Stephenson succeeded him the next year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ISAAC GALLAND.

Dr. Isaac Galland was one of the oldest of the pioneers of Lee County. He was born at or near Marietta, in the State of Ohio, in 1790, and received a very limited education, but such was his native power of intellect and love of education, that, when he died at Fort Madison, in 1858, he was a tolerably good physician, a tolerably good lawyer, was deeply learned in ancient, as well as modern, history, and had few superiors in the West either as a speaker or writer. He had a finely-developed forehead, and piercing black eyes, and in manner was gentle and polite, except when excited, when his rage seemed to know no bounds. In early life, he, with other venturesome young men, wandered off to New Mexico, where he and his comrades were seized by the Spanish Government on suspicion of their coming there with evil designs against the Government, and were confined for one year in Santa Fe, in the adobe prison.

Coming back to the United States, he stopped for a time in Indiana and practiced law, and then came to near Oquawka, Ill., where he practiced medicine for several years. He there put his family and goods in a pirogue (a large canoe) and came down the Mississippi River and landed first at the lower end of Fort Madison, where Atlee's mill now stands. He dropped down the river from there to where Nashville is now situated, and there opened a trade with the Indians, which he pursued for a number of years successfully. When the Black Hawk war broke out, he removed to Illinois. In 1839, he met Jo Smith, the Mormon Prophet, and became a convert to the preachings of the Prophet, and acted as his amanuensis for a year or more. While with Smith, he witnessed many of his trances, when the Prophet pretended to receive and reveal revelations, and Galland penned them as the words fell from the mouth of the Prophet. He had been converted to Mormonism because he saw Smith possessed certain mental powers he could not comprehend, but while with him he became impressed with the conviction that what he had supposed to be prophetic gifts of Smith, were simply a reflex action of Smith's mind, or some peculiar psychological state of his intellect which Smith sincerely, though ignorantly, supposed to be heavenly ministrations. He accordingly deserted

the Mormon faith about 1842, and came to live again in Lee County, and lived successively in Keokuk, Nashville and Fort Madison, in which last place he died in 1858.

Afterward, when Spiritualism developed itself in New York, in 1848, and spread over the country, he compared Smith's powers with that of so-called spiritual mediums, and found Smith to have been, in Spiritual language, a clairvoyant, and clairaudient, with strong magnetic or healing gifts. The Doctor, before he joined the Mormons, had been inclined to Methodism, and, on several occasions, filled pulpits in the absence of the preacher. For the last ten years of his life, he was a firm and zealous believer in Spiritualism, and was often heard to say that Jo Smith was the dupe of his own impostures ; that Smith was simply a so-called spiritual medium, but, not knowing anything of Spiritualism, he inferred he was a prophet, and that now, since Spiritualism began to be understood, there would be no more prophets of the stamp of Smith and Mahomet and Buddha.

Dr. Galland was a man of undaunted courage, and when, in border days, knives and pistols were as common as watches now, the pointing of a pistol at him seemed to give delight to his frontier life and border nature. He never shrank from a conflict but once, and then he was unarmed. Afterward, he armed himself, sought his assailant and made him, on his knees, beg pardon. At one time, he rushed on a steamboat, where he saw a United States military officer who had previously offended him, and compelled him to run into his cabin and lock himself within it. He was thrice married, and had several children. He was an affectionate husband and father, a most hospitable neighbor, hated an enemy with all the malice of an Indian, and stuck to a friend to the death. In 1840, he got D. F. Miller to attend to some legal business for him, which led him to form a marked friendship for that legal gentleman.

In 1854, Dr. Galland went to California, under pecuniary embarrassment ; but soon after he arrived in California, his friend Miller secured the compromise of a claim he had against the New York Land Company, by which he received \$11,000, after paying costs and lawyer's fees. In 1855, he came back to Iowa, and bought a residence in Fort Madison, that he might be near, as he said, to his friend Miller the balance of his days, and there he remained until his death, in 1858. During his residence in Fort Madison, he was much respected by the people of that city. He was buried in the cemetery near the place where he landed in Iowa in 1828, and his son Washington G. Galland, who, about the close of the late rebellion, represented Lee County in the Iowa Legislature, caused to be erected a beautiful marble monument over his remains, and the remains of his (Washington Galland's) mother, who had been previously buried at the same place.

Dr. Galland was a perfect type of an American frontiersman, with the education and manners of civilized life, intermixed with all the audacity, boldness and peculiarities of Indian and border life. He had lived a great deal among the Indians, spoke their language fluently, and had made their character and habits a study. At the time of his death, he was engaged in writing a book on Indian life, manners and customs of the West.

OLD SPURLOCK, THE COUNTERFEITER.

"Old Spurlock, the counterfeiter" was a noted character in the early history of Lee County. There is no evidence that he ever manufactured the "queer," but he encouraged the belief among the people, and made money by it. He generally carried some pieces of bright new silver coins, which he

showed as samples of his own manufacture; and, proposing to return double the quantity of any amount of genuine coin furnished him, he found many whose cupidity led them into the trap. After securing possession of his patrons' money, he found friends to personate officers of the law, and the victim was frightened out of the county, leaving old Spurlock richer, in some instances, by many hundreds of dollars. He secured in one instance \$1,500 from a man named Adams, of Burlington; but his propensity for gambling left him without a dollar in a few hours. He loved gaming, but rarely won. He was always traveling about the country engaged in nobody knew what, and a favorite mode of attracting attention in a new place was to announce a religious meeting, at which time he would preach to the people. On such occasions he would introduce himself to the congregation as "Old Spurlock, the counterfeiter." He was a man of fine presence, six feet two inches high, with a ready flow of language, and people who heard him say he could preach a good sermon.

Mathew Spurlock was born in Virginia, but was brought up in the mountains of Kentucky, in the neighborhood of what is now Breathitt County, where he was known as "the counterfeiter" as early as 1826. He removed to Alabama about that time, but, becoming mixed up in some disreputable transactions, he left and came to Augusta on Skunk River. Here he made his home for several years, when he removed to Schuyler County, Ill., near Rushville. It was during his residence here that he met "the bravest man he ever knew," and the only victim who ever got the better of him. The story is related as Spurlock gave it to a citizen of Fort Madison, shortly after the occurrence.

A young Kentuckian of good family and well educated, with his lawyer's parchment in his pocket, and \$600 given him by his father, had recently arrived at Rushville. On one of Spurlock's excursions into the town in search of a victim, the two came in contact. The young man's desire to increase his pile twofold with such money as the severest test failed to prove of less value than that issued from the Government mint, led to a bargain, and \$500 of young "Kaintuck's" store was transferred to Spurlock. Claiming to be out of material, he explained that it would be necessary for him to go to St. Louis before the queer could be manufactured. The young man was not disposed to trust Spurlock too far, and, much to his chagrin, proposed to accompany him, stating that he desired to see St. Louis, a place he had never visited.

There was no help for it, and the two proceeded to St. Louis, where they put up at a hotel for the two or three days necessary to procure the supplies. Spurlock, explaining that he could procure the material at but one place, and that there must be no witnesses, left the young man at the hotel, made a bee-line for the levee, where an Illinois River boat was about starting out, and went home.

The next morning he was sitting inside the open door of his house, reading a newspaper and resting from his travels, when, hearing a footstep on the porch, he looked up and there stood young "Kaintuck" with a cocked pistol in one hand and a bowie-knife in the other. Spurlock was startled. He expected to hear from the young man, but little did he think to see him so soon. Kaintuck spoke first. "Now, you d——d old villain, I've got you, and I'm going to kill you right here." Spurlock attempted to parley, but Kaintuck drew a bead on him, threatening instant death if he moved. Said Spurlock, "I saw he meant business. There was blood in his eye. I saw death pictured in his countenance, and I was afraid to turn my face for fear he would shoot me through the head." Calling to his wife, who was in the next room, he directed her to bring the bag of silver, and it was handed over just as

he had originally received it. "Now," said Kaintuck, "I've a notion to kill you anyhow. Give me \$25 to cover my expenses to St. Louis, and I'll let you off." "And," said Spurlock, "God knows my honest heart, John, I gave it to him."

Spurlock moved from Illinois to Jefferson County, Iowa, about 1843, and settled at Abingdon, where he died about 1858. He and his wife are buried in one lot, the graves surrounded by a high brick wall. Several of his children are still living in that vicinity, and are good citizens.

ANECDOTE OF SHERIFF B. W. GILLOCK.

It was in 1843, while he was Sheriff of Lee County, that the steamer "Oak," of St. Louis, Capt. Lusk, landed at Fort Madison one day, on her downward trip. About thirty soldiers, who had been out selecting lands, got aboard to return home for their families and goods, and most of them took deck passage. Shortly after she had rounded out into the stream, Isaac McPherson, son-in-law of Dr. Isaac Galland, the clerk of the boat, went below to collect fares. He approached three or four of the new passengers for their fares, each one telling him that he had already paid. McPherson's ire began to rise, and he demanded of one to be shown the man to whom they had paid. The passenger accompanied the clerk up-stairs, where, sitting at a table, deeply engaged in a game of poker, sat Gillock, to whom he pointed as the man who had collected his fare. McPherson was well acquainted with Gillock, and now, thoroughly exasperated at the trick, he demanded what he meant by it. "Oh, it's all right," said Gillock, laughingly, "I had no money, and I wanted a stake. I'm ahead of the game now, and here's your money." McPherson accepted it, with a warning that the trick must not be repeated.

ANTI-HORSE-THIEF ASSOCIATION.

ORIGIN AND OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.

The Anti-Horse-thief Association is a body of men banded together for the protection of person and property; to assist in the enforcement of civil law; to aid the civil officers, and to see that thieves and rogues are brought to justice. It is neither the object nor the purpose of the Association to take the execution of the law into its own hands, or to punish offenders; but to assist the officers of the civil law in the discharge of their duty. The Association is made up of the best men in the country. It is a secret Order, and holds its meetings in secret. It has Grand and Subordinate Orders, the latter being subject to the supervision of the former. The Grand Order meets once in each year to revise the work and transact all business connected with the Order. The Subordinate Orders are chartered by the Grand Order, or by the Grand Worthy President during vacation. The Grand Order is composed of the Worthy Presidents of the Subordinate Orders, who, by virtue of their office, are members of the Grand Order, also by delegates sent by the Subordinate Orders. The Grand Worthy officers are elected out of the Grand Order, and consist of a Grand Worthy President, a Grand Worthy Vice President, a Grand Worthy Secretary, a Grand Worthy Treasurer, and a Grand Worthy Marshal, who hold their offices for one year. Subordinate Orders have been organized in Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Indiana and Nebraska.

The origin of this society dates back to September, 1863, and is thus explained by G. N. Ransom, G. W. P. A. A. H. T., of Cahoka, Clarke Co.,

Mo.: "In the latter part of the late war, men of both sides became more reckless and desperate in everything, especially in stealing horses, cattle, and in fact anything they saw that they wanted. Men would come from Iowa into Missouri and steal and take it back into Iowa, and the Missourians would follow, and when they got into Iowa, some person would tell them the best thing they could do was to get out of Iowa, and they, being of a timid disposition, would 'git,' and generally without the stolen property. And the Missourians would go to Iowa and do likewise, and the forming of the order did more to put down lawlessness of all kinds and bring about a good feeling between the two parties—that is, Northern and Southern men—than any other plan or means yet adopted, and to get up the best of feelings between Missouri and her sister States.

"In September, 1863, Messrs. Daniel Shuler, David Mauk, John Wilson, James Day, H. L. McKee and Maj. David McKee, of Clark County, Mo.; William Eaverhart, Jonathan Longfellow, S. Grant, William Beach and W. Matlick, of Scotland County, Mo., and James McGowen, of Upton, Iowa, met at Luray, Clark Co., Mo., and framed the first Constitution and By-Laws of the society, and then adjourned to meet at Millport, Knox Co., Mo., in October following. At the Millport meeting, a number of the most influential men of Scotland, Knox, Lewis and Clark Counties, Mo., also of Lee, Van Buren and Davis Counties, Iowa, were present. After examining the Constitution and By-Laws framed at Luray, they were taken up, read and adopted section by section, when the Grand Order was organized. The grand officers elected were as follows: Maj. David McKee, G. W. P.; William Beach, G. W. V. P.; William Eaverhart, G. W. Secretary; William Grant, G. W. Treasurer, and H. L. McKee, G. W. M. Maj. David McKee served as G. W. P. for eight years, with credit to himself and honor to the society. H. L. McKee served several years, and the present incumbent has served some five years. The present grand officers are: G. N. Sansom, G. W. P., Cahoka, Mo.; John Ewalt, G. W. V. P., Labelle, Mo.; C. W. Gray, G. W. S., Acasco, Mo.; A. A. Hays, G. W. T., Cahoka, Mo., and John Neil, Rushville, Ill., G. W. M."

An association of this character has existed in Washington Township, in this county, since 1858. It embraced the best men of the township, and was the means of baffling a good many dishonest schemes. When the Association was formally organized, as above described, measures were inaugurated to secure the incorporation of the Washington Township Society as a Subordinate Order. It is in good working condition, and a valuable and never-failing aid to the civil officers. Its influence purges juries of dishonest and unworthy members, and in many ways it is an invaluable help in the suppression of crime, and in the arrest and punishment of criminals.

WAR HISTORY.

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the Northern States have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the war of the rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactory—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The country was just recovering from the depression and losses inci-

dent to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free States were buoyant with hope—and, looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the insurement of comfort and competence in their declining years, they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the Slave States of the South. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the “times that tried men's souls”—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquillity, they paid but little attention to rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others—aye, even by trafficking in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., Commandant, was fired upon by rebels in arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed was looked upon as mere bravado of a few hot-heads—the act of a few fire-eaters, whose sectional bias and hatred of freedom were crazed by excessive indulgence in intoxicating potations. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraph wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had at first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the Government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or three-quarters removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But they “reckoned without their host.” Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from the inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln, America's martyr President, who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive, issued a proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands.

The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were, for the time, ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, the masses of the people repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman: “*By the great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*”

The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South in their attack upon Fort Sumter was accepted, not, however, in the spirit with which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and above and beyond all, the masses of the people, from whom all political

power is derived, *demanded* the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representatives and executive officers.

April 14, A. D. 1861, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have been and now are violently opposed in several States, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way; I therefore call for the militia of the several States of the Union, to the aggregate number of 75,000, to suppress said combinations and execute the laws. I appeal to all loyal citizens to facilitate and aid in this effort to maintain the laws, the integrity and the perpetuity of the popular government, and redress wrongs long enough endured. The first service assigned to the forces, probably, will be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union. Let the utmost care be taken, consistent with the object, to avoid devastation, destruction or interference with the property of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command persons composing the aforesaid combination to disperse within twenty days from date.

I hereby convene both Houses of Congress for the 4th day of July next, to determine upon measures for public safety which the interest of the subject demands.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
President of the United States.

Wm. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion; nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the Free States to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money there was a willing and a ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the North, among whom the sons of Lee made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

The readiness with which the first call was filled, together with the embarrassments that surrounded President Lincoln in the absence of sufficient laws to authorize him to meet the unholy, unlooked-for and unexpected emergency—an emergency that had never been anticipated by the wisest and best of America's statesmen—together with an underestimate of the magnitude of the rebellion, and a general belief that the war could not and would not last more than three months, checked rather than encouraged the patriotic ardor of the people. But very few of the men, comparatively speaking, who volunteered in response to President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers for three months were accepted. But the time soon came when there was a place and a musket for every man. Call followed call in quick succession, until the number reached the grand total of 3,839,748, as follows:

April 16, 1861, for three months.....	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years	64,748
July, 1861, for three years.....	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months.....	300,000
June, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years.....	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years.....	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years.....	500,000
December 24, 1864, for three years.....	300,000
Total	3,839,748

The tocsin of war was sounded, and meetings were held all over the North to consider the situation and devise ways and means to meet the President's call. The first meeting in Fort Madison was held on the evening of Tuesday,

the 18th day of April. Fred Hesser was chosen to preside, and W. W. Winterbotham and John H. Knapp were selected as Vice Presidents. M. Ashby and George H. Albright acted as Secretaries.

R. W. Albright, J. M. Beck, W. H. Davis, A. T. Shaw, G. W. Walker, R. McFarland, H. C. Semple, D. G. Scroggs, John Van Valkenburg and John A. Nunn were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee retired, and, during their absence, the meeting was addressed by John H. Winterbotham on the condition of the country.

The Committee, after a brief absence, returned and reported the following resolutions :

Resolved, 1. That in times like these, when the very existence of the Government under which we and our fathers have lived in happiness and prosperity is threatened, and when conspirators, rebels and insurgents are waging war against the constitutional authorities of the country, it behooves all good citizens who are true to their common country and to liberty to take an open and decided stand for the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws.

2. That, as the painful fact is evident that our country is in danger, it will aid us not to lay the cause of our perils at the door of any statesman or political party; our duty is now to protect and preserve our Constitution; crimination and recrimination will not do this. Therefore, forgetting the past, and resolving neither to criminate or accuse those whose political opinions and views of public policy differ from ours, we will co-operate with all patriotic citizens of all parties who love their country and are prepared to stand by her in this hour of necessity.

The third resolution indorsed and adopted the resolutions and sentiments promulgated by the Assembly of the State of California, which were in full accord with the sentiment then prevailing throughout the North. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Speeches were made by J. M. Beck, Dr. Davis, J. A. Goodrich, T. S. Espy, Judge Viele, D. G. Scroggs, J. Van Valkenburg and J. H. Knapp.

John H. Knapp, W. H. Davis, R. Lange, W. W. Stevens and M. Ashby were appointed a committee to accept volunteers.

The same issue of the *Plain Dealer*, P. Staub, publisher, Dr. A. C. Roberts, editor, from which these proceedings of the patriotic people of Fort Madison are transcribed, had the following sensible, clear-headed editorial :

"TRUE PATRIOTISM."

"True patriotism does not exhibit itself in outbursts of passion and denunciation, nor does it stop to inquire into the right or wrong of the country—whenever the flag is insulted and disgraced it is ready under any and all circumstances to rush to its support. Therefore, however we may condemn the source of the war and the sad policy that brought it about, the Government must and will be supported by the people, and the flag sustained. Our duty is to our country. Whatever the people *will* in this country under the Constitution is the *law*, and the officers of the Government are the servants of the people, and must render to them a strict account of their stewardship. This is true patriotism under a republican form of Government. In a crisis like this, the people must curb all passion and all partisan feeling and let the fire of true patriotism glow in their hearts; and, whoever, in times like these, lets passion and hatred rule in his heart and control his tongue or pen, however much he may swear he is true to his Government and just to his country, is not a true patriot, but a turbulent breeder of sedition, if not (which is altogether probable) a cowardly poltroon.

"With a calm and true patriotism, then, that rises above party feeling and neighborhood broils, that countenances a wide range of opinion (which is perfectly consistent with the honor and safety of our free institutions, and which

cannot be restrained with safety to them), let us all join, heart and hand, in the noble effort of arresting our country from anarchy and everlasting disgrace."

" To hallowed duty,
Here with loyal and heroic hearts
Bind we our lives.' "

Guided by such resolutions and such patriotic advice as above quoted, volunteering at once commenced, and it was not long before one company was filled and ready for the fray.

THE FIRST OFFERING.

The first soldiers to represent Fort Madison, in the war for the Union, were eight brave Germans, who, anxious to be first to the front, and fearing that the company being organized at home would be too late to enter the one regiment apportioned to Iowa under the first call for troops, went to Burlington, and succeeded in getting into Capt. Mathias' company, which had been accepted as one of the ten to form the First Iowa Infantry. The names of these eight are as follows: Henry Rose, John Koehler, Adolph Lotz, George Schlapp, Robert Scholtz, David Sequin, August Soechting and Frank H. Westermann. West Point added two to the number in the persons of Anton Heinricks and William Stockmann.

The organization of a company was commenced at Fort Madison, under the following volunteer agreement:

" We, the undersigned, able-bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, do hereby volunteer our services to Gov. Kirkwood, and obligate ourselves to be in readiness to march in defense of our country as occasion may require, subject only to such regulations as may hereafter be enacted by the Government for the regulation of volunteers.

Mat. Ashby,	William Harrison,	Demoine Wilson.
George W. Walker,	Charles E. Staub,	Edmond Smith,
J. Durfey,	Frank M. Smith,	E. F. Cowles,
W. C. Hersburger,	William Smith,	S. M. Wellever,
J. D. Huff,	J. S. Mason,	Thomas Pumroy,
W. H. Woodcock,	W. W. Stevens,	F. Buthe,
J. D. Corielle,	W. Buckholtz,	A. D. Root,
Jasper Schmelzle,	Jefferson Scott,	John Walgamuth,
W. B. Phyllips,	J. B. Morrison,	W. H. Davis,
Charles E. Gibbs,	W. G. Ray,	W. W. Morrison.
W. H. McKee,	Charles Webster,	J. H. Lowery.

On the night of the 27th of April, the people of Fort Madison again met in council, Judge Edward Johnstone was called to the chair, and W. G. Ray was appointed Secretary. Extracts were read from the great war speech of Stephen A. Douglas, and also the letter of Archbishop Hughes to the great war-meeting in New York, which elicited great applause.

On motion of F. Hesser, a committee of five was appointed to raise relief funds for the families of volunteers. The committee consisted of Edward Johnstone, A. T. Shaw, R. A. Russell, F. Hesser and Charles Brewster.

W. H. Davis, W. W. Stevens and George W. Walker, were appointed a committee to raise additional volunteers; and on motion of Dr. Shaw, a committee of five, consisting of Peter Miller, Dr. Claypole, Charles Doerr, John W. Winterbotham and R. McFarland, was appointed to raise funds to defray the expenses of the volunteers prior to their being accepted by the Governor of the State.

On motion of Dr. Claypole, a committee of one from each Ward was appointed to wait on the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of Fort Madison to request an appropriation in aid of the families of volunteers, who were mus-

tered into the service. This committee consisted of Dr. Whinnery, First Ward; B. Hugel, Second Ward; F. Hesser, Third Ward; and John Wilson, Fourth Ward.

Dr. Claypole, J. A. Nunn, R. A. Russell, Peter Miller, S. Winterbotham, Dr. Whinnery, J. P. Harper, I. R. Atlee, J. W. Winterbotham, J. C. Atlee, and almost every other housekeeper present, offered to open up their houses to one or more volunteers until they were accepted.

Enthusiastic Union speeches were made by Messrs. Casey, Winterbotham, Shaw, Claypole, Hesser, Davis, and others. The ladies present sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and after three rousing cheers for the Union, the meeting adjourned until the next Thursday evening.

At a meeting of the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, on the 15th of May, at which were present Mayor Giligan and Aldermen McHenry, Dinsmore, Bricker, Bendlage, Kiel, Shulte and Herminghausen, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1. That the sum of \$2,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of furnishing, taking care of and supplying the wants of the volunteers who have lately enlisted from this place, and tendered their services to the Executive of this State for the purpose of defending our Government, and that said sum or any part thereof be used and disbursed by F. Hesser, C. Brewster, H. Cattermole, H. M. Salmon and B. Hugel, on the part of the town, and the Mayor, Aldermen Kiel and McHenry, on the part of the Board of Aldermen, of this city; and it is understood that the favoring application is to apply to all and every necessary expense, whether credited or to be credited, that has been, or may be, for the welfare of the aforesaid volunteers or their families until otherwise provided.

2. That the Mayor is hereby authorized and instructed to issue in such amounts as said committee shall find most convenient, the above \$2,000 in corporation cash notes, bearing ten per cent interest, due in one year from date, but redeemable at any time sooner, at the will of the Board, and receivable for all cash corporation taxes.

3. That the above notes shall be known as "Fort Madison War Notes."

P. GILIGAN, *Mayor.*

Attest: G. H. ALBRIGHT, *Clerk.*

And so the good work went on. While one part of the people were offering to sacrifice their lives in defense of the Government, the other part were making provisions to secure the families of such as volunteered, against want in the absence of their natural protectors.

The first company organized in Fort Madison took the name of the Johnstone Rifles, in honor of Hon. Edward Johnstone. It was officered as follows: Captain, J. C. Harper; First Lieutenant, J. W. Sample; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Stevens; Orderly Sergeant, G. W. Walker.

But the enlistment of volunteers did not rest with the completion of the organization of this company. It continued as long as men were needed, and until almost every able-bodied man was numbered among the fighting boys in blue.

The people in other parts of the county were equally active in the cause of the Union, and war-meetings were held in almost every schoolhouse in the county.

On the evening of Saturday, the 27th of April, the people of West Point and vicinity met together for the purpose of consultation, and to determine how they could best render service to the imperiled cause of the country. John G. Hardy acted as Chairman, and J. P. Peters and M. E. McKibben served as Secretaries. A. J. Fridley, Gen. Hollman, A. G. Leech, W. B. Stewart and John Codner, were appointed a committee to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of that community on the condition of the country. The meeting then adjourned until the next Wednesday evening.

The resolutions reported by the committee were in full sympathy with the resolutions adopted at the Fort Madison meeting, and already quoted.

In Marion Township, the people were wide awake and full of patriotic ardor. The first war-meeting in that township was held at Wilcox's Schoolhouse, and was attended by every man that could get there. Edward Courtright presided, and S. F. Dunlap acted as Secretary. The following spirited and patriotic resolutions were adopted:

1. That the seceding States are not in any way justifiable in the course they have taken, and that we, as legal citizens of the Federal Government, will not countenance their proceedings, either by lending them aid, comfort or sympathy with their course.

2. That we will sustain the Federal Government in carrying out the Constitution and upholding the laws of the land.

3. That it is the duty of every man to support the present administration, either by aid or sympathy, irrespective of party, so long as it proceeds *constitutionally*.

4. That those who openly or secretly advocate the cause of the seceding States are dangerous to the neighborhood in which they live.

5. That we, as neighbors, desire to live in peace, one with another, and for the furtherance of this object we will drop *party ties*, and say nothing calculated to embitter one against another.

6. That under the circumstances we deem it advisable to raise a company for home protection.

7. That we will know each other no longer as Democrats and Republicans, but as lovers of liberty and supporters of the Constitution of the United States, as framed by our forefathers.

Saturday, April 27, a rousing war-meeting was held at Montrose, at which spirited resolutions were adopted.

The same day an enthusiastic meeting was held in Cedar Township, at which Joseph Bayles presided as Chairman, and H. J. Childs acted as Secretary. Two companies were started—a company of infantry and a company of cavalry. Fifty-four names were signed to the horse-company muster-roll, and fifty to the infantry.

AT KEOKUK.

The first war-meeting at Keokuk was held at Verandah Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 17. An immense audience was present. J. M. Hiatt was called to preside. Col. William Leighton and Henry Newton were chosen as Vice Presidents, and T. I. McKenny acted as Secretary. C. E. Moss stated the object of the meeting, after which Samuel F. Miller, Esq., now of the Supreme Bench of the United States, was called to the front. He said: "The time for talking has passed. The time for action has come. Rebellion is organized, and the existence of our Government is threatened." When Mr. Miller asked the question, "Will we sustain our Government, or will we sustain the rebellion?" the response was deafening.

Mr. Jefford was called out. He said he was, and always had been, a Democrat, but now he knew no party but his country and his Government.

Gen. H. T. Reid, S. T. Marshall, Col. Torrence and Col. Leighton addressed the meeting.

Monroe Reid said the Southerners were like the prairie bull that attacked the rushing locomotive and was knocked into smithereens. "Their desperation may be awful, but d—n their discretion." A voice, "That's good *Monroe* doctrine," upon which the cheering was tremendous. Mr. Reid concluded by inviting all who wished to fight for their country, to meet him and Capt. McHenry at Military Hall, on the next Thursday evening.

The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Constitution, the perpetuity of the Union, and the "Stars and Stripes."

Previous to this meeting, the organization of several companies had been commenced with the purpose of offering their services to the Government.



John South

The "German Jaegers," under Capt. Barnisconi, had headquarters at Rice's Hall, at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. The Keokuk Artillery Company established themselves over Miller's store, on Main street, between Seventh and Eighth. The old "Keokuk Guards" were re-organized under the name of the Union Guards, at a meeting held at their hall on the evening of April 18. Thirty members enrolled their names at this meeting, and their services were at once tendered to the Government.

A recruiting office was also opened in Belknap's building, on Fourth street, between Main and Blondeau.

The Union Guards completed their organization by the election of the following officers: Captain, R. H. Huston; First Lieutenant, T. I. McHenry; Second Lieutenant, S. M. Archer; Third Lieutenant, J. M. Reid; First Sergeant, J. L. Davis; Second, Daniel Teesdale; Third, Webster Ballinger; Fourth, John Mackley; Fifth, J. C. Wickersham; Ensign, Thomas Flood; First Corporal, Samuel P. Curtis; Second, John Finnerty; Third, Ralph R. Teller; Fourth, John Tauger.

Iowa's quota under the first call was one regiment. The German Jaegers becoming dissatisfied with Capt. Barnisconi, disbanded, and twenty-one of the members of his company went to Burlington and joined Capt. Mathias' company, which had been accepted. As these brave Germans were Keokuk's first contribution to the service, their names are here given, together with those who accompanied them from other parts of the county:

George Shaefer,	Jacob Koppenhofer,	Andre Nogle,
Ernest Becker,	Henry C. Kummer,	Adolph Rinker,
William Buss,	Philip Lang,	Fridolin Rommel,
Ferdinand Fahr,	Frederick Leonhart,	Ernst Rotteck,
Philip Grumschlag,	Conrad Limburg,	John Ruckert,
John U. Klay,	Charles F. Limle,	Henry Schaeiling,
Charles Knapp,	Robert Mertz,	Charles Schulz.

In the formation of the regiment (First Iowa), this company was designated as "Company D."

John Brothers, of Charleston Township; G. J. Buckingham and Thomas J. Zollars, of Keokuk, went to Mount Pleasant and enlisted in a company that was being raised there, and which became Company F of the First Regiment.

Henry A. Field, Henry A. Hills, Thomas H. Hart, James A. Shedd, Jr., of Denmark, enlisted at Burlington, and were members of Company E.

Tuesday evening, April 23, the Keokuk Artillery and Governor's Guards re-organized and tendered their services to the Governor. W. H. Appler, Captain; James Cox, First Lieutenant; J. H. Holmes, Second Lieutenant.

Monday evening, April 22, a meeting was held at the old Athenæum, on Second street, to provide aid for the families of volunteers. Henry Strong was chosen to preside, and George W. McCrary (now Secretary of War) and E. Jaegers acted as Secretaries. A committee, consisting of twenty persons, was appointed to solicit subscriptions. The committee was made up of the following-named gentlemen: Gen. A. Bridgman, Col. William Patterson, B. B. Hinman, W. S. McGavic, W. N. Sturgis, E. Jaeger, John Hurst, John Fanning, William Timberman, B. S. Merriam, Smith Hamill, W. W. Belknap, William Leighton, I. H. Sullivan, William F. Thompson, all of Keokuk; F. Ballinger, Sandusky; O. Reeves, Montrose; John Schooley, Summitville; N. D. Prouty, Buena Vista; G. W. Browning, Charleston.

A company of Home Guards was organized April 26, with 103 members. J. C. Parrott, Captain; William Leighton, First Lieutenant; W. F. Thompson, Second Lieutenant; A. S. Tyler, Orderly Sergeant.

Keokuk was designated as the place of rendezvous for the First Iowa, but it was not until the 10th of May that all the companies arrived.

The first companies to arrive at the rendezvous were the Davenport and two Dubuque companies. They came by the steamer "Hawk-Eye State," arriving May 7. The next day, two companies arrived from Muscatine and two from Burlington. The Burlington companies were quartered in the building now occupied by D. G. Lowry's news depot. On the 10th, the Iowa City, Cedar Rapids and Mount Pleasant companies arrived, and were provided with quarters wherever shelter was to be found. For three weeks, the regiment was distributed around, quartered in buildings in different parts of the city. At the end of that time, tents and camp equipage arrived, and Camp Ellsworth was established, which was the first military camp in the State.

A second call for volunteers was issued on the 4th day of May, 1861, and the Second and Third Regiments of Iowa Infantry were organized. Capt. Huston's Keokuk company, the Union Guards, were assigned to the Second Regiment.

On the 25th of May, the citizens of Keokuk arranged a grand picnic for the soldiers then in Camp Ellsworth. The arrangements were commenced and completed without regard to expense. The "tables" were lavishly supplied, and heartily enjoyed by the First Regiment, four companies of the Second and thousands of citizens. Speeches, music, etc., enlivened the occasion.

The first three Iowa regiments were still at Keokuk when the death of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas occurred, and took part in the funeral obsequies that were observed on Tuesday, the 11th day of June.

The sick from the First, Second and Third Regiments were cared for at the Medical College Hospital, then under the management of Dr. D. L. McGugin, father-in-law of Dr. J. C. Hughes. Their situation was made as comfortable as possible by the ladies of Keokuk, who visited them daily, carrying to them delicacies of every description, flowers, books, etc.

On the 17th of July, a meeting was held at the Court House to provide for a committee of safety. A committee of five were appointed from each ward and three from the country—twenty-three in all. Resolutions were adopted instructing the City Council to appropriate funds necessary to provide for the protection of citizens and property.

The pen could be employed for months in telling of the patriotic uprising of the people, of war-meetings, of the formation of companies and regiments, and of the deeds of valor and heroism of the boys in blue from Lee County. There is material here for volumes upon volumes, and it would be a pleasing task to collect and arrange it; but no words the writer's pen could employ would add a single laurel to their brave and heroic deeds. Actions speak louder than words, and their actions have spoken—are recorded in pages written in blood. The people of no county in any of the States of the freedom and the Union loving North made a better record during the dark and trying times of the great and final struggle between freedom and slavery, patriotism and treason, than the people of Lee. Monuments may crumble, cities may fall into decay, the tooth of time leave its impress on all the works of man, but the memory of the gallant deeds of the army of the Union in the war of the great rebellion, in which the sons of this county bore so conspicuous a part, will live in the minds of men so long as time and civilized governments endure.

Not alone were the people patriotic in their offerings of men, but they were liberal in their offerings of money, as well. Money was counted out by hundreds and thousands of dollars. Whenever money was needed, whether for

fitting volunteers for the field of duty or for the support of their families, it was given liberally, freely. The amount thus contributed, if it were possible to ascertain the grand total, would be almost incomprehensible. Thousands of dollars were given of which no account was kept. When money was needed, it was given on the spot. No one stopped to inquire why or wherefore, or how much. All that was needed was to know that it was for an imperiled country.

It has been stated already how willingly and liberally the authorities of Fort Madison came to the relief of soldiers' families, and how willingly the people of the municipality paid their share of the taxes necessary to meet the day of payment. So with the county authorities; they were not backward, nor was there any grumbling about high taxes.

Monday, August 18, 1862, the Board of County Supervisors being in session, Hon. Samuel Boyles, appointed for the purpose at a war-meeting held on the 14th of that month, presented the following paper for the consideration of the Board, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Government of the United States has made two recent calls for 300,000 men each, to aid in the suppression of the present rebellion, to be raised by draft, if not volunteered; and whereas, it is desirable to avoid the odium of a draft, which might be regarded an impeachment of the patriotism of the county, and believing that ample bounties should be provided for the volunteer soldiers, and that it is right that the property of the county should bear all charges of this character, and that those who stay at home should be willing to be taxed in order that a reasonable bounty may be given to the patriotic men who so nobly came forward and volunteered to fight the battles and sustain the glorious flag of our country; and that by giving a bounty of \$75 to each married man, and \$50 to each single man volunteering, it is not buying men, as some questionably loyal men call it, but, on the contrary, it is but in part doing justice to those noble volunteers who have thrown themselves in the breach to save this once happy country, therefore resolved,

1. That the County of Lee will pay to each married man who volunteers under the two recent calls of the Government \$75, and to each single man \$50, after he shall have been sworn in and accepted by the United States mustering officer; and that for the purpose of paying the above bounty, there be a tax of $5\frac{1}{2}$ mills on the dollar levied upon all taxable property of the county, to be called the "County War Tax."

2. That the President of the Board be instructed to issue war notes to the amount of \$38,000, said notes be in amounts of from one to one hundred dollars, to bear interest at the rate of eight per cent per annum, and to become due in nine months from date, and to be receivable in payment of the above tax.

3. That, for the purpose of raising the money in the most expeditious manner possible, we appoint one or more persons in each township, who shall call upon every man therein, and sell said notes for cash, dollar for dollar; and that every man in each township will be expected to buy at least the amount required to pay his tax; and that the said persons so appointed shall on next Saturday (August 23) pay over to the County Treasurer the amounts received from the sale of said notes; and on Monday, the 1st day of September next, they shall again pay over to the Treasurer all money so received; and the collector or collectors of each township shall make a statement of the total amount received in his or their township on the sale of said notes, and also publish the names of all persons who shall refuse to pay at least \$1.

4. That the President of the Board shall issue to each person who has or shall volunteer under the two recent calls, when the person presents to the President of the Board the certificate of the Captain of his company, showing that he has been sworn in and accepted by the mustering officer, an order on the Treasurer for the amount to which he shall be entitled.

5. That all persons who have paid any money to soldiers who have volunteered under the two recent calls of the Government, shall have the same refunded to them in said notes.

On the 1st of September, the Board "*Resolved*, that the bounty due the volunteers from Lee County, under the two recent calls of the Government, should be paid them by the Supervisors; that, for that purpose, each Supervisor should receive from the President of the Board the necessary amount of war-notes, and that the Treasurer of the county should turn over to the different townships, not yet appropriated, all moneys paid to him by those townships on the sale of war-notes."

BOUNTY TO THE GRAY-BEARDS.

June 4, 1863, the Board of County Supervisors being in session, they "Resolved, that President Salmon be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay the volunteers from Lee County in the Thirty-seventh Iowa (or Gray-Beard Regiment) a bounty of \$50 each, upon presentation of their muster into the United States service; such certificate to be issued by the Captain or commanding officer."

Tuesday, December 22, 1863, Messrs. Caffrey, Corey, et al., presented a petition, asking that a county bounty be given to volunteers enlisting, so as to prevent a draft, which elicited a lengthy discussion, when Mr. Werner offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That, as a draft is expected soon to take place in the County of Lee, and believing that the draft can be avoided by the raising of volunteers, and as it is the opinion of this Board that a sufficient number of volunteers can be raised to fill the quota of Lee County, it is hereby declared by this Board that we will encourage volunteering by pledging ourselves that, as members of said Board, we will vote a bounty of \$100 to each volunteer at our next regular session, provided we are so instructed by our constituents.

For the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of their constituents, the Board ordered a special election to be held in each township on Saturday, the 2d day of January, 1864, the ballots to be "For a Volunteer Bounty" and "Against a Volunteer Bounty."

The ayes and nays were called. Ayes, Messrs. Gedney, McCulloch, Werner, Hughes, Salmon, Miles, Wilson, Meek, Schooley and McNamara—10; Nays, Messrs. Brown, Stevenson, Overton, Marshall, Skinner and Stotts—6.

The vote was canvassed by the Board, Thursday, January 7, 1864, when it was found that a majority of votes had been cast against the bounty, and it was ordered that the matter be dismissed.

THE VOLUNTEER SOLDIERY.

Of the volunteer soldiery, what can we say? What words can our pen employ that will do justice to their heroic valor, to their unequalled and unparalleled bravery? Home and home comforts, wives and little ones, fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, were given up for life and danger on the tented field of battle, for exposure, disease and death at the cannon's mouth. They reckoned none of these, but went out with their lives in their hands to meet and conquer the foes of the Union, maintain its supremacy and vindicate its honor and integrity. We can offer no more fitting tribute to their patriotic valor than a full and complete record, so far as it is possible to make it, that will embrace the names, the terms of enlistment, the battles in which they engaged, and all the minutiae of their soldier lives. It will be a wreath of glory encircling every brow, and a memento which each and every one of them earned in defense of their country.

VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

TAKEN PRINCIPALLY FROM ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORTS.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Adjt.	Adjutant	Inf.	Infantry
Art.	Artillery	I. V. I.	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Bat.	Battle or Battalion	kld.	killed
Col.	Colonel	Lieut.	Lieutenant
Capt.	Captain	Maj.	Major
Corp.	Corporal	Mrs. C.	mustered out
Comay.	Commissionary	prmtd.	promoted
com.	commissioned	prier.	prisoner
cav.	cavalry	Regt.	Regiment
capt'd.	captured	re-e.	re-enlisted
desert.	deserted	res.	resigned
disab.	disabled	Sergt.	Sergeant
died.	discharged	trans.	transferred
e.	enlisted	vet.	veteran
excd.	exchanged	V. R. C.	Veteran Reserve Corps
hon. disd.	honorable discharged	wd.	wounded
inv.	invalid		

FIRST INFANTRY.

[Note.—This regiment was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 25, 1861.]

Company D.

Sergt. Geo. Schaffer, e. April 23, 1861.
 Sergt. Henry Rose, e. April 23, 1861, wd. at Wilson's Creek, Mo.
 Becker, Earnest, e. April 23, 1861.
 Buss, William, e. April 23, 1861.
 Fahr, Ferdinand, e. April 23, 1861.
 Grimschlag, Phillip, e. April 23, 1861.
 Henrichs, Anton, e. April 23, 1861.
 Klay, John M., e. April 23, 1861.
 Kaup, Charles, e. April 23, 1861.
 Kohller, John, e. April 23, 1861.
 Koppenhofer, Jak., e. April 23, 1861.
 Kummer, H. C., e. April 23, 1861.
 Lang, Philip, e. April 23, 1861.
 Leopold, Charles, e. April 23, 1861.
 Limburg, Conrad, e. April 23, 1861.
 Limble, Chas. F., e. April 23, 1861.
 Lotz, Adolphus, e. April 23, 1861.
 Merz, Robert, e. April 23, 1861.
 Nagel, Andre, e. April 23, 1861.
 Rinker, Adolph, e. April 23, 1861.
 Rommel, T., e. April 23, 1861.
 Rotteck, Earnest, e. April 23, 1861.
 Ruokert, John, e. April 23, 1861.
 Schaeiling, Henry, e. April 23, 1861.
 Schlaepf, Geo., e. April 24, 1861.
 Scholtz, Robert, e. April 23, 1861.
 Schulz, Charles, e. April 23, 1861.
 Sequin, David, e. April 23, 1861.
 Soechting, August, e. April 23, 1861.
 Starkman, William, e. April 23, 1861.
 Westerman, F. H., e. April 23, 1861.

Company F.

Bowen, Henry C., resid. May 26, 1865.
 Brothers, John, e. April 23, 1861.
 Buckingham, G. J.
 Zollars, Thos. J.

Company I.

Second Lieut. Hugh Brady, resid. Oct. 13, 1864.
 Thompson, Frye W., e. April 23, 1861.

Company K.

Capt. John K. Teller, com. 1st lieut. Co. C, prmtd. capt. Dec. 6, 1864.

SECOND INFANTRY.

[Note.—The non-veterans of this regiment were mustered out in April, May and June, 1861. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into six companies, known as Second Veteran Infantry, which was made a full regiment by the accession of three companies from Third Veteran Infantry Nov. 8, 1864. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865.]

Col. Samuel R. Curtis, com. May 31, 1861, brig. gen. U. S. Vols. May 17, 1861, maj. gen. March 21, 1862.
 Surg. Wells R. Marsh, com. June 21, 1861.
 Asst. Surg. Elliott Pyle, com. May 8, 1862, surg. 2d Ark. Inf. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Asst. Surg. William H. Turner, com. act. asst. surg. April 30, 1862, term expired, com. asst. surg. Oct. 6, 1862.
 Adjt. Thomas J. McKenney, com. 1st lieut. Co. A May 27, 1861, prmtd. adjt. Sept. 23, 1861, maj. and A. A. D. C. April 17, 1862, brevt. lieut. col., brevt. brig. gen. U. S. Vols. March 13, 1865.

Company A.

Capt. Richard H. Ilston, com. May 27, 1861, resid. Sept. 3, 1862.
 Capt. Joseph L. Davis, e. as 1st sergt. May 4, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, prmtd. capt. Sept. 4, 1862.
 First Lieut. Daniel Tisdale, e. as sergt. May 4, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 4, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Sampson M. Archer, com. May 27, 1861, resid. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Webster Ballinger, e. as sergt. May 4, '61, prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 4, 1862.
 First Sergt. John Mackley, e. May 4, '61, vet. Dec. 24, '63.
 Sergt. Ralph R. Tellier, e. May 4, 1861.
 Sergt. John Taggart, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
 Sergt. Samuel P. Curtis, e. May 4, 1861.
 Sergt. Wm. A. Muser, e. May 4, 1861.
 Corp. Eli Ramsey, e. May 4, 1864, disd. Oct. 28, 1862, for wds. at Ft. Donelson.
 Corp. G. C. Phillips, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
 Corp. Thomas A. Stevenson, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson and disd.
 Corp. Joe A. M. Collins, e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, '63.
 Corp. Thomas J. Parrott, e. May 4, 1861, trans. to Signal Corps March 28, 1864.
 Corp. Wallace E. Marsh, e. May 4, 1861, wd. Corinth.
 Corp. Wm. H. Wilson, e. May 4, 1861, disd. March 16, 1863, disab.
 Corp. Wm. Douglass, e. May 4, 1861.
 Corp. H. A. Seilbirch, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Corinth and died Oct. 11, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel C. Seaton, e. May 4, 1861.
 Musician Erastus Moore, e. Nov. 6, 1861.
 Applegate, Andrew, e. May 4, 1861.

Anderson, Samuel, e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 13, 1862.
 Borzworth, John D., e. May 4, 1861.
 Beede, Horace, e. May 4, 1861.
 Beach, Edgar S., e. May 4, 1861, died Oct. 10, 1862.
 Bird, John W., e. May 4, 1861.
 Cantrill, Geo., e. May 4, 1861, died in hospital at Cairo, Ill.
 Curtis, John, e. May 4, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1862, disb.
 Catlin, Geo. B., e. May 4, 1861.
 Creppé, Wm., e. May 4, 1861.
 Clough, John, e. May 4, 1861, kld. at battle of Corinth.
 Conley, Jon., e. May 4, 1861.
 Clark, William, e. May 4, 1861, kld. battle Shiloh.
 Dickenson, Harmon, e. May 4, 1861.
 Day, John L., e. May 4, 1861, died April 2, 1862, disb.
 Deming, John R., e. May 4, 1861.
 Dew, Chas. C., e. May 4, 1861, died April 2, 1862, disb.
 Evans, Samuel W., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died Aug. 16, 1862, disb.
 Finerty, John, e. May 4, 1861.
 Farr, Seth, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died Oct. 28, 1862.
 Friend, Geo. W., e. May 4, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
 Feehan, Thomas, e. May 4, 1861.
 Gillaspie, Samuel, e. May 4, 1861, died March 24, 1862, disb.
 Griffith, Isaac N., e. May 4, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Grover, W. S., e. G. W., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Charlton Bridge, died Aug. 27, 1861.
 Gilchrist, John J., e. May 4, 1861, trans. to 8th Mo. Vol.
 Goodwin, J. J., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died May 6, 1862, disb.
 Gerr, Wm. A., e. May 4, 1861, died Dec. 2, 1861, disb.
 Hall, Holt, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died Nov. 3, 1862, wds.
 Harper, Wm. H., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, kld. at Corinth.
 Haggard, L. J. P., e. May 4, 1861, died Feb. 2, 1862.
 Higbarn, Richard, e. May 4, 1861, kld. battle Ft. Donelson.
 Holt, Wm., e. May 4, 1861.
 Hutchinson, James, e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 8, 1861, disb.
 Johnson, Albert, e. May 4, 1861, died Dec. 23, 1861, disb.
 Jones, Webber, e. May 4, 1861, died Feb. 7, 1862, disb.
 Jennings, Elmore, e. May 4, 1861, died at Ft. Donelson.
 Kerr, James, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson.
 Koates, Wm., e. May 4, 1861, died June 16, 1862, disb.
 Keever, Henry, e. May 4, 1861.
 Leppel, Jno., e. May 4, 1861, wd. and died at Shiloh.
 Long, John W., e. May 4, 1861.
 Loomas, Geo. H., e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 7, 1861.
 Lightner, John C., e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 7, 1861.
 Mayberry, Wm. H., e. May 4, 1861.
 McKinzie, Nicolas, e. May 4, 1861.
 Mahan, Huffman, e. May 4, 1861.
 Neel, Wm., e. May 4, 1861.
 Nation, Wm. H., e. May 4, 1861, died June 23, 1862.
 Nash, James F., e. May 4, 1861.
 Prouty, Franklin, e. May 4, 1861, kld. battle of Corinth.
 Patten, Jas. M., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died Sept. 17, 1862.
 Quickwell, James, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson, died July 21, 1862.
 Renz, John W., e. May 4, 1861, kld. battle of Corinth.
 Ryan, Jno. C., e. May 4, 1861.
 Rickey, Jos. K., e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 29, 1861.
 Reese, John, e. May 4, 1861, died May 7, 1862, disb.
 Robinson, Wm. H., e. May 4, 1861.
 Ryant, Henry, e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Corinth.
 Sicer, Lewis P., e. May 4, 1861.
 Strauss, Henry, e. May 4, 1861, died July 10, 1863, disb.
 Sayler, Goo. D., e. May 4, 1861, wd. at Donelson.
 Stevens, Ira, e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 12, 1861, disb.
 Seitz, F. B., e. May 4, 1861.
 Stark, Jos. S., e. May 4, 1861.
 Thompson, Geo., e. May 4, 1861.
 Turton, Horace, e. May 4, 1861, died Dec. 23, 1861, disb.
 Underwood, Wm., e. May 4, 1861, died Nov. 13, 1861.
 Vance, Joe W., e. May 4, 1861.
 Voltolires, Victor, e. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Vandeventer, R. T., e. May 4, 1861, died Oct. 7, 1861.
 Vanscocy, Geo., e. May 4, 1861, died Jan. 27, 1862.
 Wilsey, E. B., e. May 4, 1861.
 Woodruff, Jas. T., e. May 4, 1861, died Jan. 2, 1862, disb.
 Wilson, Jas. F., e. May 4, 1861.
 Wright, A. J., e. Nov. 30, 1861, died April 2, 1862, disb.

Company B.

Benneke, Julius, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Bertsch, Jacob, e. April 20, 1861, wd. Fort Donelson.
 Inden, Oliver, e. April 20, 1861.
 Kelley, T. G., e. May 27, 1861.
 Lang, August, e. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Nilson, Jas., e. June 26, 1861, died Oct. 26, 1861.
 Patton, John S., e. April 20, 1861, prmt'd. corp.
 Root, A. D., e. April 20, 1861, died Oct. 19, 1862.
 Semienburg, Nathan, e. April 20, 1861.
 Steinmetz, Adolph, e. April 20, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
 Thornton, Geo. W., e. April 20, 1861.

Company C.

Corp. Edw. Corcoran, e. May 27, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
 Anderson, Chas. F., e. May 24, 1861.
 Cease, James A., e. May 24, 1861.
 Fitzgerald, John, e. May 24, 1861.
 Gordon, Wm. W., e. May 24, 1861, died Aug. 16, 1861.
 Hunter, Jos., e. May 24, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, died June 13, 1862.
 Ryan, Daniel, e. Sept. 18, 1862.
 Swaney, John W., e. Aug. 23, 1862.

Company E.

Bander, Wm., e. May 6, 1861, accidentally kld. by falling from deck of steamer on Mississippi River.
 Eck, Lewis, e. July 21, 1861, died Nov. 16, 1861.
 Stiles, Lu, e. May 6, 1861, died Oct. 24, 1861.

Company F.

Corp. Wm. W. Walker, e. May 1, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.
 McNulty, James, e. May 1, 1861.

Company G.

Corp. Azariah P. Box., e. May 6, 1861, died Oct. 9, 1861.

Company I.

Second Lieut. Wm. W. Stevens, e. as priv. May 5, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. April 1, 1862, resd. Dec. 10, 1862.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Walker, e. May 28, 1861.
 Corp. A. S. Cooley, e. May 5, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
 Broughton, W. W., e. May 5, 1861.
 Johnson, Geo. W., e. May 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Laird, Henry, e. May 5, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Corinth.
 Morrison, Wm. W., e. May 5, 1861, died Sept. 16, 1861.
 Newton, Isaac, e. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Smith, F. M., e. May 5, 1861.
 Schutte, Emile, e. May 5, 1861, died Aug. 27, 1861.
 Van Schock, Samuel, e. Nov. 28, 1861.

SECOND CONSOLIDATED VETERAN INFANTRY.

Surg. Wells R. Marsh, com. June 21, 1861.
 Asst. Surg. Wm. H. Turner, com. Oct. 6, 1862, resd. June 4, 1865.
 Q. M. Jesse C. Wickerham, e. as sergt. May 4, 1861, prmt'd. Q. M. sergt., prmt'd 2d lieut. Co. B Nov. 10, 1864, prmt'd. Q. M. April 2, 1865.

Company B.

First Lieut. John Tangher, e. as 1st sergt. May 4, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. April 5, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Corp. Otto Inden, e. May 27, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863, wd. at Atlanta, died June 8, 1865.
 Corp. John R. Dimond, e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Corp. John Finery, e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Beneka, Julius, e. Sept. 1, 1862.
 Catlin, Geo. B., e. May 4, 1861.
 Dickenson, H. S., e. May 4, 1861, trans. Jan. 27, 1865.
 Hoffman, F., e. Nov. 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Hough, John A., e. Nov. 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Koates, Wm., e. Dec. 24, 1863, vet.
 Kerr, James, e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Lang, August, e. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Long, John W., e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Mahin, Hoffman, e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 McKinzie, Wm., e. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Richardson, Chas., e. Jan. 19, 1864.
 Sailor, Goo. D., e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Wilsey, E. B., e. May 4, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.

Company C.

Corp. Edw. Corcoran, e. April 24, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Cease, Jas. A., e. April 24, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863, capt'd. near Goldsboro, N. C., died June 27, 1865.
 Foley, Wm., e. Nov. 26, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.
 Ryan, Daniel, e. Sept. 18, 1862, capt'd. near Fayetteville, N. C.
 Swaney, John W., e. Aug. 23, 1862.

Company G.

Puterbaugh, D. M., e. Dec. 26, 1863.

Company H.

Boughton, W. W., e. May 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 30, 1863, capt'd. Feb. 23, 1865.
 Van Scyoc, Samuel, e. Nov. 28, 1861.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 21, 1865.]
 Col. John A. McDowell, com. 1861, read. March 12, 1863.
 Surg. Albert T. Shaw, com. Aug. 30, 1861, m. o., term ex., 1864.
 Hosp. S. Jacob R. Paynter, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 F. Maj. Jas. Rodgers, e. Sept. 1, 1861, disb. April 7, 1862.
 C. Musician Richard Maddern, e. Aug. 2, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician S. I. Gates, e. Aug. 2, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician A. Hawkins, e. Aug. 7, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician William Maddern, e. Aug. 2, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1861.
 Musician Samuel M. Titus, e. July 12, 1861.
 Musician Julius C. Wright, e. July 30, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician Morris Peck, e. July 30, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician Edward Pipe, e. Aug. 2, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician Augustus Sante, e. Aug. 5, 1861, m. o. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Musician Geo. W. Titus, e. July 30, 1861, disb. Feb. 15, 1862, disb.

Company B.

Brockway, Lynas, e. July 1, 1861, died Memphis, Tenn.

Company C.

Gummere, C. A., e. Aug. 7, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Kenesaw Mt.

Company D.

Delap, Jos., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Martin, John, vet. Feb. 18, 1864.

Company F.

Corp. John Tobin, e. Aug. 1, '61, kld. at Missionary Ridge.
 Corp. I. N. McClaskey, e. Aug. 9, 1861, wd. near Jackson, Miss., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stewart, A. B., e. July 1, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd., date unknown.

Company H.

Capt. Washington Galland, com. May 16, 1861, capt'd., read. June 20, 1863.
 Capt. George R. Munro, com. 2d lieut. in 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Nov. 21, 1862, prmt'd. capt. June 21, 1863, wd. at Missionary Ridge, m. o. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Capt. James Swan, e. as priv. July 12, 1861, wd. at Dallas, Ga., prmt'd. capt. Dec. 30, 1863.
 First Lieut. Rufus Goodnough, com. May 16, 1861, read. Oct. 13, 1861.
 First Lieut. Edwin F. Alden, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Jan. 2, 1863, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Jan. 22, 1863, m. o. as sergt., term expired Nov. 5, 1864.
 First Lieut. Wm. H. Oviatt, com. March 29, 1865, trans. from Co. A.
 Second Lieut. Orlince C. Snyder, e. as priv. July 15, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Samuel M. Titus, e. July 12, 1861.
 Sergt. A. B. Stevens, e. July 12, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, died near Macon, Ga.
 Sergt. John McLeary, e. July 12, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Sergt. Bobt. G. Sleeter, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. S. W. Camp, e. July 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Corp. Dennis Miles, e. July 12, 1861, died July 31, 1863.

Corp. Michael Bowen, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. H. Watson, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. T. Hafford, e. July 12, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
 Corp. John Watson, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Thomas F. McEvany, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. Spain, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died, date unknown.
 Corp. L. W. Wood, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Fuqua Lyon, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Jesus Carter, e. Aug. 8, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Jas. S. Ortman, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. O. C. Snyder, e. July 15, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Musician Stephen H. Hand, e. July 12, 1861, disb. Aug. 8, 1861.
 Musician Theo. Hand, e. July 12, 1861, disb. Aug. 8, 1861.
 Alies, E. K., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Anderson, Jos. S., e. July 12, 1861.
 Allen, Chas. L., e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Bixley, Aaron, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Barnes, H. C., e. July 12, 1861, prmt'd. Corp., capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Burk, S. P., e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Battly, Jas. C., e. July 12, 1861, disb. March 27, '63, disb.
 Best, Levi A., e. July 12, 1861, died at Jefferson City, Mo.
 Cameron, Hugh, e. July 12, 1861.
 Carroll, John, e. July 12, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Carr, Clayton, e. July 12, 1861, disb. Feb. 28, 1862, disb.
 Church, Wm., e. July 12, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh and paroled.
 Cooney, M. L., e. July 12, 1861, disb. Feb. 19, '62, disb.
 Chapman, Jacob, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.
 Coleman, Wm., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Davis, Jas. W., e. Aug. 2, 1861, disb. July 16, 1864, disb.
 Emmitt, Wm., e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. accidentally Jan. 21, 1865.
 Fox, John, e. July 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Fitz Henry, Daniel, e. July 15, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, wd. at Dallas, Ga.
 Gne, H. K., e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hesse, Chas., e. July 15, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh and paroled.
 Hufford, John W., e. July 15, 1861, wd. Shiloh, died, Ang. 15, 1862.
 Hill, Albert, e. July 15, 1861, disb. Aug. 18, '62, disb.
 Huston, Geo. W., e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died April 5, 1864.
 Jones, Wm., e. July 15, 1861, died Aug. 2, 1862.
 Johnson, Jos. M., e. July 15, 1861.
 Kight, Harvey, e. July 15, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Knuck, George, e. July 15, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.
 Line, Elias, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Lamott, Antone, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Resaca.
 Lawyer, John, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Resaca.
 Lapham, Delos, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Moore, Wm. H., e. July 15, 1861, wd. at Resaca.
 Miller, William, e. July 15, 1861.
 McCord, James, e. July 15, 1861.
 McNeely, Geo. W., e. July 15, 1861.
 McCleary, John, e. July 15, 1861, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Mahan, Patrick, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 O'Donnell, Edw., e. July 15, 1861, disb. Feb. 15, 1862, disb.
 Rogers, John, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1864, wd. Dallas, died at Allatoona.
 Robertson, Peter, e. July 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Shaner, George, e. July 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disb. April 4, 1865.
 Snout, Thomas, e. Aug. 2, 1861.
 Stewart, R. H., e. July 15, 1861.
 Stewart, John, e. Aug. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Tadlock, William, e. July 12, 1861, disb. Aug. 31, 1861, disb.
 Walker, H. L., e. Aug. 6, 1861, died at Tipton, Mo.
 Willson, Geo. W., e. July 12, 1861, died Feb. 18, 1862.

Company K.

Capt. Byron K. Cowles, e. as private July 1, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Sept. 14, 1861, prmt'd. capt. April 7, 1862, read. April 7, 1863.
 Jayne, Timothy, e. July 12, 1861.
 Poole, Joseph, e. July 12, 1861, wd. at Chattanooga.
 COMPANY UNKNOWN.
 Shreck, c. March 29, 1864.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville July 12, 1865.*]

Col. Jas. C. Parrott, com. capt. Co. E Aug. 3, 1861, wd. at Belmont, prmtd. lieut. col. Nov. 22, 1861, wd. at Corinth, com. col. June 13, 1865.
 Surg. Jos. Everingham, com. asst. surg. Aug. 20, 1862, prmtd. surg. Sept. 13, 1863.
 Adj't Daniel F. Bowler, com. 2d lieut. Co. D July 25, 1861, prmtd. adj't. Aug. 31, 1861, wd. and capt'd. at Belmont, read. Aug. 8, 1864.
 Adj't. Wm. W. Sapp, e. as corp. July 12, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt., prmtd. adj't. Oct. 13, 1864.
 Musician Julian D. Coriel, e. July 25, 1861, wd. at bat. Belmont.

Company B.

Mills, Silas E., e. Feb. 3, 1862, kld. at Corinth.
 Strickland, John, e. March 4, 1862.

Company C.

McNeill, Milton, vet. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company D.

Capt. Jas. P. Harper, com. July 25, 1861, wd. at Belmont, lieut. col. 1st Tenn. A. D. Heavy Artillery Sept. 16, 1863.
 Capt. Benj. B. Gale, e. as sergt. July 25, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 31, 1861, wd. at Belmont, prmtd. 1st lieut. July 22, 1863, wd. at Corinth, prmtd. capt. Sept. 16, 1863, wd. accidentally May 27, 1864, read. Aug. 3, '64.
 Capt. Jas. B. Morrison, e. as sergt. July 25, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 22, 1862, wd. at Corinth, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 11, 1863, prmtd. capt. Aug. 4, 1864, m. o. as 1st lieut. Sept. 17, 1864, term expired.
 Capt. Jas. D. Hamilton, e. as corp. July 25, 1861, wd. at Corinth and Lay's Ferry, Ga., prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1864, prmtd. capt. Sept. 18, 1864.
 First Lieut. Jas. B. Sample, com. July 25, 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson, capt. U. S. V. June 30, 1862.
 Sergt. Samuel J. Atlier, e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Belmont. Sergt. Chas. Webster, e. July 25, 1861, capt'd. at Belmont, died at Macon, Ga.
 Sergt. Wm. G. Ray, e. July 25, 1861.
 Sergt. Benj. Thomas, e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, kld. near Atlanta.
 Corp. John Walgamouth, e. July 25, 1861, wd., died. April 2, 1862.
 Corp. Jones B. Bonney, e. July 25, 1861, died. Nov. 27, '61.
 Corp. Geo. M. Martin, e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Corp. Jas. Durfee, e. July 25, 1861.
 Corp. Geo. T. Clappode, e. July 25, 1861.
 Corp. Luther McNeill, e. Nov. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Corp. O. T. Vale, e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Musician I. C. Fortney, e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Corinth, trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 11, 1863.

Musician E. F. Cowles, e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, '63.
 Bonnell, S., e. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Brown, Chas., e. July 25, 1861, capt'd. at Belmont, died. March 16, 1863.
 Blanchard, Wm. F., e. July 25, 1861, disd. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Berry, Wm., e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga.
 Cunningham, Thos., e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Cullen, C. B., e. Feb. 26, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 26, '63.
 Denny, Jas., e. Feb. 24, 1864, wd. Lay's Ferry, Ga., trans. to V. R. C.
 Elitzer, Conrad, July 25, 1861, wd. at Corinth Oct., 1862.
 Fye, John W., e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Griffith, Wm. P., e. July 25, 1861.
 Gross, Nicholas, e. July 23, 1861, wd. at Belmont, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Heiser, John, e. Jan. 23, 1864, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga.
 Huff, John D., e. July 23, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Heiser, Philip, e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Ingersoll, E. D., e. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Ingerson, Hiram, e. Jan. 20, 1864.
 Johnston, Oliver, e. July 21, 1861, died at Fort Holt, Ky.
 Jotter, Chris, e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Knight, J., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. and died May 16, 1864.
 Knight, J., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Kreiger, Alex., e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Lewis, Chas., e. July 23, 1861, disd. June 28, 1862.
 Logan, John, e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Lutz, John, e. Aug. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Logan, Amos, e. Feb. 9, 1864.
 McNeill, Milton, e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Belmont, died at Keokuk.

McVey, V. C., e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Montgomery, J. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 McNeill, Alvin, e. July 25, 1861, disd. Dec. 7, 1861.
 McVey, W. T., e. Jan. 30, 1864.
 Miller, Jas., e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Belmont.
 Malcolm, F., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Phillips, Wm. B., e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Corinth and is August, 1863.
 Pickard, John D., e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 27, 1863.
 Pickard, H. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. May 6, 1862.
 Pickard, H. W., e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Pickard, Wm. E., e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Belmont, died at Columbus, Ky.
 Quarterman, Wm. H., e. July 25, 1861.
 Rimer, Jacob, e. March 13, 1864.
 Racey, Jas. M., e. July 25, 1861, died April 1, 1862, disb.
 Redding, F. M., e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson and Shiloh, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Rollert, Geo., e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, wd. at Dallas, Ga.
 Rogers, Henry, e. July 25, 1861, capt'd. at Belmont, wd. at Corinth.
 Seguin, Wm., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Scott, Jefferson, e. July 25, 1861, disd. July 13, '62, disb.
 Schmitzle, John J., e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Belmont, disd. April 12, 1862.
 Steele, H. C., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Schiller, John, e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Belmont, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Somerville, Andrew, e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Strine, Christian, e. July 25, 1861, disd. Oct. 11, '61, disb.
 Votaw, Mahlon, e. July 25, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Wilson, D. L., e. July 25, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Wood, Chas. L., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Walbert, Henry, e. July 25, 1861, wd. at Corinth, trans. to 67th Bat. Inv. Corps.
 Young, James, e. July 25, 1861, kld. at Corinth.

Company E.

Capt. Curtis F. Conn, com. 1st lieut. Aug. 3, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 22, 1861, wd. Corinth, read. Aug. 31, 1861.
 Capt. John McCormick, e. as sergt. July 28, 1861, wd. Belmont, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 22, 1862, prmtd. capt. Aug. 4, 1864.
 First Lieut. James L. Bass, e. as 1st sergt. July 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 22, 1861, read. Aug. 3, 1864.
 First Lieut. John Knight, e. as private July 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 4, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Andrew J. McFord, com. Aug. 3, 1861, read. March 21, 1862 e. as private Jan. 4, 1864.
 Sergt. Nathaniel Reed, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Corinth, trans. to Tenn. Heavy Artillery Jan. 22, 1864.
 Sergt. T. J. Pollard, e. July 28, 1861.
 Sergt. H. H. Wilson, e. July 28, 1861.
 Sergt. Chas. O. Blenner, e. July 12, 1861, disd. Nov. 4, 1861, disb.
 Sergt. Clayton Hart, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Corinth, vet. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Corp. Geo. E. Humphrey, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Corinth.
 Corp. Wm. H. Vansant, e. July 12, 1861, capt'd. Belmont, died Nov. 29, 1862, disb.
 Corp. Geo. W. Riggs, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Belmont, died of wds. at Mount City, Ill.
 Corp. Morrison Zuber, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Thos. W. Taylor, e. July 12, 1861, capt'd. Belmont, died Tuscaloosa, Ala., while prior.
 Musician Harmon Birdsall, e. July 25, 1861, died Pittsburg, Tenn., May 10, 1862.
 Allison, Abner, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Belmont.
 Birne, Isaac, e. Aug. 29, 1861, kld. Shiloh.
 Burnap, P. D., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Brown, William H., e. July 23, 1861, died Ft. Holt, Ky.
 Babcock, H. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Chandler, J., e. July 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 22, 1862, disb.
 Corder, T. S., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Chilueworth, Jas., e. July 23, 1861.
 Dedman, Wm. H., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Duncan, D. W., e. July 12, 1861.
 Danford, F., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Dove, Wm. C., e. Feb. 3, 1864, wd. Lay's Ferry, Ga.
 Finley, John, e. July 12, 1861, died April 28, 1862.
 Fannin, M. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864, wd. near Dallas, Ga.
 Finley, John, e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Godard, Jas., e. Feb. 21, 1864, wd. Dallas, Ga.
 Hayden, Geo. B., e. July 12, 1861.
 Hayden, F. M., e. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Harmon, Birdsall, e. July 12, 1861, died Monterey, Tenn., May 10, 1862.
 Harmon, William, e. March 1, 1862.

Hicks, John W., e. July 28, 1861, died Mound City Hospital Oct. 17, 1861.

Hart, A. P., e. March 5, 1864.

Haukison, Alex., e. July 28, 1861, kld. Belmont.

Heinsey, Peter A., e. Feb. 28, 1862, vet. Feb. 18, 1864.

Johnson, John E., e. July 12, 1861, died Bird's Point, Mo.

Jones, John W., e. July 28, 1861, wd. Belmont.

Lewly, John, e. July 12, 1861, died Dec. 28, 1861.

McDonald, A. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

McDonough, H. W., e. Dec. 19, 1861, died Jan. 22, 1862.

McGoy, Chas., e. Feb. 18, 1864, wd. Atlanta.

Miles, Peter, e. July 28, 1861, wd. Corinth.

Magie, Jas., e. Feb. 24, 1864, wd. Lay's Ferry, Ga.

Morgan, John, e. July 28, 1861, died, and died Nov. 26, 1861.

McCormick, J. W., e. Feb. 23, 1864.

O'Brenness, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Purcell, Thomas, e. July 12, 1861.

Perrigo, T. S., e. Jan. 21, 1864.

Poicer, Stephen, e. July 12, 1861.

Perredge, Wm. H., e. July 12, 1861.

Pollack, N. W., e. Feb. 17, 1862, died April 28, 1862.

Pipkin, Henry, e. July 28, 1861, kld. at battle of Belmont.

Rose, Israel, e. Jan. 23, 1864.

Russell, H. H., e. Dec. 5, 1863.

Rose, Homer, e. Aug. 13, 1861, died June 8, 1862, disab.

Rickey, Henry, e. July 28, 1861, wd., died Sept. 6, 1864.

Rollins, John, e. March 8, 1862, died July 26, 1862.

Sholte, Albert, e. July 28, 1861, died Sept. 26, 1862, disab.

Stewart, Geo. T., e. Jan. 20, 1864.

Spratt, Jas., e. July 12, 1861, died April 2, 1862, disab.

Selby, Jos., e. July 12, 1861.

Searage, H. H., e. July 12, 1861.

Sherman, Chas. S., e. July 12, 1861, shot at Corinth.

Shepherd, Wm., e. Aug. 23, 1861, died Sept. 8, 1861, disab.

Sheppard, Theo., e. July 12, 1861, kld. at Belmont.

Stockwell, Carl, e. July 28, 1861.

Taylor, W. D., e. Jan. 21, 1864, died at Marietta, Ga.

Taylor, F., e. July 12, 1861.

Vandalia, A. B., e. Aug. 23, 1861, died July 26, 1862.

Williford, Thomas, e. July 12, 1861, died Nov. 4, 1861, over age.

White, Edw., e. July 28, 1861, died in Lee Co., Iowa.

White, W. G., e. July 28, 1861, died April 28, 1862.

Waters, R. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Woodruff, Jas. T., e. Jan. 28, 1864.

Weyrick, John W., Jan. 25, 1864, wd. at Lay's Ferry, Ga., died July 25, 1864.

Wolfenberger, C. B., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Wareheim, D., e. Feb. 22, 1864, kld. Aug. 4, 1864.

Company F.

Doolittle, Edw. R., e. 1861, wd. at Corinth.

Dunn, Thomas, e. 1861, capt'd. at Belmont, died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 25, 1862.

Devereaux, Patrick, e. 1861, wd. at Ft. Donelson.

Company H.

Capt. Allen D. Cameron, prmt'd. sergt. maj., then adj't. Aug. 9, 1864, prmt'd. capt. Aug. 6, 1864.

Company I.

North, Livingston, e. Aug. 22, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, wd. at Lay's Ferry, died, date unknown.

Company K.

White, Chas. D., e. March 27, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Allen, Hugh C., e. Feb. 21, 1864.

Babcock, H. W., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Danford, J., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Malcom, Frank, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

McLeod, A. J., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

[Note.—*This regiment, except veterans and recruits, was mustered out at Davenport November 15, 1861; veterans and recruits were consolidated into Residuary Battalion 14th Infantry, which was mustered out at Davenport August 8, 1865.*]

Company D.

Capt. John S. Avey, e. as 1st sergt. Sept. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 25, 1862, missing at Shiloh, prmt'd. capt. Jan. 1, 1863.

Sergt. Thos. H. Childs, e. Sept. 28, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, trans. for prmt'd. col. regt. Aug. 18, 1862.

Atkinson, Felix, e. Sept. 28, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Christian, Augustus, e. Sept. 28, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Creel, William, e. Oct. 7, 1861.

Deo, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Deo, Cyrus, e. Sept. 28, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Dufsey, Nelson P., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died Sept. 6, 1862.

Deniver, James, e. Oct. 4, 1861, died Keokuk.

Ede, Peter, e. Oct. 4, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh.

Graham, Henry, e. Oct. 4, 1861.

Houser, D. L., e. Sept. 28, 1861.

Heald, Nathan, e. Oct. 12, 1861, died June 9, 1862.

Keefer, John A., e. Oct. 12, 1861, capt'd. Pleasant Hill, La.

Loomis, A. J., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died July 10, 1862.

McCullough, John, e. Oct. 4, 1861, died Aug. 2, 1862, disab.

Morte, Agustus, e. Sept. 28, 1861.

Taylor, P. B., e. Feb. 4, 1863, wd. Pleasant Hill, La.

Thomas, John H., e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Winters, Geo. H., e. Sept. 28, 1861, died Oct. 16, 1862.

Spurrier, Thos., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Company I.

Campbell, John, e. Oct. 5, 1861, capt'd. Shiloh, vet. Deo. 1, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Downes, T., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Hixon, James, e. Dec. 8, 1863.

RESIDUARY BATTALION, FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company B.

First. Lieut. Thos. B. Beach, com. Nov. 19, 1864.

Corp. Evan J. Dobbins, e. Sept. 22, 1862.

Downs, Theophilus, Jan. 5, 1864.

Miller, Jackson, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Taylor, P. B., e. Feb. 4, 1863.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865.*]

Cpl. Hugh T. Reed, com. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, brig. gen. March 13, 1863.

Cpl. Wm. W. Knappe, com. maj. Nov. 7, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, prmt'd. lieut. col. Aug. 1, 1862, prmt'd. col. April 22, 1863, brig. gen. July 30, 1864, brevet maj. gen. U. S. V. March 13, 1865.

Surg. Wm. H. Burnham, com. Nov. 2, 1861, not mustered Hospital Steward Henry T. Folgar, e. Nov. 15, 1861, died Feb. 20, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. Roger B. Kellogg, e. as private Feb. 3, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Sept. 14, 1862, prmt'd. 1st. Ist. Nov. 28, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Dec. 22, 1864, wd. on skirmish line, died at Pocotaligo, S. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

Second Lieut. Wm. C. Herschberger, e. as private Jan. 23, 1862, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Jan. 4, 1865.

Sergt. Geo. W. Walker, e. May 25, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. U. S. A. Feb. 3, 1862.

Corp. Wm. E. Elsroad, e. Jan. 15, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died Jan. 31, 1863.

Burke, David W., e. Nov. 16, 1861, trans. to 17th regt.

Finley, Wm. B., e. Nov. 10, 1861, disd.

Hughes, A. J., e. Nov. 16, 1861, dist. May 19, 1862, disab.

Payne, Henry, e. Nov. 10, 1861, dist. Feb. 12, 1862.

Reid, Daniel, e. Nov. 16, 1861.

Rhynsburger, D., e. Oct. 18, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died April 3, 1863.

Diller, John, e. Feb. 12, 1862, dist. July 31, 1862.

Draper, Wm., e. Feb. 12, 1862, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Foley, Patrick, e. Jan. 2, 1862, died March 9, 1862.

Gilt, Charles.

Hart, James, —, dist. Jan. 6, 1863, disab.

Heimlick, David, —, wd. at Shiloh, died June 13, '62.

Morgan, Nathan, e. Jan. 30, 1862, disd.

Moon, John D., —, wd. at Shiloh, died Oct. 17, 1862, disab.

Norton, Patrick, —, vet. Feb. 20, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Newberry, Amos.

Palmer, H. A., ——, kld. at Shiloh.

Reed, Daniel, e. Nov. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sims, John B., e. Jan. 31, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died Dec. 17, 1862.

Smith, John, e. Feb. 19, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died Aug. 9, 1862.

Smith, James, e. Jan. 22, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Thompson, Wm. H., e. March 5, 1862.

Stant, Chas. E., e. Jan. 26, 1862, trans. to 17th Inf.

Company B.

First Lieut. John C. Brash, e. as corp. Oct. 18, 1861, prmtd. 1st Heut. Feb. 2, 1862, resd. July 13, 1864.

Fett, John, e. Nov. 6, 1861.

Klay, John, e. Nov. 9, 1861, from Co.'D, 1st Inf.

Oakley, John S., e. March 1, 1862, died Nov. 23, 1862.

Poiser John P., e. Feb. 18, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died Oct. 27, 1862.

Company C.

Capt. Edgar T. Miller, com. 2d Heut. Co. I April 7, 1862, prmtd. 1st Heut. July 4, 1862, prmtd. capt. this Co. Nov. 28, 1862, m. o. term expired, May 31, 1865.

Keasling, Geo., e. March 21, 1864.

Woolkit, John F., Jan. 8, 1862, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.

Company D.

Angell, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died June 3, 1863.

Devolt, Burnett, e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 31, 1863.

Goodman, Jacob, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died June 17, 1862, disab.

McDowell, Wm., e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Trump, Geo., e. March 22, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Weaver, John, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Company E.

Capt. Richard W. Hutchcraft, com. Dec. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, resd. July 8, 1862.

Second Lieut. Don Carlos Hicks, e. as corp. Oct. 21, 1861, prmtd. 2d Heut. Oct. 26, 1864.

Sergt. Perry A. Enslow, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died July 26, '62.

Corp. John J. Wilson, e. Dec. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. Wm. Clark, e. Oct. 21, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.

Corp. Melvin Sweet, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Oct. 3, 1862, wd. at Shiloh.

Corp. Solomon Holcomb, e. Oct. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Corp. J. W. Fouts, e. Dec. 28, 1861, kld. at Shiloh.

Addington, W. G., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died July 16, '62, disab.

Arnold, Wm. M., e. Dec. 24, 1862, trans. for promn. asst. surg., 1st Miss. Inf. Nov. 14, 1863.

Buck, Wm. G., e. Dec. 14, 1861, trans. to 17th regt.

Bowen, John, e. Aug. 31, 1862, wd. near Atlanta.

Coover, David, e. Dec. 2, 1861, drowned in Des Moines River.

Clark, Robert, e. Aug. 27, 1862.

Carver, Wm. D., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Sept. 12, 1862.

Crawford, Benj., e. Sept. 8, 1862.

Chandler, E. D., e. Nov. 4, 1861.

Chapman, S., e. Sept. 8, 1862.

Dufar, Chas., e. Nov. 8, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Aug. 16, 1862, disab.

Elmore, Howard, e. Oct. 21, 1861, vet. Dec. 6, 1863, wd. near Atlanta.

Gillham, James, e. Nov. 18, 1861.

Grove, Silas, e. Jan. 13, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 14, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Helwick, John H., e. Sept. 8, 1862.

Herdman, Robt., e. Dec. 2, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and died.

Henderson, Jas. J., e. Feb. 4, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Inakeep, John, e. Dec. 2, 1861, trans. to 17th regt.

McCray, Wm. M., e. Aug. 1862.

Moore, Geo., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Oct. 17, 1862.

Miller, Wm., e. Jan. 13, 1862, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.

Nothershad, John L., e. Nov. 16, 1861.

Orrin, Christ., e. Jan. 13, 1862, vet. kld. near Atlanta.

Orm, Robt. e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Orm, J. F., e. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Atlanta.

Pierce, John W., e. Oct. 21, 1861, wd. at Corinth.

Peterson, Wm., e. Oct. 21, 1861, wd. at Corinth, died Oct. 17, 1862.

Taylor, D. S., e. Oct. 21, 1861.

Wilson, Robt., e. Dec. 6, 1861, wd. near Atlanta.

Burk, Wm. C., e. Feb. 3, 1861.

Barnum, Chas., e. March 1, 1861, died Dec. 16, 1862.

Hicks, H. H., e. Feb. 27, 1862, died Dec. 16, 1862.

Sellers, Wm. H., e. March 1, 1862.

Smith, Ang., e. Jan. 13, 1862, vet. Jan. 14, 1864, kld. at Atlanta.

Stewart, Wm., e. Jan. 14, 1862, died July 9, 1862.

Smith, Wm. P., e. March 1, 1862, died Jan. 16, 1863.

Talbert, Benj., e. March 13, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Thompson, Goo. B., e. March 3, 1864, died at Fayetteville, N. C.

Wright, Jesse M., e. Feb. 3, 1862, died June 10, 1862, disb.

Watkiss, Andrew, e. Dec. 31, 1861, capt'd. at Canton, Miss.

Company F.

Arnold, James, e. Aug. 30, 1862, missing at Fayetteville, N. C.

Dillon, Charles, e. Jan. 30, 1862, missing at Corinth, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.

Campbell, Samuel, e. March 31, 1864.

Connors, Jos., e. Feb. 10, 1862.

Whalin, Edward, e. Feb. 12, 1862, died March 25, 1862.

Kelley, Jas., e. March 23, 1864.

Company H.

Musician Loren Tyler, e. Dec. 21, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company I.

Capt. Lloyd D. Simpson, com. Jan. 24, 1862, read. March 25, 1862.

Capt. James M. Reid, com. 1st lieut. Jan. 26, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, prmtd. capt. July 4, 1862.

Second Lieut. Henry Scheevers, e. as sergt. Oct. 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 22, 1862, wd. at Ezra Church, Ga., resd. July 28, 1864.

Sergt. James R. Williams, e. Feb. 1, '62, died June 17, '62. Sergt. William L. Watson, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863, wd. near Atlanta.

Corp. Isaac N. Hewitt, e. Dec. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Corp. Hassell Rambo, e. Oct. 4, 1861, died June 3, 1862.

Corp. Benj. F. Keck, e. Oct. 1, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.

Corp. Dan'l W. Johnson, e. Jan. 18, 1862, vet. Feb. 20, '64.

Buckley, Daniel, e. Dec. 16, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died at Mound City.

Bain, Patrick, e. Dec. 27, 1861, wd. at Corinth, died July 15, 1863, disb.

Batterman, Henry, e. Jan. 6, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Berry, Thos. W., e. Jan. 28, 1862, died June 13, 1862.

Buss, William, e. Sept. 26, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Copeaker, Wm., e. Dec. 31, 1861, died June 17, 1862.

Chandler, E., e. Nov. 4, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 5, 1863, wd. at Atlanta.

Davis, Solisbury, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1863.

Doyles, James, e. Jan. 18, 1862, kld. at Shiloh.

Eads, A. D., e. Jan. 28, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Feagins, D. T., e. Oct. 21, 1861, died June 8, 1862.

Flynn, Patrick, e. March 14, 1864.

Goldsmith, David, e. March 25, 1864.

Halverson, Thor., e. Oct. 21, 1861.

Hutchinson, Geo., e. Jan. 8, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Kennaday, Henry, e. Dec. 30, 1861, died May 11, 1862.

Lee, Geo. H., e. March 31, 1864.

Linder, John, e. Dec. 15, 1861, died Aug. 16, 1862.

Morgan, John, e. Dec. 1, 1861.

Murphy, James, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died at Shiloh.

Olshaver, Solomon, e. Jan. 7, 1861, died Aug. 16, 1862.

Odington, Edward, e. Feb. 15, 1861, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Parker, Am. B., e. Jan. 18, 1862, wd. at Corinth, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Perslinger, R. T., e. Feb. 18, 1862, vet. Feb. 20, 1864.

Rees, Jon., e. Jan. 17, 1862.

Rodgers, Adam A., e. Feb. 15, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, died Dec. 16, 1862.

Richard, Joseph, e. Nov. 20, 1861, died June 13, 1862.

Scheevers, R., e. Feb. 14, 1864.

Vanderwall, H. V., e. Dec. 9, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Aug. 8, 1862.

White, John, e. Oct. 27, 1861, vet. Dec. 5, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.

White, Wm. H., e. —, vet. Dec. 5, 1864.

Walters, Geo., e. Oct. 19, 1861.

Ward, William, e. —, wd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 5, 1864.

Company K.

Corp. James G. Shipley, e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Christian, Archibald, e. Sept. 17, 1862.

Gibson, Wm. A., e. Aug. 30, 1862, wd. at Atlanta.

Hastings, Enoch, e. Nov. 10, 1861, died at Vicksburg.

Urmstead, Daniel, e. Aug. 23, 1862.
Westcott, Alvin, e. Aug. 30, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. Oct. 6, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Long, August, e. Aug. 29, 1862.
Pair, Wm. M., e. Sept. 9, 1862, drowned in Miss. River.
Prince, Albert, e. Sept. 9, 1862.
Reasting, Geo., e. March 21, 1864.
Roberts, Wm., e. Aug. 31, 1862.
Totten, Wm.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 19, 1865.*]

Company B.

Huy, Henry Duke, e. Nov. 14, 1862, prmtd. corp.

Company F.

Marsh, J. N., e. Feb. 28, 1862, vet. March 19, 1864, capt'd. near Atlanta.
Soff, Amos, e. Jan. 24, 1862, vet. Jan. 25, 1864, missing near Atlanta.
Sniff, E., e. Jan. 24, 1862.

Company G.

Fridricia, Theo., e. Sept. 6, 1861.

Company K.

Capt. Michael Zettler, com. in 1861, died of wds. received at Shiloh.

Capt. Wm. Stackman, e. as corp. Sept. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 1st Heut, Jan. 1, 1865, prmt'd. capt. June 2, 1865.

Sergt. Geo. Frenum, e. Oct. 3, 1861.

Sergt. W. Bucholz, e. Sept. 16, 1861, died May 22, 1862.

Corp. Christian Ulrich, e. Oct. 2, 1861.

Corp. Christian Strelin, e. Dec. 17, 1861, died July 29, '62.
Brimelsick, Henry, e. Sept. 28, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died Nov. 6, 1862.

Diate, Peter, e. Jan. 21, 1862, died March 27, 1863.

Eitzer, John, e. Feb. 9, 1862, died July 1, 1863, disb.

Gost, John, e. Sept. 20, 1861.

Hanger, Karl, e. Dec. 20, 1861, capt'd. Atlanta.

Hanschild, David, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died June 3, 1862.

Hayn, Herman, e. Nov. 2, 1861.

Herold, Geo., Dec. 19, 1861, capt'd. Atlanta.

Hindtcher, Jacob, e. Oct. 13, 1861, capt'd. Canton, Miss.

Kodebe, Frederick, e. Dec. 20, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, died June 22, 1862.

Lentert, M., e. Sept. 20, 1861, died Dec. 29, 1862.

Mauchund, Peter, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Pleiris, Nichlaus, e. Sept. 22, 1861, wd. at Nickajack Creek, Ga.

Smith, Herman, e. Sept. 16, 1861.

Schmidt, Herman, e. Sept. 16, 1861, died at Jefferson Barracks.

Schmitkert, Anton, e. Sept. 30, 1861, died May 6, 1862, accidentally poisoned.

Sequin, David, e. Dec. 10, 1861, wd. at Shiloh and Iuka.

Stopperer, John, e. Nov. 19, 1861, disb. Aug. 2, '62, disb.

Stopperer, John, Jr., e. Oct. 30, 1861, disb. July 1, 1862.

Ulrich, Fritz, e. Feb. 13, 1862, died June 3, 1863, died on his way home.

Widerholdt, John A., e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet. March 12, '64.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

McLaughlin, P. M., e. Oct. 24, 1864.

Schoene, Phillip, e. Oct. 24, 1864.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, July 25, 1865.*]

Col. John W. Rankin, com. Feb. 20, 1862, read. Sept. 3, 1862.

Col. David Burke Hillis, com. lieut. col. March 14, 1862, prmt'd. col. Sept. 4, 1862, read. May 30, 1863.

Col. Sampson M. Archer, com. capt'd. Co. C March 25, 1862, wd. Iuka, prmt'd. maj. Jan. 23, 1863, prmt'd. Heut. col. June 3, 1863, capt'd. Mission Ridge, com. col. Jan. 12, 1865, m. o. as Heut. col.

Adj't. Southwick Guthrie, com. March 6, 1862, read. July 13, 1862.

Adj't. Fletcher Woolsey, com. Aug. 9, 1862, read. Oct. 15, 1864.

Quartermaster Edwin J. Aldrich, com. first lieut. Co. B Feb. 28, 1862, prmt'd. adjt. April 18, 1862, read. Jan. 20, 1863, appointed capt. and com. sub. May 18, 1864.
Quartermaster David N. Gorgas, com. Q. M. Jan. 21, '65.
Drum Maj. Willis Teft, e. Feb. 28, 1862, disb. April 8, 1863, disb.

Company A.

Capt. John L. Young, com. March 21, 1862, read. Jan. 20, 1863.

Sergt. Richard James, e. March 7, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss., capt'd. Tilton, Ga.

Boyles, Charles W., e. March 10, 1862.
Davidson, Wm., e. March 20, 1862, vet. March 23, 1864, capt'd. Tilton, Ga.

Tuttle, Nathaniel, e. Feb. 19, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, ret. March 23, 1864, capt'd. Tilton, Ga.

Wilson, Thomas, e. April 7, 1862.

Company B.

Capt. Littleton W. Huston, e. as 1st sergt. May 4, 1862, prmt'd. 2d Heut. June 21, 1862, prmt'd. capt. Dec. 11, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss. disb. at Mission Ridge, read. Sept. 20, 1864.

First Lieut. Henry D. Nuse, com. 2d Heut. March 25, '62, prmt'd. 1st Heut. April 18, 1862, read. Nov. 29, 1862.

First Lieut. Alex. M. Charters, e. as private March 13, 1862, prmt'd. 1st Heut. Dec. 11, 1862, capt'd. Tilton, Ga., read. March 12, 1865.

First Lieut. David Lakin, e. as private Jan. 25, 1862, prmt'd. 1st Heut. July 16, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.

Second Lieut. Daniel W. Tower, e. as private Co. C March 4, 1862, prmt'd. 2d Heut. Feb. 7, 1863, wd. Champion Hills, capt'd. Tilton, Ga., m. o. May 5, '65, term ex.

Second Lieut. John Watts, e. as private Feb. 23, 1862, prmt'd. 2d Heut. May 5, 1865, m. o. as corp.

Sergt. Adolphus Johnson, e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Nov. 17, 1862.

Sergt. Francis H. Bushy, e. Jan. 25, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Jackson, Miss.

Sergt. George D. Sprague, e. Jan. 25, 1862.

Sergt. Alonso Diggins, e. Jan. 25, 1862, wd. Jackson, kld. at Vicksburg.

Corp. Charles G. Wilds, e. Jan. 25, 1862.

Corp. L. C. Hampton, e. Jan. 25, 1862, vet. March 19, '64.

Corp. Samuel S. Patten, e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Oct. 1, 1862, disb.

Corp. George W. Dundy, e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Feb. 1863.

Corp. John D. Willman, e. March 20, 1862, missing at Corinth.

Corp. John M. Burns, e. Jan. 25, 1862.

Corp. Reuben Tucker, e. Jan. 25, 1862, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Aldrich A. D., e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Sept. 13, 1862.

Burns, E. G., e. Jan. 25, 1862, wd. Iuka, vet. Feb. 1, 1864, capt'd. Tilton, Ga.

Bond, F. J., e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Feb. 28, 1865.

Blair, C. F., e. March 1, 1862, disb. Aug. 21, 1862, disb.

Campbell, N. C., e. March 3, 1862, vet. March 5, 1864.

Church, A. F. M., e. Jan. 5, 1862, missing at Corinth.

Cook, L. W., disb. Sept. 14, 1862, disb.

Davis, Ezra, e. March 3, 1862.

Doty, D. J., e. March 1, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss., vet. March 3, 1864.

Gardiner, Wm. H., e. March 15, 1862, disb. Nov. 30, 1862.

Gibson, Wm. M., died at Keokuk.

Huffman, Israel, e. Jan. 25, 1862, died June 11, 1862.

Haughton, D. J. M., e. Jan. 25, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss.

Hevenier, Mark, e. Jan. 25, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.

Horton, James A., e. March 20, 1862.

Jones, Francis M., Little John A.

Londerback, David, e. Jan. 25, 1862, died July 9, 1863.

Link, J. M., e. Feb. 9, 1864, died Annapolis, Md.

Moore, Elijah, e. Jan. 25, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss., and Missionary Ridge.

Murphy, Edw., e. March 1, 1862, wd. Champion Hills, vet. March 3, 1864.

Reese, S. T.

Ray, Josiah, e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Dec. 16, 1862.

Simpson, Thos. J., e. Jan. 25, 1862, disb. Sept. 12, 1862, disb.

Showers, E. C., e. Feb. 9, 1864, capt'd. Tilton, Ga.

Talbot, Gen. L., e. Jan. 25, 1862, vet. March 19, 1864, capt'd. Tilton, Ga.

Wolfcott, Samuel, e. Jan. 25, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps May 1, 1864.

Woodling, U., wd. Missionary Ridge.

Woodring, Wm. W.

Company C.

Capt. Henry Newton, com. 1st lieut. March 5, 1862, prmted, capt. Jan. 23, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, died Keokuk.
 Capt. Luther F. McNeal, e. as 1st sergt. Jan. 31, 1862, prmted, 2d lieut. Dec. 10, 1862, prmted, capt. June 25, 1863, wd. Missionary Ridge, died Dec. 10, 1863.
 Capt. Thos. Mitchell, e. as private March 25, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. June 30, 1863, com. capt. July 30, 1865, m. o. as 1st lieut.
 First Lieut. David G. Scroggs, e. as private March 3 1862, prmted, sergt. maj. prmted. 1st lieut. Feb. 6, 1863, resd. July 22, 1863.
 First Lieut. John F. Jackson, e. as private March 26, 1862, prmted, 1st lieut. July 30, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Samuel Pickard, com. March 29, 1862, read. July 3, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Martin Stapleton, e. as sergt. Feb. 20, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. July 4, 1862, died Keokuk.
 Sergt. Philip Inden, e. Feb. 27, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss., trans. for prmted. U. S. C. T. Ang. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Lewis R. Parker, e. Feb. 27, 1862.
 Sergt. Thomas Mitchell, e. March 25, 1862, wd. Jackson, Miss.
 Corp. John Sheliman, e. Feb. 18, 1862, disd. Oct. 13, 1862, disb.
 Corp. Wm. H. McCumber, e. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Corp. Albert Weaver, e. Match 17, 1862, wd. Champion Hills.
 Corp. Jesse Nokes, e. March 13, 1862, kld. Jackson, Miss.
 Corp. John H. Berryhill, e. March 5, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Corp. Thomas D. Hardin, e. March 21, 1862.
 Corp. William H. McPherson, e. Feb. 10, 1862, died. Dec. 27, 1862.
 Corp. Julian Bates, e. Feb. 28, 1862, disd. March 12, 1863, disb.
 Corp. Schuyler M. Horton, e. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Corp. Squire Worrell, e. March 15, 1862, wd. Corinth.
 Corp. Frederick Leonhard, e. Feb. 22, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Bundy, Hardin, died. June 9, 1862, disab.
 Baker, Wansley, e. Feb. 5, 1862, died Sept. 20, 1862.
 Bissell, Lewis R., e. Feb. 25, 1862.
 Burke, David W., e. Nov. 16, 1862.
 Bailey, Alex., e. March 14, 1862, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Coates, Rodney, e. March 5, 1862, disd. Sept. 8, 1863, disb.
 Douglass, John, e. March 10, 1862, disd. Sept. 3, 1862, disb.
 Distin, Wm. L., e. Feb. 3, 1864, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Green, James G., e. Jan. 16, 1862, disd. Sept. 27, 1862, disb.
 Gersford, S. J., e. Feb. 14, 1862, died Sept. 8, 10, 1862.
 Gorgas, David N., e. Feb. 22, 1862.
 Horton, James A., e. Feb. 17, 1862.
 Hummer, Joseph D., e. Feb. 18, 1862, died Corinth.
 Heites, John.
 Huffman, George, e. March 5, 1862, disd. Oct. 2, 1862, disb.
 Hayes, Sammel F., e. March 15, 1862, disd. Oct. 2, 1862, disb.
 Hookland, Noah, e. March 25, 1862, wd. Jackson and Champion Hills, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Leffler, Andre, e. Feb. 8, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Leffler, George, e. Feb. 24, 1862, disd. April 15, 1863, disb.
 Lorimer, Thomas, e. March 19, 1862, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Mitchell, C. G., e. March 25, 1862.
 McMahan, Thomas, e. March 5, 1862, died May 29, 1862.
 Phillips, Charles, e. Jan. 31, 1862, disd. Sept. 23, 1862, disb.
 Ramsey, Silas, e. Feb. 1, 1862, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Ramsey, H., e. March 14, 1862, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Ruse, Joseph N., e. Jan. 18, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
 Sweety, Wm. M., captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Sears, John, e. March 8, 1862.
 Sumner, W. H. T.
 Spencer, Daniel, e. March 15, 1862, vet. March 18, 1864, wd.
 Spencer, Frederick, e. March 16, 1862, captd. Champion Hills, vet. March 18, 1864, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Slack, Geo. W.
 Thomas, Ethan, e. March 14, 1862, died July 21, 1862.
 Vandike, Wm., e. Feb. 14, 1862, disd. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Wadden, Richard, e. March 5, 1862, vet. March 12, 1864.

Watson, C. H., e. March 8, 1862, disd. March 3, 1864, disb.
 White, James, e. March 3, 1862.

Woodmansee, Phillip, e. March 19, 1862, died Corinth.
 Ziegenstein, Franz, e. March 29, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Addison A. Stuart, com. 1st lieut. March 26, 1862, prmted, capt. Dec. 1, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills and Missionary Ridge, resd. Feb. 10, 1864.
 First Sergt. Moses S. Pettengill, e. March 28, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. March 30, 1864, died Newburyport.
 Corp. James Hammond, e. Feb. 24, 1862.
 Corp. Lewis D. Haigh, e. Feb. 24, 1862, disd. Jan. 3, 1863.
 Musician Alfred C. Crane, e. Feb. 24, 1862, disd. Dec. 19, 1862.
 Musician Jacob Yotaw, e. March 5, 1862.
 Atherton, Jas. J., e. Feb. 14, 1862, kld. at Iuka.
 Bollinger, Phillip H., e. March 18, 1862, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Bradley, Edward P., e. March 20, 1862, died July 29, 1864.
 Brown, H. A., e. March 7, 1862, died Milliken's Bend.
 Ing, Edward T., e. March 3, 1862, vet. March 29, 1864.
 Phelps, G. D., e. March 24, 1862, wd. at Corinth, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Trott, Sylvester, e. Feb. 24, 1862, trans. to Signal Corps June 9, 1864.
 Van Hyning, Wm. B., e. March 12, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Company H.

First Lieut. John H. Tamman, com. 2d lieut. April 10, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. April 19, 1863, resd. July 11, 1864.
 Sergt. William Vansteenwyk, e. Feb. 1, 1862, disd. May 12, 1863, disb.
 Musician John J. Phillips, e. April 4, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Company I.

Capt. William Edwards, com. 1st. lieut. April 11, 1862, prmtid. capt. June 27, 1862, resd. Nov. 19, 1862.
 Capt. Joseph C. Whittaker, e. as private March 2, 1862, prmtid. capt. July 15, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Second Lieut. Phineas Inskip, com. April 11, 1862, resd. July 3, 1862.
 Second Lieut. John Inskip, e. as sergt. Dec. 2, 1862, prmtid. 2d lieut. Sept. 9, 1862, kld. at Jackson, Miss.
 Second Lieut. Lewis Stephenson, e. as private March 6, 1862, prmtid. 2d lieut. May 17, 1865, m. o. as sergt.
 Sergt. James Code, e. March 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Sergt. Silas N. Sawyer, e. March 2, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Sergt. Joseph C. Whitaker, e. March 2, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864.
 Sergt. Houston Smith, e. March 15, 1862, wd. Inka.
 Sergt. Patrick Martin, e. March 7, 1862.
 Corp. James Gallagher, e. March 5, 1862.
 Corp. Thos. F. Enslow, e. March 15, 1862, wd. Champion Hills, disd. Sept. 5, 1863, disb.
 Corp. Wm. C. Porter, wd. at Champion Hills and Vicksburg, captd. at Tilton, Ga., vet. March 31, 1864.
 Capt. John Kern, e. March 22, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Corp. Playford Gregg, e. March 15, 1862, wd. Missionary Ridge, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Musician Charles H. Cannon, e. March 22, 1862, died Aug. 19, 1862.
 Applegate, A. J., e. Jan. 18, 1862, died Dec. 16, 1862.
 Balbonik, C., e. March 21, 1862.
 Baldwin, Sylvanus, e. April 1, 1862.
 Brown, Peter, e. Feb. 18, 1862, vet. March 26, 1864, wd. at Jackson, Miss., captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Baldwin, Chas. K., e. Aug. 27, 1862.
 Bugh, Nicholas, Feb. 23, 1862.
 Crickburn, Henry, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Forsythe, Jas., e. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Glasford, Samuel, e. Feb. 19, 1862.
 Grindie, John, e. March 17, 1862.
 Gilham, Jas. G., e. Nov. 18, 1862, vet. March 28, 1864.
 Harvey, M., e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Memphis.
 Lein, Jas. F., e. Jan. 22, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Lyon, John M., e. Feb. 19, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Little, John, e. April 2, 1862.
 Lyon, Geo. W., e. Feb. 19, 1862, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Leslie, John, e. March 12, 1862.
 Miller, C. C., e. March 6, 1862, vet. March 22, 1864.
 Morgan, N. J., e. March 10, 1862, vet. March 28, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.

Milleson, Nimrod, e. March 7, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Ramsey, B. B., e. April 11, 1862.
 Roberts, Wm. W., e. March 10, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge, vet. March 26, 1864, captd. Tilton, Ga.
 Stephenson, John P., e. Jan. 15, 1864.
 Stephenson, Benjamin, e. March 6, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, vet. March 22, 1864.
 Thompson, John H., e. Feb. 16, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., vet. March 31, 1864, captd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Vail, James B., e. March 21, 1862, wd. and died at Champion Hills.
 Waggoner, David, e. March 15, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863.

Company K.

Capt. Sylvanus E. Hlick, com. 1st lieut. Co. F April 10, 1862, prmted. capt. April 16, 1862, wd. and captd. at Jackson, Miss., escaped Oct. 19, drowned while trying to reach Union lines, in Coosa River, near Rome, Ga., Oct. 21, 1864.
 First Lieut. Chas. M. Griffith, com. April 16, 1862, read. Sept. 29, 1862.
 Sergt. Thomas Boeschler, e. Nov. 14, 1862, kld at Jackson, Miss.
 Sergt. Frank Orn, e. April 1, 1862, trans. for promotion to 11th La. Volts.
 Sergt. Wm. T. Carpenter, e. March 23, 1862, disd. disb.
 Corp. George Simmons, e. Feb. 19, 1862, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Corp. David Orr, e. Feb. 24, 1862.
 Corp. David Brown, e. March 7, 1862, died May 30, 1862.
 Corp. John C. Robinson, e. April 16, 1862, trans. to gnn.-boat Jan. 25, 1863.
 Corp. J. Ackley, e. March 24, 1862.
 Buck, William G., e. Dec. 14, 1861, vet. March 26, 1864, captid. at Tilton, Ga.
 Baldwin, Chas. K.
 Carpenter, Chas. L.
 Cannon, John T., e. March 26, 1862, vet. Jan. 31, 1864.
 Dougherty, Geo., e. Feb. 27, 1862.
 Flemming, John, e. Feb. 25, 1862, vet. March 29, 1864.
 Halterman, James C., e. March 28, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills.
 Johnson, Robt.
 Loeffler, Geo., April 6, 1862.
 McQuillen, Barnard, e. March 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 29, '62.
 Noel, B.
 O'Neil, John, e. March 18, 1862, died Oct. 12, 1862, disb.
 Sherwood, Hiram, e. March 23, 1862, disd. June 26, 1863, disb.
 Stanb, Chas. E., e. Jan. 26, 1862.
 COMPANY UNKNOWN.
 Fourwar, Daniel, e. Jan. 15, 1864.

NINETEENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 10, 1865.*]
 Col. John Bruce, com. capt. Co. A Aug. 17, 1862, prmted. maj. Dec. 8, 1862, prmtid. Heut. col. March 10, 1864, prmtid. col. July 3, '65, bvt. col. U. S. Y., bvt. brig. gen. Surg. Lewis M. Shormaker, com. assistant surg. Aug. 27, 1862, prmtid. surg. June 1, 1863.

Company A.

Capt. Thos. L. Spratt, com. 1st lieut. Aug. 17, 1862, prmtid. capt. Jan. 1, 1863, captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 First Lieut. Benj. F. McIntyre, e. as sergt. Aug. 5, 1862, prmtid. 2d Heut. Jan. 1, 1863, prmtid. 1st Heut. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Wm. Ballenger, e. as sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, prmtid. 2d Heut. Aug. 12, 1864.
 Sergt. Eugene L. Knight, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Sergt. John L. Schaefer, e. Aug. 17, 1862, wd. and captd. at Atchafalaya, La., kld. at Spanish Fort.
 Corp. Hiram W. Snyder, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Bruce W. Cotten, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 16, 1864, disb.
 Corp. Timothy F. Phillips, e. Aug. 17, 1862.
 Corp. Elmon A. Dickey, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. Chas. H. Judd, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Sept. 28, 1864, disb.
 Corp. O. G. Burch, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corp. John M. Boyer, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. David G. Anderson, e. Aug. 8, 1862, captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Corp. Isaac N. Clark, e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Corp. John T. Chambers, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Waggoner, Frederick Parks, e. Aug. 17, 1862, died at Fort Gaines, Ala.
 Anderson, Robert C., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.
 Adell, H. G., e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Adell, John T., e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at New Orleans.
 Avis, Jas. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Boyer, L. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Jan. 29, '63, diab.
 Beueler, L. N., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Best, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Bihard, Jullien, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Banc Albert, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Coulter, Andrew, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Cole, Samuel, e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Coleman, Jas. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Cooper, Jos., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. and captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Frederick, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.
 Glassford, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Gaines, John M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Gaines, Benj. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Glassford, Isaac M., e. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Hoffman, George, e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Haisch, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Harrison, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 9, 1862.
 Howorth, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Heaton, Elmore, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Jones, Harrison, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Jan. 15, 1864.
 Jones, Philip, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps March 15, 1864.
 Jones, Isaac, e. Aug. 18, 1861.
 Lakin, David A., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Lemming, Daniel C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Laughery, Thomas, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Aug. 1, 1863.
 Lambert, Peter, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Liuk, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Marshall, T. J., Aug. 13, 1862.
 McVeigh, Wm. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Carrollton, La.
 McManus, Patrick, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. May 16, 1865.
 McCullough, Wm. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Pearce, F. A. N., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Parish, T. F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Quay, Alex., e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Robertson, D. A., e. Aug. 11, '62, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Root, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Reumer, Bendie, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Reithian, Thomas, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Rider, Henry, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Rider, Daniel, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Stuart, Wm., e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. at Atchafalaya, La.
 Schmidt, Chris., e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Sortwell, Harmon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 15, '63, disb.
 Simmons, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, drowned Forsyth.
 Stevenson, John P., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sheetz, Andrew, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Sheetz, Eli, e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Sprout, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Shafer, Conrad, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Taylor, A. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Townner, Chas. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Trimble, Jasper, e. Aug. 11, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Utley, James, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Utley, Wm. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Wilkins, David A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Wise, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Dec. 9, 1862, disb.
 Wright, Chas. A., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 White, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, captd. Atchafalaya, La.
 Welsh, Jesse W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Company E.

Capt. William Adams, com. Aug. 21, 1862, captd. at Sterling Farm, La., died at New Orleans.
 Capt. Norvil Powell, com. 1st Heut. Co. A, Aug. 17, 1862, prmtid. 1st Heut. Jan. 1, 1863, captd. at Atchafalaya, La., prmtid. capt. Aug. 11, 1864.
 First Lieut. William H. Gill, com. Aug. 21, 1862, read. July 7, 1863.
 First Lieut. Samuel B. Guernsey, com. 2d Heut. Aug. 21, 1862, prmtid. 1st Heut. July 8, 1863, read. Sept. 21, '63.

First Lieutenant William Walker, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmtl. 2d lieut. July 8, 1863, prmtl. 1st lieut. Sept. 22, 1863, read. Aug. 1, 1864.

First Lieutenant John C. Bonelli, e. as private Aug. 12, 1862, prmtl. 1st lieut. Aug. 2, 1864.

Sergeant Charles E. Gibbs, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died of wds.

Sergeant Geo. W. Hardwick, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. and capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Sergeant John S. Kirk, e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. for promotion of colored troops Sept. 21, 1863.

Sergeant Thomas Wilde, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Sergeant E. B. Hitchcock, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Corporal James E. Henderson, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove.

Corporal James M. Layton, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died Feb. 7, 1863.

Corporal Culver H. Angel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died. March 25, 1863, disab.

Corporal Charles A. Vice, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Corporal Elibus Ricketts, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Port Hudson.

Corporal James W. McClure, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Oct. 6, 1864, disab.

Corporal Lewis Walters, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Corporal William H. Doughtland, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.

Corporal John Cochran, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Brownsville, Texas.

Corporal Henry Rhoads, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Musican Marshall Whinnery, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Musican S. L. Scott, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died April 4, 1864, disab.

Wagoner Wm. Green, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Wagoner John McLanahan, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Arnold, Wm. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Bressler, Sam'l., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Brockway, N., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Bressler, John, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Bricker, S. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died April 28, 1863, disab.

Campbell, Sam'l. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died at Fayetteville, Ark.

Crossley, J. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Chambers, T. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Atchafalaya, La.

Cline, O. G. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Dewey, A. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Dye, Sylvester, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. Atchafalaya, La.

Delighton, James, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. Atchafalaya, La.

Dewey, Geo. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.

Eckhart, Adam, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died March 12, 1863, disab.

Everett, Edwin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 8, 1862.

Farrell, Jos. A., e. Dec. 31, 1863.

Farley, F. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Ferguson, H. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Fitter, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Green, Thos. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Gray, Wm. T., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. Atchafalaya, La.

Hohn, Chas. E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Hampton, E. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya La., died at Mobile, Ala.

Hampton, A. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Houghland, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Hull, M. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Haskins, C. C., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Forsyth, Mo.

James, Elias, e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Johnson, Wm. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Kieslon, Benj., e. Dec. 22, 1863.

Kent, Wm. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Prairie Grove, died March 14, 1863.

Kieslon, Wm. K., e. Dec. 22, 1863.

Knight, Jess B., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Liddle, Chas. E., e. Dec. 22, 1863, died at New Orleans.

Linn, E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Liddle, Geo. A., e. Dec. 22, 1863.

McGigan, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Matloct, T., e. Dec. 22, 1863.

Mallett, John H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Atchafalaya, La., died at Fayetteville, Ark.

Montgomery, James, e. Jan. 4, 1864, kid. Spanish Ft.

McCale, W. H. II., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Morgan, Henry, e. Dec. 31, 1864.

Marsell, John J., e. Aug. 4, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La., died at Shreveport, La.

Morgan, A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Murray, Jas. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Matlock, T. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Miller, G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. Atchafalaya, La.

Martin, Geo., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Corinth, died. Feb. 25, 1863.

Mooney, Edward, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove and died Dec. 8, 1862.

Munsey, Sam'l., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Mullett, E., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died. March 14, 1863.

Mullen, N. V., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. Atchafalaya, La.

McKain, N. V., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died May 15, 1863.

Nave, Chas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 5, 1863, disab.

Newby, Mathier, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Pennington, Howard, e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Pittman, D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.

Paulk, C. C., e. April 15, 1864.

Potter, John P., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Paulk, Chas. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Pearson, John A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died. May 14, 1863, disab.

Robertson, M. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died, Dec. 15, 1862.

Rodgers, Samuel H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, kid. at Prairie Grove, Ark.

Sherwood, Frank, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Southard, J. W., e. Dec. 31, 1863.

Street, Joseph A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died. Feb. 2, 1864, disab.

Smallly, Wm. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died. Feb. 13, '63, disab.

Smith, Edwin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove.

Stern, Edw., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Snell, F. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Smallley, A. S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Simple, F. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Starke, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Springfield, Mo.

Smallly, C. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died. Feb. 24, 1863, disab.

Sart, Henry, e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Simple, Wm. H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Thrush, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Thompson, Wm. A., e. Dec. 16, 1863.

Tracy, B. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Thompson, Milton, e. Dec. 17, 1863, died at New Orleans.

Taylor, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, capt'd. at Atchafalaya.

Thompson, A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kid. at Prairie Grove.

Vass, Chas., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Wilken, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Prairie Grove, died. May 31, 1865.

Walch, P., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Wallace, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Walker, Wm. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Yager, John, e. Aug. 24, 1862, capt'd. at Atchafalaya, La.

Company C.

First Lieutenant Oscar G. Bureh, prmtl. 1st lieut. April 12, '65, m. o. as sergt. maj.

Alley, Wm. T., e. Aug. 21, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corp. July 1, 1864.

Allen, Wm., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Gillmore, Geo., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died at Springfield, Mo.

Pennington, Edw., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Company I.

Kelley, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Company K.

Lee, B. E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Andrews, Byron E., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Guy, John, e. Aug. 29, 1864.

Hoffman, Jas. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Hewett, Jos. M., e. Oct. 24, 1864.

King, David A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Kision, Benj., e. Dec. 22, 1863.

Montgomery, Henry, e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Riley, A. J., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Reeves, John W. C., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Sackman, Chas. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Southard, Jasper N., e. Dec. 31, 1863.

Stephenson, S. M., e. Jan. 11, 1864.

Spain, Wm., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Thompson, Milton, e. Dec. 17, 1863.

Thompson, Wm. A., e. Dec. 16, 1862.

Yeardeley, Albertus, e. Dec. 24, 1863.

TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Washington June 6, 1865.*]

Company C.

Second Lieut. Josephus W. Brush, com. Sept. 27, 1862, resid. June 14, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Francis M. Dougherty, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Jan. 15, 1863, resid. June 23, 1864.
 Sergt. Louis Wickersham, e. Aug. 5, 1862, disd. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Corp. Fred W. Millard, e. Aug. 4, 1862, died on steamer Nashville.
 Corp. George Benn, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 21, 1863, disb.
 Corp. Nelson N. Headling, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Dec. 9, 1862.
 Corp. E. V. Cox, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Musician John B. Welton, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wagoner Andrew H. Dyer, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Allen, Franklin, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C. July 1, 1864.
 Anthony, Robt., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Anthony, Geo. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Bundy, Samuel T., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Bowman, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Sept. 27, '62, disb.
 Baragery, Dennis, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Cooper, Geo. W., e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Clark, A., Jr., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Dorman, LeRoy, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Headling, I. W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Hayward, Geo. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 15, 1863.
 Hinson, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, missing Vicksburg.
 Headling, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died on steamer Nashville.
 Longen, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Little, Isaac, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 7, 1863.
 Mattox, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Myer, K., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. April 4, 1863, disb.
 Poulson, H. S., e. Aug. 7, 1862, disd. March 9, '63, disb.
 Ritchie, John L., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Sweet, Hiram, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Short, Wm. W., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Taylor, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. March 28, 1863, disb.
 Wood, Nathan, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 West, James W., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Weakas, E., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Jefferson Barracks.
 Westfall, R. R., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Woodville, Ala.
 Wood, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 19, '63, disb.

Company D.

Babb, Benj., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga., died Chattanooga.
 Cranmer, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Cranmer, Luther, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Eggleston, N. B., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Howe, W. P., e. Nov. 4, 1864.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

[Note.—*This regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C., June 5, 1865.*]

Col. Wm. M. G. Torrence, com. Lieut. col. Sept. 3, 1862, prmtd. col. May 29, 1863, kld. at battle Cherokee Station, Ala.
 Surg. John W. Bond, com. Sept. 9, 1862, resid. March 20, 1863.
 Adj't. James H. Clendening, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. sergt. maj., prmtd. adj't. June 11, 1863, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., disd. March 3, 1864, for promotion to Lieut. col. 65th U. S. V., A. D.

Company A.

Capt. Rufus Goodenough, com. Sept. 23, 1862, resid. April 9, 1863.
 Capt. Henderson C. Hall, e. as sergt. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, prmtd. capt. Jan. 2, 1863, wd. at Cherokee Station, disd. July 21, 1864.

Capt. Thomas Berry, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st Heut. Jan. 6, 1864, prmtd. capt. July 21, 1864, wd. at Rosaca.

First Lieut. Wm. M. Stimson, com. Sept. 23, 1862.
 First Lieut. Chas. F. Riley, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 1st Heut. July 22, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Henry Montgomery, com. Sept. 23, 1862, resid. May 27, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Ezra G. Clark, e. as sergt. Aug. 5, 1862, prmtd. 2d Lieut. Jan. 2, 1863, resid. March 8, 1864.
 Sergt. Lewis I. Adams, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., died at Memphis.

Sergt. Thos. Powell, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 4, 1864, disb.

Corp. Albert Gillespie, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Corp. Chas. W. Armor, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. Samuel L. Boyd, e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. April 3, 1862, disb.
 Corp. John G. Wood, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Oct. 22, '62.
 Corp. Wilson Horn, e. Aug. 18, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corp. Sept. 3, 1863.

Corp. Sylvester Mayhew, Aug. 16, 1862.
 Corp. Harry Lang, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Patrick McConnell, e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. Bentonville, N. C.
 Musician Samuel H. Moore, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Ringgold, Ga., disd. Jan. 1, 1865.
 Musician Jos. Bowdwin, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wagoner Jas. Snedaker, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Wagoner Alex. Nichols, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Aug. 5, 1862.

Andrews, Wm. C., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., disd. May 30, 1863.

Aden, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Adams, Thos., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Astle, Edwin, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Baker, A. G., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Ball, Isaac H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Bellou, J. N., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Bishop, Solomon, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt. at Black River, Miss.

Bishop, Asa, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Brown, Wm. S., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. for disability.

Cooper, Wilson, e. March 24, 1864, wd. place unknown.

Cooper, Ephraim, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Cooper, Thomas, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Carter, H. M., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.

Church, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Van Buren Hospital.

Collins, H., e. Aug. 16, 1862.

Craigie, Charles, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Memphis.

Conn, Thomas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Collins, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Dodson, Jas. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.

Douahoe, Jas. R., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Ezell, Samuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Ferrill, Harvey, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Gilbride, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, capt'd. Aug. 10, 1863.

Gifford, J. B., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. May 13, 1863, disb.

Griffin, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 17, 1864, disb.

Grimes, Wm. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Black River, Miss.

Hawk, Lewis A., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Nashville.

Hoss, Abraham, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Harmon, Geo. D., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Horton, Benjamin, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Hensley, Andrew, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Memphis.

Hewitt, Lewis, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Hogg, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capt'd. at Cherokee, Ala.

Junkins, James, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died Jan. 12, 1863.

Kellieow, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.

Knauf, Philip, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Kenesaw Mountain.

Kirkpatrick, L. C., e. Aug. 11, 1862, kld. at Vicksburg.

Luxen, Peter, e. Aug. 9, 1862.

lipper, Chas., e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. Ringgold, Ga.

Long, J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 3, 1863.

Miller, Harrison, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.

Mulligan, W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.

Murphree, M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg.

Murphree, Wm., e. Aug. 18, 1862.

Myers, John B., e. Aug. 16, 1862.

Nelson, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Peurod, R., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Reed, O. H. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Black River, Miss.

Robinson, Wm. M., Aug. 15, 1862.
 Rempe, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Reid, R. C., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Ray, John, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Ryan, Thom., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at East Pt., Ga.
 Sheldon, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Shelley, Wendall, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Stoddard, E. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died March 3, 1863.
 Soddergreen, —, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Scranton, T. M., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Spain, John J., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Spain, U., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Smith, Chas., Aug. 15, 1862, died Aug. 5, 1863.
 Slighlund, John, e. Aug. 16, 1862, capitd. Oct. 31, 1863.
 Taylor, John A., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Shunuate, N., e. Aug. 15, 1862, capitd. Tave Spring, Ga.
 Trotter, David, e. Aug. 11, 1862, wd. Cherokee Station.
 Vogt, Jacob, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. Lovejoy's Station.
 Vanosdol, Richard, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Milliken's Bend.
 Wilder, Jacob, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Wolcott, George, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
 Wild, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Weese, John O., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wright, Thos., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 West, William, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Winn, Thos., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Company D.

Capt. Chas. J. Maginnis, com. Sept. 23, 1862, resid. Feb. 3, 1863.
 Capt. Wm. Dixon, e. as sergt. Aug. 6, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. May 1, 1863, prmted. capt. Oct. 22, 1863, wd. at Kennesaw Mountain, dist. Oct. 17, 1864.
 Sergt. D. J. Illesston e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Corp. C. W. Hamilton, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Wagoneer Edward Denmire, e. Aug. 15, 1862, capitd. Cave Spring, Ga.
 Bower, George, e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Barry, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Chandler, W. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died on steamer Stephen Decatur.
 Cane, James, e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Carahan, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Colvin, Clark, e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Dimond, Jas. H., e. Jan. 1, 1863, kld. battle of Vicksburg.
 Kenntz, Nels., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 McMarlin, Andrew, e. Aug. 17, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Nov. 4, 1863.
 Nash, John D., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Jefferson Barracks.
 Stockwell, Simeon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Keokuk.
 Shields, Edw., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Shepard, Alfred, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.

Company F.

First Lieut. James P. Newell, com. Sept. 23, 1862, resid. March 29, 1863.

Company I.

Capt. Uley Burk, com. Sept. 23, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, resid. Sept. 15, 1863.
 Capt. Wm. L. Alexander, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 23, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, prmted. capt. Sept. 16, 1863, m. o. Aug. 16, 1865.
 First Lieut. Edwin M. Dean, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 23, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. Sept. 16, 1863, resid. Sept. 17, 1863.
 First Lieut. Lewis B. Keefer, e. as private Aug. 18, 1862, wd. Resaca, prmted. 1st lieut. Sept. 18, 1864.
 First Sergt. Preceptor E. Ballard, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Sergt. John McKibben, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sergt. Jonas A. Eaton, e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. Vicksburg, dist. Oct. 29, 1863.
 Sergt. Chas. Wolf, e. Aug. 8, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Levi Steel, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died June 21, 1863, disb.
 Corp. James Harvey, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died at Chattanooga.
 Corp. Jess McCarmon, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Memphis.
 Corp. Jacob Ash, e. Aug. 13, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, dist. April 2, 1863.
 Corp. Jas. Stevens, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Atlanta, dist. March 23, 1863.
 Corp. John W. Jolly, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Point Rock, Ala.
 Corp. Geo. C. Shedd, e. Aug. 18, 1862, kld. Vicksburg.

Corp. Samuel Barnes, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Corp. Henry Deedrick, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. at Cherokee, Ala.
 Corp. Daniel Jones, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Musician Reuben Sperry, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Vicksburg.
 Musician F. M. Crawford, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 27, 1863, disb.
 Musician Watson Trowbridge, e. Aug. 18, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Dec. 1, 1863.
 Waggoner Fenton Beckett, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. Resaca.
 Andrews, E. M., e. Aug. 17, 1862, died Nov. 30, 1863.
 Antl, George, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Jefferson Barracks.
 Allison, Jas. H., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Brauner, A. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Buchanan, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 4, 1864, disb.
 Bonser, Jos., e. Aug. 18, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Byram, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Cooper, George, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Milliken's Bend.
 Cross, Wm. A., e. Aug. 18, 1862, wd. Arkansas Post, died on steamer D. A. January.
 Cunningham, M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.
 Dwire, Timothy, e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Edwards, James M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Fye, Jacob, e. Aug. 17, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps April 10, 1864.
 Foreman, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died June 10, 1863, disb.
 Farley, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Aug. 17, 1863, disb.
 Green, Benj., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Gay, Andrew M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Memphis.
 Gay, Samuel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Gregg, Wm. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Herbert, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Hoffman, David, e. Aug. 16, 1862, died at Young's Pt., La.
 Hoffman, James, e. Aug. 16, 1862.
 Hoeler, Levi, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Harriss, Lemuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Helmick, Phillip, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Hoss, Henry A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
 Jones, Sylvester, e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. Dec. 31, 1864, died June 21, 1865.
 Johnson, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps Sept. 11, 1863.
 Klinefelter, John, e. Aug. 18, 1862, died Memphis.
 Lawrence, Jos., e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 McCaffey, Geo., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 McNeil, Alvin, e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.
 Morgan, Tom., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Mullion, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, kld. battle Arkansas Post.
 McCord, Wm. S., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Marsh, Samuel M., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Morrison, John, e. Aug. 21, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps April 10, 1864.
 McCannon, Wm. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Corinth.
 Murray, Wm. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 McCoy, L. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Murphy, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Peckham, Wm., e. Aug. 10, 1862, died Nashville.
 Porterfield, Chas. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Pruden, L. e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Pomroy, George W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Rickshear, Jos., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Roberts, D., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Ruark, Jas., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Sharp, Frank, e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Sellers, J. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sharp, Abram, e. Aug. 8, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Snyder, Frank, e. Aug. 22, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps March 13, 1864.
 Shears, Jacob, e. Aug. 10, 1862, died Dec. 16, 1862.
 Southard, Samuel W., e. Aug. 21, 1862, wd. and died at Resaca.
 Storms, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Dec. 5, 1862.
 Starkay, Hamlin, e. Aug. 10, 1862.
 Boltz, H., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
 Sellers, George, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Keokuk.
 Snook, George W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Sturr, Frank, e. Aug. 20, 1862, wd. Atlanta.
 Stornia, Daniel, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Thompson, D. M., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Wilder, Alfred, e. Aug. 20, 1862, died Nashville.
 Wright, T. J., e. Aug. 21, 1862, died Young's Pt., La.
 Warson, M. Y., e. Aug. 20, 1862.
 Whitcomb, J. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Brumley, Jos., e. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Drake, R. E., e. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Ober, O. F., e. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Vanbaskirk, R. F., e. Oct. 25, 1862.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, date not given in Adjutant General's reports.*]

Company C.

Capt. Joel A. Hall, com. 1st Lieut. Dec. 15, 1863, prmted.
 capt. Jan. 3, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Reid L. Barnum, com. Dec. 15, 1863, disab.
 Oct. 10, 1864.
 First Sergt. Hiram M. Roberts, Sept. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Geo. Krampeter, c. Sept. 14, 1862, disab. March 18, 1865, disab.
 Sergt. John Alexander, e. Sept. 23, 1862.
 Sergt. Benj. Walden, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Corp. David Seamands, e. Sept. 23, 1862.
 Corp. Lewis G. Kennedy, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Corp. D. B. Johnson, e. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Corp. David Garrett, e. Oct. 3, 1862.
 Corp. T. C. Ware, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Corp. Edw. Sleigh, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Corp. J. Oliver, e. Oct. 8, 1862, disab. Sept. 26, 1864.
 Corp. John Sherrick, e. Oct. 21, 1862, disab. April 28, 1863, disab.
 Musician John Sivel, e. Sept. 30, 1862, died Memphis.
 Musician Mathew Sivell, e. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Wagoner D. M. Bishop, e. Oct. 3, 1862, disab. June 26, 1864, disab.

Wagoner David Jennings, e. Sept. 13, '62, died Memphis.
 Blair, James T., e. Sept. 8, 1862, disab. April 10, '63, disab.
 Briley, John, e. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Carr, G. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862.
 Chapman, J., e. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Cooper, Lemuel, e. Sept. 15, 1862, disab. May 28, 1863, disab.
 Coagrove, W. M., e. Oct. 11, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Costello, M., e. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Curtaigne, M., e. Sept. 24, 1862.
 Dawson, W., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Farrell, Samiel, e. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Goddard, J. N., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Guly, W. T., e. Sept. 24, 1862, disab. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Harmon, John, e. Sept. 15, 1862, disab. May 6, 1863, disab.
 Hargin, John, e. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Harris, Wm., e. Oct. 8, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Howard, Wm., e. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Hughes, A. J., e. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Hubbard, Silas, e. Oct. 8, 1862, died Big Mound.
 Householder, George, e. Nov. 11, 1862.
 Knoles, R., e. Oct. 23, 1862, disab. Dec. 16, 1864, disab.
 Koons, Charles, e. Oct. 14, 1862.
 Lewis, William, e. Sept. 29, 1862, disab. Jan. 26, '65, disab.
 McGreer, Alex., c. Oct. 10, 1862, disab. May 27, '63, disab.
 McCready, Wm. L., e. Oct. 18, 1862, disab. March 6, 1863, disab.
 Mann, H. V., e. Sept. 24, 1862, died Alton, Ill.
 Mackie, John H., e. Sept. 23, 1862.

Newsome, Wm., e. Sept. 29, 1862, drowned Memphis.
 Notting, John, e. Sept. 16, 1862.
 Paulk, N., e. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Peterson, John, e. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Petrie, John O., e. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Porter, Wm., e. Sept. 7, 1862, died at Rock Island, Ill.
 Richards, Jacob, e. Sept. 5, 1862, disab. May 28, 1863, disab.
 Statt, M. C., e. Sept. 27, 1863, trans. to Co. B.
 Sanders, Wm., e. Nov. 11, 1862.
 Scierell, John, e. Sept. 21, 1862, died Alton, Ill.
 Scott, Thos. H., e. Oct. 4, 1862, died Alton, Ill.
 Shepherd, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1862.
 Scott, T. J., e. Sept. 28, 1862, died July 17, 1864, disab.
 Sherman, John, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Smith, Davis, e. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Sutherland, Wm., e. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Starke, John, e. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Stephenson, John, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Taylor, Jos. W., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Watts, John, e. Sept. 20, 1862, disab. March 17, 1865, disab.
 White, Nelson, e. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Wingett, A., e. Sept. 30, 1862.

Woodmansee, D. B., e. Oct. 3, 1862, died March 17, 1865, disab.
 Wright, David, e. Oct. 21, 1862.

Company G.

Sergt. Kinsman D. Cranmer, e. Oct. 6, 1862, died at Alton, Ill.
 Deeds, John, e. Oct. 17, 1862, died at Alton, Ill.

Company H.

Farrel, Samuel, e. Sept. 17, 1862, died April 29, '63, disab.
 Fahey, Henry, e. Oct. 4, 1862.
 Hargin, John, e. Oct. 1, 1862.

Company I.

Corp. Thos. Moore, e. Sept. 13, '62, disab. Dec. 6, '64, disab.
 Appel, John, e. Oct. 6, 1862, disab. Jan. 14, 1864, disab.
 Alexander, Jas. H., e. Dec. 9, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Byram, Adam, e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Bumbaugh, David, e. Sept. 23, '62, disab. Dec. 6, '64, disab.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Lyon, John W., e. Oct. 21, 1862.
 Scherff, John W., e. Sept. 21, 1862.

FORTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

(100 Days.)

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Keokuk Sept 16, 1864.*]

Surg. Wm. W. Estabrook, com. May 25, 1864.
 Adj't. A. W. Sheldon, com. May 25, 1864, capt. and com. sub. U. S. V. Sept. 13, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. Campbell K. Peck, com. May 25, 1864.
 First Lieut. David B. Hamill, com. May 25, 1864.
 Second Lieut. John H. Day, com. May 25, 1864.
 First Sergt. Edmund H. Barnes, e. May 11, 1864.
 Sergt. Wm. H. Barrell, e. May 12, 1864.
 Sergt. John N. Irwin, e. May 11, 1864.
 Sergt. Jas. Vincent, e. May 12, 1864.
 Sergt. W. C. Cooke, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. M. Hoffa, e. May 12, 1864.
 Corp. Geo. P. Durkee, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. Andrew LeFere, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. E. M. Ingerson, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. Antoine Lefaire, e. May 12, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. Collier, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. C. C. Thompson, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. John C. Jeffries, e. May 12, 1864.
 Musician John C. Fry, e. May 13, 1864.
 Musician Geo. W. Peters, e. May 13, 1864.
 Wagoner S. B. Gofford, e. May 10, 1864.
 Anderson, Jas. H., e. May 13, 1864.
 Bronson, E. E., e. May 11, 1864.
 Buck, A., e. May 9, 1864.
 Bassett, C. S., e. May 11, 1864.
 Buryan, Joseph, e. May 11, 1864.
 Buck, A. G., e. May 11, 1864.
 Brady, John, e. May 12, 1864.
 Bozarth, David, e. May 16, 1864.
 Bong, N. B., e. May 11, 1864.
 Bridge, R., e. May 14, 1864.
 Brady, Wm., e. May 14, 1864.
 Creel, E. G., e. May 12, 1864.
 Caisser, F., e. May 11, 1864.
 Crane, S. C., e. May 13, 1864.
 Corwine, Geo. H., e. May 13, 1864.
 Carter, E. S., e. May 10, 1864.
 Cooney, Jas. T., e. May 19, 1864.
 Digges, E. A., e. May 9, 1864.
 Diller, Jas. A., e. May 10, 1864.
 Devon, John S., e. May 10, 1864.
 Fairchild, Geo. L., e. May 11, 1864.
 Foster, Chas. F., e. May 11, 1864.
 Finerty, P. H., e. May 11, 1864.
 Fletcher, Wm., e. May 11, 1864.
 Fry, Jas. L., e. May 12, 1864.
 Griffin, James, e. May 11, 1864.
 Griffith, John W., e. May 11, 1864.
 Gleason, John P., e. May 12, 1864.
 Hamel, John H., e. May 25, 1864.
 Higham, Chas. S., e. May 10, 1864.

Hart, Geo. N., e. May 12, 1864.
 Headley, Lewis, e. May 12, 1864.
 Heden, Lewis, e. May 9, 1864.
 Hoefer, Wm., e. May 12, 1864.
 Howell, Samuel L., e. May 11, 1864.
 Jones, Jacob, e. May 12, 1864.
 Jones, A., e. May 7, 1864.
 Jacob, Jerry, e. May 12, 1864.
 Johnston, Geo. C., e. May 12, 1864.
 Kitcher, M., e. May 11, 1864.
 Kellmer, August, e. May 11, 1864.
 Knaggs, Geo., e. May 10, 1864.
 Lind, Swan, e. May 12, 1864.
 Lemaster, Peter, e. May 10, 1864.
 Leonard, Geo. B., e. May 11, 1864.
 Lyman, Isaac F., e. May 11, 1864.
 Luke, Elijah, e. May 11, 1864.
 Lane, S. N., e. May 16, 1864.
 Lee, Chas. H., e. May 21, 1864.
 Mesick, Oscar, e. May 11, 1864.
 Millis, Wm., e. May 14, 1864.
 Rudd, Frederick, e. May 10, 1864.
 Rickey, L., e. May 17, 1864.
 Smith, David L., e. May 12, 1864.
 Smith, James, e. May 12, 1864.
 Sellers, Char., e. May 10, 1864.
 Summers, D. T., e. May 11, 1864.
 Smith, N. L., e. May 12, 1864.
 Stockwell, M. H., e. May 18, 1864.
 Taylor, H. A., e. May 11, 1864.
 Tomlinson, John, e. May 10, 1864.
 Vogel, Simon, e. May 11, 1864.
 Wyand, Lewis, e. May 12, 1864.
 White, Samuel, e. May 12, 1864.
 Waller, Paul, e. May 7, 1864.
 Zindel, L. W., e. May 11, 1864.

Company E.

First Lieut. Albert C. Smith, com. May 25, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Am Culver, com. May 25, 1864.
 First Sergt. Jas. Keenedy, e. May 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Jacob G. Beaton, e. May 1, 1864.
 Sergt. John F. Liddle, e. May 9, 1864.
 Sergt. E. A. Dickey, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. Louis G. Kiel, e. May 11, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. Thornburg, e. May 9, 1864.
 Corp. J. S. Miller, e. May 2, 1864.
 Corp. J. Collindafer, e. May 12, 1864.
 Corp. Peter M. Miller, e. May 18, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. N. Devol, e. May 4, 1864.
 Corp. Martin S. Dickey, e. May 12, 1864.
 Musician Edwin Bonnell, e. May 9, 1864.
 Musician Rinhart Lober, e. May 12, 1864.
 Alexander, Wm. D., e. May 14, 1864.
 Anderson, I. W., e. May 2, 1864.
 Atlee, I. R., e. May 14, 1864.
 Bell, Thos. A., e. May 12, 1864.
 Beach, Welcome, e. May 16, 1864.
 Barnum, Chas., e. May 3, 1864.
 Barr, John T., e. May 2, 1864, died at Keokuk.
 Clark, Jas. F., e. May 2, 1864.
 Coleman, Geo. W., e. May 13, 1864.
 Chapman, Jackson, e. May 3, 1864.
 Case, A. B., e. May 3, 1864.
 Cowles, Samuel P., e. May 2, 1864.
 Caldwell, Addison, e. May 4, 1864.
 Dufur, H. A., e. May 2, 1864.
 Denney, Francis, e. May 4, 1864.
 Dryer, Geo. S., e. May 16, 1864.
 Dawson, Geo., e. May 9, 1864.
 Endersby, Wm., e. May 12, 1864.
 Fagan, Wm., e. May 4, 1864.
 Gregg, A., e. May 4, 1864.
 Grubb, L. C., e. May 7, 1864.
 Gill, Luther, e. May 2, 1864.
 Garver, J. F., e. May 13, 1864.
 Gray, A. D., e. May 10, 1864.
 Horton, James, e. May 2, 1864.
 Hampton, A. B., e. May 11, 1864.
 Huff, T. B., e. May 13, 1864.
 Hyde, R., e. May 2, 1864.
 Holmes, John, e. May 23, 1864.
 Jones, Wm. H., e. May 3, 1864.
 Mason, David H., e. May 3, 1864.
 Mason, Thos. H., e. May 14, 1864.
 Minner, John W., e. May 3, 1864.
 Moody, James, e. May 2, 1864.
 Morrison, Samuel D., e. May 16, 1864.
 Newby, Clarkson, e. May 4, 1864.

Overman, Charles, e. May 11, 1864.
 Phelps, J., e. May 4, 1864.
 Sherwood, Hiram, e. May 3, 1864.
 Smith, Wm., e. May 3, 1864.
 Shamb, F. O., e. May 10, 1864.
 Tremaine, Geo. W., e. May 2, 1864.
 Tomson, William, e. May 3, 1864.
 Turner, W. B., e. May 3, 1864.
 Votaw, Elwood, e. May 7, 1864.
 Welse, Henry, e. May 3, 1864.
 Welpton, Jas. S., e. May 12, 1864.
 Whittinger, Jacob, e. May 3, 1864.
 Wilcoxson, E. S., e. May 11, 1864.

Company F.

Sergt. Geo. T. Collins, e. May 4, 1864.
 Corp. Hibbard H. Shedd, e. May 4, 1864.
 Corp. Pierson H. Bristow, e. May 5, 1864.
 Corp. O. V. Montgomery, e. May 5, 1864.
 Case, F., e. May 3, 1864.
 Case, Horatio, e. May 4, 1864.
 Field, Wm. G., e. May 5, 1864.
 Hill, Amos H., e. May 4, 1864.
 Howard, W. H., e. May 4, 1864.
 Howard, A. W., e. May 4, 1864.
 Henry, R. C., e. May 4, 1864.
 Kelley, Samuel G., e. May 3, 1864.
 Loomis, T. J., e. May 3, 1864.
 Wissler, Jacob, e. May 3, 1864.

Company G.

Field, H. A., e. May 18, 1864.
 King, T. S., e. May 26, 1864, died at Memphis.

Company H.

Sergt. Wm. W. Dollings, e. May 20, 1864.
 Hammond, Moses, e. May 24, 1864.
 Miller, Leroy, e. May 23, 1864.
 Miller, George, e. May 23, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Caldwell, Alfred, e. May 26, 1864.
 Diamond, J. K., e. May 26, 1864.
 Diamond, A. J., e. May 26, 1864.
 Gesford, John, e. May 27, 1864.
 Steward, Wm. R., e. May 27, 1864.
 Walters, Jesse C., e. May 27, 1864.

FORTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

[Note.—This regiment was mustered out at Rock Island Barracks October 21, 1864.]

Company D.

First Lieut. Aaron Collyver, com. July 13, 1864.
 Sergt. Henry H. Freed, e. June 23, 1864.
 Sergt. Charles Phillip, e. June 20, 1864.
 Sergt. James R. Fitch, e. May 31, 1864.
 Corp. John C. Chapin, e. June 14, 1864.
 Corp. John W. Fletcher, e. June 6, 1864.
 Corp. Henry Black, e. June 20, 1864.
 Musician Nathan D. Daniels, e. June 10, 1864.
 Arnold, Francis M., e. June 27, 1864.
 Baley, Ezra, e. June 13, 1864.
 Brown, D. A., e. June 1, 1864.
 Brown, Thos. A., e. June 31, 1864.
 Brown, A. J., e. June 1, 1864.
 Clark, J. P., e. June 22, 1864.
 Coleman, Henry, e. June 20, 1864.
 Denney, Ely, e. June 3, 1864.
 Dudley, W. W., e. May 30, 1864.
 Guyon, Thos. J., e. June 20, 1864.
 Hale, I. D., e. May 31, 1864.
 Jefferson, Thos. E., e. June 3, 1864.
 Johnson, John E., e. June 6, 1864.
 Kimble, William, e. June 18, 1864.
 Lambert, Isaac, e. June 17, 1864.
 Thompson, A. F., e. June 8, 1864.

FIRST CAVALRY.

[Note.—This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Tex., Feb. 15, 1865.]

Lient. Col. Chas. E. Moss, com. Aug. 29, 1861, recd. June 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. Alex. G. McQueen, com. 1st Lieut. Co. A Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. capt. Dec. 11, 1861, prmtd. maj. Aug. 21, 1863, wd. at Bayou Metoe, Ark., m. o. June 27, 1865.
 Maj. Wm. M. G. Torrence, com. capt. Co. A Sept. 23, '61, prmtd. maj. Oct. 26, 1861, resd. May 3, 1862.
 Adj't. David A. Kerr, com. bat. adj't. Oct. 7, 1861, from 1st sergt. Co. A, com. adj't. Oct. 1, 1862, resd. Feb. 6, '63.
 Q. M. Claus Henry Alberts, e. as corp. Co. A July 30, 1861, prmtd. Q. M. Nov. 1, 1862, resd. June 29, 1864.
 Charlton John M. Coggeshall, com. June 12, 1863, died at Little Rock.
 R. V. S. Michael Cheeseman, e. June 13, 1862.
 Bugler A. G. Cunningham, e. June 13, 1862.

Company A.

Capt. Robert M. Reynolds, com. 2d Heut. Sept. 23, 1861, prmtd. 1st Heut. Dec. 11, 1861, com. capt. Aug. 21, 1863, wd. at Bayou Metoe, Ark., m. o. June 27, 1865.
 Capt. Thomas J. E. Biennes, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. 2d Heut. Jan. 4, 1865, prmtd. 1st Heut. Feb. 14, 1865, prmtd. capt. July 18, 1865.
 First Lieut. John L. Russell, e. as private July 18, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt., prmtd. 2d Heut. Oct. 13, 1863 prmtd. 1st Heut. Jan. 4, 1865, m. o. Jan. 25, 1865.
 First Lieut. Alex. P. Boyce, e. as sergt. Jan. 1, 1862, prmtd. 2d Heut. Feb. 14, 1865, prmtd. 1st Heut. July 18, 1862.
 Second Lieut. John A. Bishop, e. as Q. M. sergt. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d Heut. Dec. 11, 1861, resd. Feb. 7, '63.
 Second Lieut. Andrew S. Hamilton, e. as 2d sergt. July 30, 1861, prmtd. 2d Heut. Aug. 21, 1863, died while sergt. at Little Rock.
 Second Lieut. James P. Turner, e. as corp. June 13, 1861, prmtd. 2d Heut. July 18, 1865, m. o. as 1st sergt.
 Sergt. Hugh Martin, e. July 30, 1861.
 Sergt. John C. Van Hook, e. Jan. 1, 1862, wd. and m. o. Sept. 30, 1862.
 Sergt. Walter S. Gray, e. Nov. 1, 1862, trans to Inv. Corps Aug. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Brainerd Bridges, e. July 30, 1861, died. Aug. 4, '63.
 Corp. Joseph C. McCandless, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. James Robertson, e. Nov. 1, 1862, drowned at Forsyth, Mo.
 Corp. Joseph S. Vansant, e. Sept. 1, 1862, prmtd. 1st adj't. Ark. Inf.
 Corp. C. F. Driskill, e. July 18, 1861, kld. at Prairie d'Anza, Ark.
 Corp. William Goodlin, e. July 18, 1861.
 Corp. John Wright, No. 1, e. July 18, 1861.
 Corp. John Wright, No. 2, e. Aug. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64, wd. at More, Ark.
 Bugler H. Wisner, e. June 13, 1861.
 Farrier Wm. K. Reeves, —, died at Montrose, Iowa.
 Saddler George Reeder, —, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wagoner Isaac Ferrell, e. June 13, 1861.
 Andrews, Wm. C., e. July 18, 1861, died. Dec. 19, 1862, disab.
 Adair, Harvey, e. July 18, 1861, died at Little Rock.
 Blair, Benj., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Blair, Wm. W., e. Feb. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brown, B., e. July 18, 1861, died at Little Rock.
 Burns, Wm. O., e. Aug. 20, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Collins, George W., e. July 18, 1861, died at Big Creek Bluff, Mo., of wds. received from guerrillas.
 Cross, John W., e. Jan. 27, 1861, died Jan. 19, 1863.
 Conley, David, e. July 18, 1861.
 Copp, Milton, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Carter, Wm., e. July 18, 1861, wd. near Cross Hollows, Ark.
 Conn, O. I., e. March 21, 1864.
 Davis, F. M., e. July 18, 1861.
 Foster, Lewis H., e. July 18, 1861, died Nov. 29, 1862.
 Fletcher, T. C., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Silver Creek, Mo.
 Gore, Owen P., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861, kld. at Centralia, Mo.
 Green, Geo. W., e. Feb. 24, 1861, wd. Aug. 20, 1862, died. May 27, 1863.
 Gabriel, Hiram, e. July 18, 1861.
 Gallagher, Ambrose, e. July 18, 1861, disd. May 26, 1863, for promotion.
 Hollingsworth, Ed., e. June 13, 1861, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Huiskamp, J., e. July 18, 1861.
 Hiwick, John, July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trans. for promotion to 4th Ark. Inf.
 Holmgard, Henry, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Horton, Wm., e. July 18, 1861.
 Hill, James, e. July 18, 1861.
 Johnston, James E., July 18, 1861.

Jones, F. H., e. July 18, 1861, disd. June 21, 1862, disab.
 James, Thos. S., e. July 18, 1861.
 Kennedy, Alex., e. July 18, 1861.
 Lion, William, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McCutcheon, Jas., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disab.
 McKinley James F., e. July 18, 1861, died at Brownsville, Ark.
 Moss, C. E., Ang. 20, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. Sept. 4, 1864, for promotion 4th Mo. Inf.
 Miller, Geo. R., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McKee, Geo., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Neel, Andrew, e. March 21, 1864.
 Nelson, Peter, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 O'Bleau, A., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Olier, Ell R., e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Pond, T. N., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Ponc, Saml., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Pone, Wm., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Reitbold, Daniel, e. July 18, 1861.
 Rose, P. A. e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Reed, Elmore, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Rosecrans, Lewis, e. July 18, 1861.
 Ray, Josiah, e. July 18, 1861.
 Sala, P. A. e. Aug. 31, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Short, Lewis E., e. July 18, 1861.
 Smith, Jas. e. Ang. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sala, A. F., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Little Rock, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Short, Moses, e. Jan. 27, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Smith, John, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, trump.
 Scott, Jas., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Silver Creek, Mo., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Scheily, Wm., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Shook, Jacob M., e. July 18, 1861, wd. accidentally.
 Thomas, Z. E., e. July 18, 1861, disd. May 24, '63, for promotion to 11th Mo. Cav.
 Thorndike, Wm. F., e. July 18, 1861.
 Timberlake, A. P., e. July 18, 1861, died at Keokuk.
 Turner, D. C., e. July 18, 1861.
 Welchiner, Geo., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Walker, A., e. June 13, 1861, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disab.
 Wilsby, Lewis B., e. July 18, 1861.
 Wilson, Walker, e. July 18, 1861.
 Wilson, H. F., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Clinton, Mo.
 Wilson, A. J., e. July 18, 1861, wd. at Bayou Metoe, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. near Little Rock, trans. to V. R. C. June 30, 1865.
 Wright, A. J., e. Aug. 18, 1863, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wyatt, Wm., e. Aug. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company C.

First Lieut. Clinton M. Turner, e. as 1st corp. July, 1861, prmtd. 2d Heut. July 6, 1864, from com. sergt., prmtd. 1st Heut. June 28, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Albert F. Dean, com. Sept. 23, 1861, resd. June 28, 1862.
 Sergt. E. W. Majors, e. July 18, 1861.
 Sergt. O. S. Whiting, e. July 18, 1861.
 Corp. Paul Hendricks, e. Aug. 16, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Michael Seyb, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bugler Geo. Hook, e. July 18, 1861.
 Andrews, M. S., Aug. 13, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brice, A. C., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brees, Jas., e. July 18, 1861.
 Carpenter, Jerome, e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Corp. Curtis M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Chickering, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Dean, T. J., e. July 18, 1861, trans. prmtd. capt. in Bissell's Eng. Reg.
 Delfeller, Geo., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hawkins, C., e. July 18, 1861.
 Hill, John L., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Hendricks, Wm. H., e. Aug. 28, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Jefferson, Henry, e. July 18, 1861.
 McCravy, M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Martin, C. U., e. June 20, 1863, kld. Bayou Metoe, Ark.
 Payne, Horace, e. July 18, 1861.
 Stoddard, Allen, e. July 18, 1861.
 Steele, Wm. S., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stockman, G., e. July 18, 1861.
 Stutsman, A., e. July 18, 1861, wd. St. Clair Co., Mo., and Bayou Metoe, Ark., disd. March 13, 1864.
 Underwood, Rufus, e. July 18, 1861, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.
 Willmarsh, Geo. L., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Zingre, Theo., e. July 18, 1861.

Company D.

McClean, Thomas, e. Sept. 17, 1861.

Company E.

Corp. J. H. Arnold, e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864, kld by guerrillas, Sept. 27, 1864.

Company F.

Corp. Thos. H. Hart, e. Aug. 10, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. S. M. Sexton, e. July 18, 1861, wd. Silver Creek, Mo.
 Hart, George, e. July 18, 1861, died June 30, 1862, disab.
 Hart, Ray S., e. July 18, 1861.
 Hunter, J. C., e. Aug. 9, 1861, died June 9, 1862.
 Klein, M., e. July 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Reiley, B. C., e. Aug. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Reed, T. J., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company H.

Hartzell, Adam R., e. Aug. 8, 1861.
 Harrington, Ezra, e. Sept. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Johnson, H. E., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died Dec. 4, 1862.
 Murry, Z. P., e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Purrinton, F. H., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Smith, A. J., e. Aug. 8, 1861.

Company K.

Edwards, Barron, e. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company L.

Barnum, Charles L., e. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Hughes, Daniel H., e. Dec. 29, 1863, disab. May 16, 1865, disab.
 Jack, D., e. Aug. 25, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Seward, Joshua, e. Sept. 9, 1862, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 McCalligan, James E., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Moody, Jos., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Brown, Hiram, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Best, Benj. F., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Buffington, John J., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Brun, Jos., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Benedict, Jos., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Carpenter, Jerome, e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Cooper, Jesse, e. March 29, 1864.
 Corey, J., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Curtiss, R. G., e. March 5, 1864.
 Cramer, Noah, e. Dec. 26, 1863.
 Cochrane, John P., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Cook, D. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Gantz, Wm. L., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Harper, Wm., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Henkle, John, e. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Hawkins, Geo. W., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Herwick, F., e. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Hoggett, I. M., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Jay, Andrew L., e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Joy, Lindley H., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 McCalvan, Jas. E., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lyman, Jesse R., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
 McKibben, Chas., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 O'Bleness, L., e. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Roberts, Benj., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Ritchey, Joseph C., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Roberts, Perry, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Sterrett, D. B., e. March 26, 1864.
 Stenger, Joseph, e. Dec. 28, 1863.
 Skinner, John, e. Feb. 9, 1864.
 Shampnol, Thomas, e. Feb. 20, 1864.
 Tedro, John D., e. March 26, 1864.
 Walker, Alfred, e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Walker, F. J., e. Jan. 11, 1864.

THIRD CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865.*]

Col. John W. Noble, com. 1st lieut. Co. C Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. adjt., retd. to Co., prmtd. maj., Nov. 18, 1862, prmtd. lieut. col. May 1, 1864, prmtd. col. May 23, 1864.

Maj. Carlton H. Perry, com. Aug. 26, 1861, resd. Nov. 18, 1862, ill health.

Surg. David L. McGugin, com. Oct. 3, 1861, resd. April 17, 1863.

Asst. Surg. Christopher C. Biser, com. Aug. 26, 1861, died at St. Louis.

Chaplain Pearl P. Ingalls, com. 1861, resd. Feb. 23, 1863.

Com. Sergt. John R. Woods, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Q. M. S. George A. Jackson, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hosp. Steward Caleb Swazey, e. Nov. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hosp. Steward Euclid E. Fuller, e. Aug. 23, 1861, died Sept. 28, 1862, disab.

B. C. S. Howard Perry, e. Dec. 12, 1861.

B. C. S. Thomas H. Brown, e. Dec. 12, 1861, prmtd. com. sergt.

R. C. S. Alfred R. Hotchkiss, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disab. May 22, 1862, disab.

Bugler I. M. Wickersham, e. Aug. 28, 1861.

Company A.

First Lieut. Samuel Barr, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 3, 1864, not mustered, died at Kansas City of wds. received at Big Blue, Mo.

Carney, William, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Goucher, E. S., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

Goucher, Andrew, Jan. 4, 1864.

Company B.

Capt. John Q. A. Dillhoff, com. 1st lieut. Aug. 30, 1861, prmtd. capt. Nov. 13, 1862, resd. Sept. 26, 1864.

Capt. Aaron H. Gage, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 23, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Nov. 13, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 27, 1864, prmtd. capt. July 20, 1865.

Second Lieut. Clinton C. McCord, e. as corp. Aug. 23, '61, prmtd. 2d lieut. July 20, 1865.

First Sergt. Samuel Barr, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Q. M. Sergt. A. J. McRacken, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Com. Sergt. Wm. H. Anderson, e. Aug. 23, 1861, died at Helena, Ark.

Sergt. John P. Talbott, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Sergt. Geo. N. Anderson, e. Aug. 23, 1861, kld. at battle Pea Ridge.

Sergt. James Palme, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. William F. Jones, e. Aug. 23, '61, disbd. April 24, 1864.

Corp. Jess W. Bayles, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 14, '62.

Corp. James S. Alexander, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disbd. Jan. 12, 1862.

Corp. H. L. Birdsell, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Corp. James House, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Osage, Mo.

Corp. A. E. Coleman, e. Aug. 23, 1861, wd., disbd. April 24, 1864.

Corp. Jasper O'Neill, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Farrer Abram Edwards, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Saddler August Remermann, e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Wagoner Artemus Cleaves, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disbd. Feb. 7, 1862, disab.

Adington, A. T., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Anders, Milton, e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Barr, Jas., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. Jan. 4, 1865.

Britenstein, —, e. Feb. 27, 1864.

Bishop, Sam'l H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Black, W. H., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Berge, Alfred, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brownlee, Al-x, e. Aug. 25, 1863.

Coleman, Alex., e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Carroll, David, e. Aug. 25, 1861, kld. at bat. of Pea Ridge,

scalped by Indians.

Cox, Jas., e. Aug. 25, 1861, died Dec. 27, 1861.

Cowles, Wm., e. Aug. 25, 1861, kld. at bat. of Pea Ridge,

scalped by Indians.

Chedister, Wm. M., e. Aug. 25, 1861.

Dehart, Hiram, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Memphis.

Diggs, H. C., e. Aug. 23, 1861.

Edwards, Abraham, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Finley, David, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Finley, Samuel L., e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Freich, Casper, e. Aug. 23, 1861, kld. at bat. of Pea Ridge,

scalped by Indians.

Gallop, Jas. K., e. Feb. 13, 1864.

Grant, B. F., e. Feb. 29, 1864, wd. at Columbus, Ga.

Gallop, Jerry, e. Feb. 10, 1864, trans.

Gorden, Wm. W., e. Aug. 23, '61, disbd. Feb. 25, '63, disab.

Galloupe, Geo., e. Jan. 6, 1864.

Hanner, S., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Horn, John H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Holland, E. V., e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hollowell, Austin, e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Hollowell, Jasper, e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Kinley, Isaac H., e. Aug. 23, 1861.
 Kerne, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Kerr, Peter, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Keime, Henry, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Sept. 17, 1862.
 Love, John W., e. Aug. 23, 1861, died at Keokuk.
 Leaser, Robert, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 20, 1865, disab.
 Lundy, F., e. Aug. 23, 1861, died at Lee's Plantation, Ia.
 Lundy, N., e. Aug. 23, 1861.
 Lyon, John W., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.
 McCulley, John T., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Memphis, Tenn.
 Mathews, Jas. S., e. Aug. 23, 1861, wd. at La Grange, Ark., died at Helena.
 Matthews, M. P., e. Aug. 21, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Mendenhall, John W., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.
 Matthews, John C., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Memphis.
 Merritt, John, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McPherson, O. H., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 McQueen, Wm., e. Aug. 23, 1861.
 McChord, C. C., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, sergt.
 McCord, A. B., e. Aug. 23, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McCulley, Jas. D., e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 McDonald, R. T., e. Feb. 13, 1864, wd. at Big Blue, and Osage, Mo.
 Overman, Allen, e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Pea-e, Gaston, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died at Memphis.
 Parker, Thos., e. Feb. 29, 1864, disd. Dec. 28, 1864.
 Parsons, J., e. March 14, 1864.
 Pulman, John, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Parsons, Samuel, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Parsons, George, e. Sept. 10, 1862.
 Ryer, Thos. N., e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Remmerman, August, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Richardson, Geo., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Ringland, Bernard, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Rugby, Ralph, e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stillwell, Thomas, e. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Sample, John N., e. Aug. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Saxe, A. C., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Sample, Geo. W., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. April 24, 1864.
 Shang, B. S., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Townsend, H., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Talbot, K. T., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Townsend, E., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Woodworth, C. S., e. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Weeks, H. L., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Wilson, Robert, e. July 5, 1864.

Company C.

Capt. Israel Anderson, com. Sept. 2, 1861, disd. April 4, 1863.
 Capt. William Wilson, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Sept. 20, 1861, prmt'd. 1st Heut. Dec. 11, 1862, prmt'd. capt. April 5, 1863, resd. Oct. 26, '64.
 Capt. Glenn Lowe, e. as corp. Sept. 1, 1861, prmt'd. bat. adjt. Dec. 1, 1861, m. o. Oct. 27, 1862, com. adjt. Nov. 1, 1862, wd. at La Grange, Ark., prmt'd. capt. Nov. 3, 1864.
 First Lieut. Erie J. Deech, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1861, prmt'd. 1st Heut. Sept. 20, 1861, resd. March 18, 1861.
 First Lieut. James Lluch, e. as corp. Aug. 28, 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Dec. 22, 1862, prmt'd. 1st Heut. April 5, 1863, resd. Jan. 2, 1865.
 First Lieut. Alfred Roberts, e. as private Aug. 29, 1861, prmt'd. Q. M. sergt., prmt'd. 2d lieut. May 28, 1863, prmt'd. 1st Heut. Jan. 3, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Chas. W. Taylor, e. as private Aug. 29, '61, prmt'd. 2d Heut. Jan. 3, 1865.
 First Sergt. Thomas Cowley Jr., e. Aug. 28, 1861, appointed comy. sergt.
 Q. M. Sergt. H. A. Winther, e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. May 5, 1864.
 Sergt. David A. Day, e. Aug. 28, 1861, died. Sept. 24, 1862, disab.
 Sergt. Robert Lamaster, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
 Sergt. Ralph H. Millard, e. Aug. 29, 1861, kid. and scalped by Pike's Indians, at Pea Ridge.
 Sergt. Obadiah M. Crane, e. Aug. 28, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862.
 Sergt. John Leddon, e. Aug. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Josiah A. Jackson, e. Aug. 28, 1861, died June 14, 1862.
 Sergt. Edw. Welchman, e. Aug. 28, 1861, trans. to Fremont's Light Guard Oct. 8, 1861.
 Sergt. Thos. W. Brice, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Sergt. A. L. Jenkins, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Charles Watson, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Covington, Ky.

Corp. John Scriffield, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. April 30, 1864.
 Corp. John Smith, e. Aug. 29, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps, 1863.
 Corp. Hubbard Stone, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
 Corp. William Gilchrist, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kid. at Ripley, Miss.
 Corp. Isaac Stampfer, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. James W. Cox, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
 Corp. A. A. Brown, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. O. C. Stevens, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. June 7, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Louis Berryhill, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Henry Delaplane, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, sergt.
 Corp. Dixon Gibson, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Corp. L. A. Cox, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Osage, Mo.
 Corp. E. Y. McLarning, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. L. P. Price, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bugler Louis Arnlyn, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. July 26, '62.
 Bugler Oscar D. Harvey, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Farrier F. C. Wilson, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Dec. 12, '62.
 Farrier Robert Forbes, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Farrier A. R. Hotchkiss, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Saddler John M. Read, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Teamster Henry Deppen, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Teamster Joseph Hyde, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Ackley, Thomas, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Ackley, Thomas P., e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Dec. 28, 1861, disab.
 Armitage, Perry, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Anderson, Charles, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died. Jan. 20, 1862, disab.
 Burgman, Geo. W., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Beebe, John S., e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Dec. 19, '61, disab.
 Brown, Israel, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. Jan. 25, 1865.
 Brown, James, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Jan. 22, 1862.
 Bunch, L., e. Aug. 29, trans. to 7th Inf.
 Cassidy, Rotl., e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Conn, Lewis, e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Conway, Chas., e. Feb. 27, 1864.
 Cobb, Ephraim, e. Feb. 29, 1864, capt'd. at Ripley, died at Andersonville.
 Curtiss, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Durfee, Wm. E., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Duval, William H., e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Dec. 10, 1861, disab.
 Dugan, Lawrence, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Dec. 20, 1861, disab.
 Elliott, J., e. Feb. 7, 1864.
 Faquier, E., e. Aug. 29, 1861, died Benton, Ark.
 Field, John, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Forman, Wm. H., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Forman, Chas. H., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Goodwin, Thos. H., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Gibson, William D., e. Aug. 29, 1861, wd. at Coldwater, Miss.
 Gibson, Dixon, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Gibson, John F., e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Ang. 3, 1863.
 Githrie, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. Dec. 29, 1862.
 Hendrickson, John A., e. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Horn, F., e. Aug. 29, 1865, died.
 Hinote, Alex., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Hardin, A. J., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Hardwick, John W., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Herron, Milton, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. May 5, 1864, disab.
 Hockman, H. P., e. Aug. 29, 1864.
 Johnson, P. P., e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. June 23, 1862.
 Jeffries, Jas. G., e. Feb. 11, 1864, wd. at Osage, Mo., disd. July 28, 1865.
 Jones, James, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Jones, Chas., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Jackson, George A., e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Johnson, James, e. Aug. 29, 1861, disd. May 4, 1863, disab.
 Kramer, Wm. G., e. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Keteon, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 King, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Luke, Elias, e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Lindsey, P. P., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Lenke, I. E., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Lynch, Morgan, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Lowry, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 McLaughlin, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Mackie, Wm. O., e. Feb. 5, 1864.
 Murch, Clark, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
 Miller, John H., e. Feb. 29, 1864, died July 25, 1864.

Moneymaker, Wm. J., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Mall, John, e. Feb. 28, 1864.
 Matheney, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 McEvney, Samuel, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Martin, William, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.
 Miller, Wm., e. Feb. 17, 1864, died July 20, 1864.
 Newton, Judson, e. Feb. 24, 1864, wd.
 Ostrander, Henry, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Ostrander, Samuel F., e. Aug. 29, 1861, died Jan. 10, '63.
 Peterson, Calvin, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died at Cassville, Mo.
 Phillips, Albert, e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Quicksell, John R., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Rhodes, Joseph, e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Rankin, Herman, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died at Benton Barracks.

Rankin, Johnson, e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Russell, Thos. B., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Riggs, Daniel, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died Dec. 3, 1863.
 Rockwell, S. M., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Spaulding, Josiah, e. Dec. 11, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Smith, Wm., e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Smith, James, e. Aug. 26, 1862, wd. at Coldwater, Miss.,
 vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Stevens, P. J., e. Aug. 29, 1861, kld. and scalped by Pike's
 Indians at Pea Ridge.
 Smith, H. H., e. Aug. 26, 1862.
 Seaton, Leroy, e. Aug. 29, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died May
 21, 1862, disb.
 Shay, Perry, e. July 7, 1864, died Nov. 3, 1864, disb.
 Snyder, Isaac, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Samuels, Joseph, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Simpson, Thos., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Shultz, Samuel, e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Smith, Geo. C., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Sprague, H., e. Feb. 23, 1864.
 Stone, John, e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Sella, W., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Seberlich, William, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died in Milldale
 Hospital.
 Stump, F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, capt'd. Ripley, Miss.
 Townsend, B., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Tisdale, Morris, e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Talbot, W., e. Aug. 29, 1861, died.
 Tryon, Jacob, e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Tackaberry, Chas., e. Feb. 27, 1864, died at Keokuk.
 Virts, James A., e. Aug. 29, 1861, died April 16, 1864,
 disb.
 Vann, Thomas L., e. Aug. 24, 1861, died June 12, 1862,
 disb.

Ward, F. H., e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmt'd.
 farrier.
 Wheeler, Samuel, e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Williams, M. D., e. Aug. 25, 1861, kld. by guerrillas July
 7, 1862.
 Williams, Wm. M., e. Aug. 25, 1861, died Jan. 13, 1863.
 Whitney, Harwood, e. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Worster, J., e. Jan. 21, 1864.
 Williams, A. J., e. Feb. 6, 1864.
 Woods, John R., e. Aug. 29, 1861.
 Wyatt, Daniel B., e. Aug. 29, 1861, died April 30, 1864,
 disb.
 Worley, W. J., e. Aug. 29, 1861, died Dec. 27, 1862.
 Zugg, Addison, e. Aug. 29, 1861, died Dec. 27, 1862, disb.

Company D.

Corp. John Campbell, e. Sept. 14, '61, kld. bat. Pea Ridge.
 Dunn, Adam, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Harlan, J. B., e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Company E.

Upton, Harvey N., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Vansteenberg, Nelson, e. Feb. 25, 1864.

Company F.

Roderson, Mathew, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

Company G.

Berger, Abraham, e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Coleman, Wm. H., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Matkin, Wm. H., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died Louisville, Ky.

Company H.

Sergt. Thomas R. Herdon, e. Sept. 9, 1861, died April 25,
 1864, disb.
 Corp. Martin B. Sigler, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, '64.
 Corp. M. W. Mitchell, e. Aug. 28, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864,
 capt'd. near White's Station, Tenn.

Corp. John W. Smith, e. Oct. 8, 1861, died Little Rock.
 Corp. Thos. N. Gosnell, e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Blacksmith Peter F. Beuler, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Butterfield, Emerson, e. Sept. 9, 1861, capt'd. White Water,
 Mo., and Camden, Ark.
 Ballock, John, e. Feb. 9, 1864, wd. Osage.
 Ballock, Andrew, e. Sept. 11, 1861, capt'd. White Water,
 Mo., capt'd. Nov. 11, 1863, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Bueeler, John H., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Clark, Wm., e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, drowned at
 Memphis.
 Hawkins, C. G., e. Sept. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.
 Hewitt, Jas. S., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Light, Jas. A., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Myers, Jas., e. Feb. 19, 1864, wd. Guntown, Miss.
 Perry, Howard, e. Dec. 12, 1861, died March 1, 1863.
 Spitzer, Wm. H., e. Sept. 2, 1861.
 Smith, Geo., e. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Sigler, Jeremiah, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Sigler, Jackson, e. Sept. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Tuttle, Nathan, e. Sept. 2, 1861, died Jan. 13, 1862.
 Vandeventer, J. W., e. Feb. 8, 1864.
 Vandeventer, S., e. Feb. 8, 1864, died Atlanta.

Company I.

Fletcher, Jas. C., e. Feb. 20, 1864, capt'd. Ripley.
 Graf, Jacob, e. March 15, 1864, capt'd. Ripley, died at
 Florence, N. C.
 Smith, John, e. Aug. 20, 1861.

Company L.

First Lieut. Dudley E. Jones, com. bat. Q. M., Sept. 20,
 1861, com. 1st lieut. May 2, 1862, died Dec. 9, 1864.
 Cooper, C. D., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Britton, Alonzo, e. Oct. 1, 1861, died July 31, 1863.
 White, Edw., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt'd. Guntown, Miss.,
 died Mobile, Ala.

Company M.

Bryant, Wm. H., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Bellville, Benj. M., e. Oct. 10, 1861, died March 20, 1863.
 Hendricks, Robt., e. Feb. 24, 1864, died Memphis, Tenn.
 Johnson, Jas. H., e. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Hinke, S., e. Feb. 28, 1864.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Wesson, M. C.
 Spaulding, Josiah
 Kearney, Wm. H.
 Coleman, Thos. J., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Dely, Chas. P., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Jones, Geo. S., e. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Kinny, Wm. A., e. Feb. 3, 1864.
 Daniel, Geo. O., e. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Goucher, E. C., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Goucher, Andrew, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Lougry, Geo. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
 Richardson, Geo., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga.
 Aug. 10, 1865.]

Company C.

Lecler, John B., e. Feb. 3, 1864.

Company F.

Peterson, Samuel, e. Oct. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, '63, corp.
 Sibley, Jabez, e. Oct. 17, 1861, kld. Raymond, Miss.

Company G.

Capt. Thomas C. Tallis, com. Dec. 24, 1861, died Helena,
 Ark., Feb. 8, 1863.
 Capt. Francis M. Davis, e. as private, Oct. 4, 1861, prmt'd.
 bat. vet. sergt. prmt'd. 2d lieut. Sept. 4, 1862, prmt'd.
 Capt. Feb. 25, 1863, resd. June 24, 1863.
 Capt. Alexander Roders, e. as private Oct. 16, 1861, prmt'd.
 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1862, capt'd. Oct. 11, 1862, prmt'd.
 Capt. June 25, 1863.
 First Lieut. Jas. J. Brown, com. Dec. 24, 1861, resd. July
 30, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Robt. P. Gillmer, e. as private Nov. 16,
 1861, prmt'd. 2d lieut. Feb. 25, 1863, m. o. Dec. 4, '64.

First Sergt. Hugh Valiant, e. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Q. M. S. Geo. Levee, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 20, 1862,
 re-e. as vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Sergt. Polk Tebbetts, e. Dec. 2, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863,
 wd. Tupelo, Miss.
 Sergt. John Ingersoll, e. Oct. 6, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863,
 prmtd. com. sergt.
 Corp. Wm. C. Mason, e. Oct. 16, 1861, wd. trans. to V. R.
 C. April 29, 1864.
 Corp. R. P. Glimer, e. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Corp. Thompson Jones, e. Oct. 16, 1861, wd. trans. to V.
 R. C. May 15, 1864.
 Corp. Wm. Hardy, e. Oct. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Corp. John Steele, e. Dec. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 1, '64, disb.
 Corp. Wm. J. Ives, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. Aug. 2, '62, disb.
 Bugler Horace McDonnell, e. Oct. 19, 1861.
 Bugler Thos. C. Fletcher, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Armor, Thompson, e. Oct. 22, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Ayers, F. H. e. Nov. 16, 1861, disd. July 16, 1862.
 Ayers, L. E., e. Nov. 16, 1861, died. Oct. 9, 1862, disb.
 Barnes, Wm. C., e. Oct. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Barnes, Geo. M., e. Oct. 24, 1862, died West Plains, Mo.
 Berry, James F., e. Oct. 19, 1861, died Milldale Hosp., Miss.
 Burke, Louis, e. Oct. 16, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 "de Arrests, e. Oct. 24, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 "de Wm., e. Oct. 24, 1861, died West Point.
 Cowles, James, e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Crosby, George, B., e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Crosby, Lawrence, e. Oct. 4, 1861.
 Douglass, D., e. Aug. 30, 1862.
 Endersby, W. W., e. March 16, 1864.
 Ehart, Phillip, e. Dec. 28, 1861, disd. July 23, 1862.
 Ezell, Solomon, e. Nov. 27, 1861, died at West Plains, Mo.
 Fegurs, Chas. H., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Fager, Chas., e. Sept. 8, 1862.
 Frazier, John, e. March 28, 1864.
 Frazier, James, e. Jan. 16, 1862.
 Groesbeck, F., e. Feb. 28, 1862, died Young's Pt., La.
 Hoss, Aaron, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. Feb. 18, 1862, disb.
 Ingersoll, W. W., e. Oct. 6, 1861, died West Plains, Mo.
 Jackson, C. W., e. Oct. 25, 1861, kld. bat. Lick Creek, Ark.
 Jackson, D. C., vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Jennings, Theo. II., e. Oct. 24, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Jennings, Wm. P., e. Oct. 2, 1861.
 Jones, Evan, e. Oct. 11, 1861.
 Jackson, Theo., S., e. Jan. 21, 1862, vet. Feb. 1, 1864, wd.
 Tupelo, Miss.
 Johnson, Daniel, e. Oct. 19, 1861, disd. April 5, '63, disb.
 Johnson, Lewis, e. Jan. 21, 1862, died Helena, Ark.
 Laird, David, e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Laird, Levi, e. Jan. 1, 1862, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
 Lever Addison, e. Aug. 31, 1862.
 Mason, James S., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died. Nov. 21, 1862.
 McCarthy, Char. B., e. March 28, 1864.
 Murray, Z., e. Oct. 5, 1861, vet. Dec. 12, 1863.
 Murray, Wm., e. Oct. 16, 1861.
 Pittman, Wm., e. Oct. 22, 1861, wd., disd. Sept. 4, '62, disb.
 Riddie, Alex., e. Jan. 16, 1862, captid. Oct. 11, 1862, vet.
 Jan. 17, 1864.
 Scoville, Geo., e. Oct. 20, 1861, disd. Nov. 19, 1862.
 Shotta, Amiel, e. Dec. 14, 1861, died Batesville, Ark.
 Segmon, Edw., e. Sept. 27, 1862.
 Stubbs, Edw., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1862.
 Snider, Nicholas, e. Jan. 30, 1862, vet. Feb. 1, 1864.
 Skiles, Robert, e. Jan. 16, 1862, vet. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Thornton, Jas., e. Oct. 11, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1863.
 Welch, Geo. W., e. Oct. 11, 1861, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.
 Watts, Sensem, e. Jan. 16, 1862, died at Mt. Pleasant.

Company M.

Howe, Samuel, e. Oct. 14, 1862, vet. Feb. 15, 1864, trans.
 to 15th Co. 2d bat. V. R. C.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Chandler, J., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Entner, Wm. H., e. Oct. 28, 1864.
 Osborn, Wm. H., e. Oct. 26, 1864.
 Wheatley, H. S., e. Oct. 28, 1864.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

[Note.—This regiment was mustered out at Nashville,
 Tenn., Aug. 11, 1865.]

B. C. S. George Friedenreich, e. Sept. 1, 1861, m. o. Nov.
 15, 1862.
 B. S. S. Fred Dierich, e. Sept. 21, 1861, disd. June 23, '64.
 Musician Jos. Bendlir, e. Sept. 23, 1861.

Musician Henry C. Kummer, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Musician C. A. Ulrich, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Musician H. O. Dudley, e. Oct. 25, 1861.

Company F.

Second Lieut. John A. Smith, com. Jan. 9, 1862, resd.
 July 27, 1863.
 Q. M. S. Chas. Haenel, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. June 26, '65.
 Sergt. Gustav Krusch, e. Oct. 25, 1861, wd. at Notasulga,
 Ala.
 Sergt. Geo. H. Meier, e. Oct. 25, 1861, died Oct. 22, 1862,
 disb.
 Sergt. Chas. F. Limle, e. Dec. 26, 1861, captid. Lockridge
 Mills, Tenn.
 Corp. Casper Bushmeier, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Corp. Christopher Fricke, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Corp. Chas. Rothe, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Bugler John Seidel, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and
 returned, disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Bugler Joseph Bender, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Farrier Philip Schneider, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped,
 died June 27, 1862.
 Anthos, Geo., e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Brecher, Fritz, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and re-
 turned, disd. June 27, 1862.
 Boeche, Roman, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Deutch, Jacob, e. Oct. 25, 1861, kld. at battle Lockridge
 Mills.
 Fahr, Ferdinand, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and returned,
 died Sept. 21, 1862.
 Goldimacker, Fritz, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 1, 1861.
 Kliwke, S., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Lang, Phillip, e. Oct. 2, '62.
 Lucke, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and re-
 turned, disd. June 27, 1862.
 Marder, Leo, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Martin, John, e. Oct. 25, 1861, died at Mound City, Ill.
 Moeller, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and re-
 turned, disd. June 27, 1862.
 Rohde, Frank, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and re-
 turned, disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Bottman, Bernard, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and
 returned, disd. June 27, 1862.
 Santa, Robt., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Saber, Joseph, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and re-
 turned.
 Schafre, August, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Schelland, C. F. A., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Schneider, Phillip, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Schomacher, John, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Shubert, F. A., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Silveriesen, Lewis, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Slainge, Bernard, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped, re-
 turned and disd. June 27, 1862.
 Soelteg, August, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Stauffer, Christian, e. Oct. 25, 1861, disd. Nov. 10, 1862,
 disb.
 Ticken, John, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Tschir, Sebastian, e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid. and escaped, disd.
 Sept. 25, 1862, disb.
 Wagner, Frank, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Ward, Ben., e. Oct. 25, 1861, captid., escaped and re-
 turned.
 Werner, Chas., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Wertz, Franz, e. Oct. 25, 1861, died at Ft. Heiman, Ky.
 Westphal, Wm., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Wichard, Henry, e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Wagner, Wm. H.

Company H.

Wiegard, Henry, e. Jan. 9, 1862.

Weber, Nicholas, e. Jan. 9, 1862.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Dingman, John B., e. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Fostering, Henry, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Hinckley, B. H., e. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Johns, August, e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Shier, John L., e. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Wigginjost, Frank, e. Dec. 30, 1863.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.**Company F.**

Q. M. S. Chat. Haenel, e. Sept. 2, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Sergt. Chas. F. Simle, e. Sept. 12, 1861.

Sergt. August Soechting, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Corp. Casper Buschmeier, e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Corp. Chas. Rothie, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Corp. Frank Wagoner, e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Corp. Henry Wiegard, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Corp. Chas. Werner, e. Sept. 4, 1861.
 Corp. August Schafre, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Bugler Joseph Bender, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Saddler John Shoemaker, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Baechle, Roman, e. Sept. 9, 1861.
 Dingman, J. B., e. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Fricke, Christ, e. Sept. 6, 1861.
 Fosterling, Henry, e. Jan. 5, '64.
 Henken, Henry H., e. Dec. 24, 1863.
 Johns, August, e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Kiel, Ferdinand, e. Feb. 29, 1864, died Nov. 16, 1864.
 Kilewe, Stephen, e. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Kummer, H. C., e. Sept. 1, 1864.
 Marder, Leo, e. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Nolle, Henry, e. Feb. 13, 1864.
 Silverlesen, Lewis, e. Sept. 5, 1864, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Schler, John L., e. Dec. 30, 1864.
 Schols, Robert, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Santo, Robert, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Salper, Jos., e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Schowalter, Henry, e. Sept. 24, 1861.
 Schubert, August F., e. Sept. 18, 1861.
 Tieken, John, e. Oct. 3, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Ulrich, Aug., e. Sept. 23, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Wiggenjost, Frank, e. Dec. 30, 1863.
 Wagner, Wm. H., e. Nov. 28, 1861.
 Westphal, Wm., e. Sept. 9, 1861.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 15, 1865.*]

Company E.

Capt. Eleazer B. Doane, com. 1st lieut. Sept. 30, 1863, prmtd. capt. Apr. 5, 1864, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga., hon. July 15, 1865.
 Sergt. Andrew J. Baker, e. June 15, 1863.
 Corp. Charles W. Smith, e. July 16, 1863.
 Corp. Lewis Richards, e. July 16, 1863.
 Corp. Chas. L. Dorsen, e. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Corp. J. F. Doan, e. June 15, 1863.
 Clark, J. J., e. July 4, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.
 Clark, John, e. July 4, 1863.
 Childs, James D., e. June 24, 1863.
 Davis, John H., e. July 20, 1863.
 Laugherby, Samuel C., e. July 27, 1863.
 Rye, Chas., e. July 25, 1863, capt'd. at Florence, Ala.

Company M.

Edmonson, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Heiser, Herman, e. Aug. 13, 1863.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Lewman, Geo. A., e. Nov. 25, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., Feb. 3, 1865.*]

Sergt. Maj. William A. Sullivan, e. Aug. 22, 1863, died Jan. 1, 1865.

Company G.

Corp. Samuel C. Koos, e. Nov. 2, 1863.
 Trumpeter Hiram Malone, e. Sept. 19, 1863.
 Farrier Richard Sharp, e. Sept. 30, 1863.
 Wagoner Rainey Ripple, e. Nov. 2, 1863.
 Bowman, Samuel, e. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Goss, J. W., e. Oct. 16, 1863.
 Hand, Herschel, e. Sept. 16, 1863.
 Kerr, Chas., e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Kimbrough, Andrew, e. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Maguire, Daniel, e. Oct. 21, 1863.
 Morrison, Geo. W., e. Sept. 23, 1863.
 Patterson, David, e. Sept. 30, 1863.

Company H.

Sergt. Marshall Anders, Sept. 28, 1863.
 Wagoner Geo. H. Moore, e. Oct. 20, 1863.

Abbott, I. W., e. July 14, 1863.
 Davis, Joseph C., e. Sept. 19, 1863, died at Benton Barracks, Mo.
 Harbeson, W. A., e. Oct. 2, 1863.
 Luther, James, e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Marsell, Joseph, e. Oct. 13, 1863.
 Sperry, Reuben, e. Sept. 29, 1863.
 Sample, Samuel J., e. Oct. 13, 1863, died July 20, 1865.

Company I.

Moloy, R. H., e. Sept. 14, '63, died at Duvall's Bluff, Ark.

Company M.

Capt. John F. Parker, e. as 1st sergt., July 18, '63, prmtd. 2d lieut. May 13, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Sept. 26, 1864, prmtd. capt. Oct. 15, 1865.
 First Lieut. Chas. P. Buckner, e. as sergt. Sept. 1, 1863 (after serving in 7th Mo. Cav.), prmtd. 2d lieut. Sept. 27, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. Oct. 15, 1865.
 Sergt. James B. Moore, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. F. Crocker, e. Aug. 7, 1863.
 Corp. Daniel S. Ocheltree, e. Oct. 20, 1863.
 Corp. John Yenger, e. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Farver Alden Baker, e. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Brown, Levi P., e. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Blinford, J. B., e. Sept. 18, 1863.
 Cronin, A. J., e. Aug. 20, 1863, died at St. Louis.
 Childers, Noah, e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Dust, David, e. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Davis, Asp. J., e. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Ettein, David H., e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Falkenburg, Samuel, e. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Galligan, Michael, e. Aug. 29, 1863.
 Hand, S. K., e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Harper, R., e. Oct. 13, 1863.
 Kocks, Robert, e. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Legrand, M., e. Aug. 28, 1863.
 Lucas, H., e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Marsh, W. H., e. July 18, 1863.
 McCusland, George, e. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Parnell, R. H., e. July 22, 1863.
 Pollard, James A., e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Rude, Israel, e. Sept. 16, 1863.
 Smith, H. C., e. July 22, 1863.
 Sawyers, George T., e. Aug. 22, 1863, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Soule, W. A., e. Aug. 19, 1863.
 Stephens, James R., e. Aug. 25, 1863, died at Duvall's Bluff.
 Schotte, Albert, e. Oct. 8, 1863.
 Seavers, A. J., e. Aug. 3, 1863.
 Seavers, John H., e. Oct. 26, 1863, died at Duvall's Bluff.
 Van Fosen, John, e. July 28, 1863.
 Wirsig, Adolph, e. Aug. 24, 1863.
 Wooster, John R., e. Oct. 26, 1863.

FIRST INFANTRY (A. D.)

[NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., Oct. 15, 1865.*]

Lient. Col. Milton F. Collins, com. Oct. 11, 1863.
 Maj. John L. Murphy, com. Oct. 11, 1863.
 Adj't. Theo. W. Pratt, com. Oct. 11, 1863.
 Q. M. Wm. McQueen, com. Aug. 23, 1861.
 Surg. Freeman Knowles, com. Oct. 11, 1861.

Company A.

Corp. John H. Bandy, e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Corp. John Brown, e. Aug. 11, 1863.
 Wagoner Press Cary, Sept. 1, 1863, died at Keokuk.
 Berry Harvey, e. Sept. 1, 1863, died at Benton Barracks, Mo.
 Brinkley, John, e. Aug. 15, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Carter, Nathaniel, e. Sept. 1, 1863.
 Cox, Isaac, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Dunn, Ned, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Goss, Jordan, e. Aug. 17, 1863, drowned at Helena, Ark.
 Gates, Augustus, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Smiley, Samuel, e. Sept. 7, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Shelly, Nelson, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Turbin, Daniel, e. Sept. 7, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.

Company B.

Sergt. Henry Harris, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Sergt. Geo. W. Boosier, e. Aug. 28, 1863.

Sergt. Geo. Hall, e. Aug. 26, 1863.
 Corp. Henry Mason, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Corp. A. A. Ham, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Corp. E. Swanson, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. Field, e. Aug. 15, 1863, disab.
 Corp. General Washington, e. Aug. 27, 1863.
 Corp. Samuel Meeks, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Drummer Wm. Adams, e. Aug. 17, 1863, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Auderson, Henry, e. Aug. 17, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Bell, Geo., e. Aug. 17, 1863, died June 1, 1865, disab.
 Brown, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Carter, Benj., e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Dishmore, Clark, e. Aug. 17, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Green, Wayland, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Green, Elsam, e. Aug. 15, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Miller, O., e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Rashey, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Smith, Wm., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Young, Geo., e. Aug. 15, 1863, died at Little Rock, Ark.

Company C.

Capt. Eli Ramsey, e. as corp. Co. A 2d Inf., com. capt. Oct. 11, 1863.
 First Sergt. Isaac N. Trippett, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Sergt. Adam Patten, e. Aug. 18, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Sergt. Lewis Newman, e. Aug. 19, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. Stewart, e. Aug. 18, 1863.
 Corp. Jerry White, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Lewis Trippett, e. Aug. 15, 1863, died Helena, Ark.
 Corp. Stephen A. Douglas, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Alfred, James, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Combs, Henry, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Coleman, Geo. W., e. Aug. 18, 1863.
 Dudley, James, e. Aug. 15, 1863, disab. April 6, 1864, disab.
 Gray, Sandy, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Jenkins, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Johnson, Samuel, e. Aug. 16, 1863, died Helena, Ark.
 Johnson, Zachariah, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Lowe, James, e. Aug. 18, 1863, died at Keokuk.
 Myers, James, e. Aug. 26, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Pierce, Hiram, e. Aug. 15, 1863, disab. June 22, '65, disab.
 Robinson, Taylor, e. Sept. 28, 1863.
 Rice, Alonzo, e. Aug. 19, 1863.
 Seymour, Jacob, e. Aug. 18, 1863.
 Smith, James, e. Aug. 15, 1863, drowned at Helena, Ark.
 Teems, Robert, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Thurman, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Walter, Edw., e. Aug. 15, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Wheeden, Wash., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Washington, John H., e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Williams, Jones, e. Aug. 15, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.

Company D.

Sergt. Thos. T. Williams, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. H. Harrison, e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Anthony, Williams, e. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Cooper, Wm., e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Henry, Sherrod, e. Aug. 17, 1863, died Little Rock, Ark.
 Henry, Jackson, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 Howard, Sidney, e. Aug. 20, 1863.
 Thomas, John, e. Sept. 28, 1863, died at Helena, Ark.
 Weeden, Perry, e. Sept. 22, 1863.
 Webster, Samuel, e. Sept. 17, 1863.
 Winn, Robert, e. Sept. 14, 1863.
 Webster, Jas., e. Aug. 19, 1863.

Company E.

Sergt. Jas. Newland, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Adams, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Coleman, Geo. D., e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Griffin, Craig, e. Aug. 14, 1863.
 Reed, Samuel, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Reed, Curry, e. Aug. 15, 1863.

Company F.

Capt. Henry C. Brown, e. as private, Co. K, 9th Ill. Cav., com. capt. Oct. 11, 1863.
 Corp. George Green, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Corp. George Welsh, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Brooks, Harvey, e. Aug. 15, 1863.
 Byman, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Carter, Irwin, e. Aug. 25, 1863.
 Herrington, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1863.
 Jordan, Andrew, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Lewis, Raymond, e. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Lewis, Lafayette, e. Aug. 11, 1863.

McCoy, Washington, e. Aug. 21, 1863.
 Wedden, Richard, e. Aug. 22, 1863.
 Weiden, Benj., e. Aug. 15, 1863.

Company I.

Second Lieut. Hugh Brady, com. Sept. 21, 1863.
 Sergt. London Triplett, e. Aug. 18, 1863.
 Corp. Mannel Acham, e. Aug. 17, 1863.
 McGulchen, Andrew, e. Oct. 24, 1863.

"ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST."

[NOTE.—*Date of muster-out not given in Adjutant General's Report.*]

Company C.

Savage, A. G., e. Sept. 16, 1861, prmtd. corp.

Company D.

Corp. Francis M. Craven, e. Aug. 2, 1861.
 Donnelly, E. O., e. Aug. 2, 1861, disab. July 26, 1863.
 Hess, Henry, e. Aug. 2, 1861.
 McGlashen, John, e. Aug. 2, 1861, disab. Oct. 22, 1862.
 Phelps, D., e. Aug. 2, 1861, prmtd. sergt.

Company I.

Capt. Thaddeus J. Dean, com. Sept. 13, 1861, read. April 12, 1862.

First Lieut. Gustavus B. Brackett, com. Sept. 15, 1861, prmtd. capt. July 5, 1862.

First Sergt. Jas. A. Shedd, e. Sept. 15, 1861, disab. Nov. 2, 1862, disab.

Sergt. Geo. W. Bristol, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Corp. Henry A. Hill, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Corp. Daniel Fisher, e. Sept. 15, 1861, prmtd. sergt.
 Corp. Geo. L. Taylor, e. Sept. 15, 1861, prmtd. sergt.
 Musician T. F. Whitmarsh, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Artificer John Altemus, e. Nov. 5, 1861.
 Artificer J. P. Brooks, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Artificer Robert Brown, e. Sept. 15, 1861, disab. Jan. 16, 1863, disab.
 Artificer Henry H. Copp, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Artificer Henry Farnsworth, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Artificer Elias McNeil, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Artificer James Morrison, e. Sept. 13, 1861.
 Artificer Chas. F. Shedd, e. Sept. 15, 1861, disab. Oct. 14, 1862, disab.
 Artificer Lucius Sperry, e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Artificer Jas. S. Stanton, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Artificer John S. Starr, e. Sept. 16, 1861.
 Ainsworth, Lionel, e. Sept. 19, 1861.
 Corp. Chas. S., e. Sept. 15, 1861.
 Cutler, Wm. L., e. Sept. 15, 1861, died Oct. 20, 1862.
 Orton, Wm. D., e. Sept. 15, 1861, died at Jackson, Tenn.
 Simmons, Jas. B., e. Sept. 16, 1861, died May 18, 1862, disab.
 Stroatteff, John, e. Sept. 13, 1861.

**SOUTHERN BORDER BRIGADE,
FIRST BATTALION.**

[NOTE.—*Casualties and muster-out of this brigade not given in the Adjutant General's Report.*]

Company A.

Capt. William Sole, com. Oct. 17, 1862, dismissed Dec. 29, 1862.
 First Lieut. Wells Brown, com. Oct. 17, 1862, read.
 Com. Sergt. William Duffling, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Bugler F. Mallucks, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Anthony, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Allen, Jas. S., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Bunker, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Black, H. M., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Batten, John, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Bishop, Samuel, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Chidester, S. D., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Crocker, Wm. F., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Carr, J. T., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Dorman, Jas., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Fannacohle, C., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Goben, J. B., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Gnytom, John, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Gardner, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1862.

Hough, James, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Hayes, Joshua, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Hanson, Reuben, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Hancock, J. W., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Hinkle, Wm., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Jones, Sam'l E., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Johnson, Christ, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Johnson, Jno., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Miller, Geo., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Kellogg, Newton, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Miller, D. D., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 McPherson, O. H., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Parsons, Chas., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Pierce, S. T., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Paddock, J., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Rainey, Geo. W., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Rumbough, A. H., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Sanders, John, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Swinder, G., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Starr, Perley, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Surgeon, L. D., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Underwood, John, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Wood, Sam'l H., e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Williams, Henry, e. Oct. 17, 1862.
 Wickersham, Thos., e. Oct. 17, 1862.

SEVENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Lieut. Col. Jesse H. Holmes, com. capt. Co. F June 1, 1861, prmted. Heut. col. Sept. 25, 1861.
 Capt. Wm. B. Collins, e. as 1st lieut. June 1, 1861, prmted. capt. Nov. 17, 1861.
 First Sergt. John H. Schooley, e. June 1, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. Co. K March 1, 1862.
 Sergt. Andrew N. Springer, e. June 1, 1861.
 Sergt. Josiah S. Boothby, e. June 1, 1861.
 Sergt. Daniel W. McBride, e. June 1, 1861, prmted. 2d Heut. Oct. 20, 1862.
 Sergt. Waldron Scott, e. June 1, 1861.
 Corp. Edwin C. Graham, e. June 1, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. Williams, e. June 1, 1861, died July 15, 1861.
 Corp. John McNaile, e. June 1, 1861.
 Corp. John W. Hyde, e. June 1, 1861, died St. Louis.
 Musician Ralph Adams, e. June 1, 1861.
 Musician D. W. Brownell, e. June 1, 1862.
 Burt, Hugh, e. June 1, 1861.
 Calder, Wm. A., e. June 1, 1861.
 Cameron, John H., e. June 1, 1861, died March 23, 1862.
 Chapman, James, e. June 1, 1861.
 Clayton, Thos., e. June 1, 1861.
 Cooper, Nathan, e. June 1, 1861.
 Davoren, Michael, e. June 1, 1861.
 Elliott, David S., e. June 1, 1861, died Aug. 7, 1861.
 Enright, M., e. June 1, 1861.
 Flavel, R. H., e. June 1, 1861, wd., died Aug. 8, 1862.
 Grey, F. F., e. June 1, 1861.
 Hall, Henry C., e. June 1, 1861, died April 21, 1862.
 Hanford, T. E., e. June 1, 1861.
 Hart, James, e. June 1, 1861, died Aug. 18, 1861.
 Hartley, Robt., e. June 1, 1861.
 Hurbut, R. E., e. June 1, 1861.
 Johnstone, W. D., e. June 1, 1861.
 King, James, e. June 1, 1861.
 McCarty, Dennis, e. June 1, 1861.
 Morris, Geo., e. June 1, 1861.
 O'Neill, Henry, e. June 1, 1861.
 Rambow, Daniel, e. June 1, 1861, died Sept. 15, 1861.
 Rifle, Geo., e. June 1, 1861.
 Roach, Richard, e. June 1, 1861.
 Baver, John, e. June 1, 1861.
 Smith, Jacob, e. June 1, 1861.
 Welch, Geo. W., e. June 1, 1861.
 Westfall, Thos. F., e. June 1, 1861.
 Wise, David, e. June 1, 1861, died Oct. 1861.

EIGHTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Wilson, Shelby, e. June 2, 1861, died May 22, 1863.
 Musician Eli Jacquin, e. July 24, 1861.
 Musician Louis Jacquin, e. July 24, 1861.
 Casey, John, e. June 29, 1861.
 Flanigan, Dennis, e. July 24, 1861, wd. Arkansas Post.
 Funcheon, Pierce, e. June 29, 1861.
 Harris, Isaac, e. June 29, 1861.
 Redden, John N., e. June 29, 1861.
 Tinhas, Hartin, e. July 24, 1861, died May 30, 1863.
 Winans, Alex, e. July 24, 1861.

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Lutman, Geo. W., e. July 15, 1861, prmted. sergt.
 Ryan, Michael, e. July 15, 1861, died June 27, 1863, wd.
 Captain D. C. Dougherty, com. July 25, 1861.
 Drummer Alex Dougherty, e. July 25, 1861.
 Fox, Jno. M., e. Aug. 17, 1861.
 McCoy, Vinton, e. July 25, 1861, prmted. sergt.
 Marmaduke, Thos., e. July 25, 1861.
 Norris, Patrick or John, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Smith, Peter, e. July 15, 1861.
 Staunton, Wm., e. Sept. 24, 1861, wd. at Corinth and supposed to be dead.
 Sweeney, Adam, e. July 15, 1861, died at Mound City, Ill.
 Sayle, Henry, e. July 13, 1861.

FIFTEENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY

Capt. John G. Reis, com. July 10, 1861, resd. May 9, '62.
 First Lieut. Joseph Ebner, com. July 10, 1861, resd. Jan. 18, 1862.
 Second Lieut. John Bringartner, com. July 10, 1861, prmted. capt. May 10, 1862, resd. March 26, 1863.
 First Sergt. Ferdinand Schuler, e. July 12, 1861.
 Sergt. Fritz Hartman, e. July 12, 1861.
 Sergt. Joseph Klein, e. July 12, 1861, died Jefferson City.
 Sergt. F. Roome, e. Sept. 20, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. June 1, 1862.
 Corp. J. A. Zimmerman, e. July 12, 1861, captd. at Stone River, paroled and died.
 Corp. Chas. Wuestrow, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Wm. Heintz, e. July 19, 1861.
 Corp. M. C. Froehlicher, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Jacob Kempler, e. July 12, 1861.
 Barmenauer, Louis, e. July 12, 1861, wd. Stone River, died. May 18, 1863.
 Bauer, Frank, e. July 12, 1861.
 Groeger, August, e. July 12, 1861.
 Grunenschlag, Philip, e. Sept. 12, 1861, prmted. sergt.
 Helfrich, Benj., e. July 19, 1861, accidentally drowned at Corinth.
 Helfrich, Jos., e. July 19, 1861.
 Hitts, Wm., e. July 12, 1861.
 Hoefer, Wm., e. July 12, 1861.
 Kehl, Valentine, e. July 19, 1861.
 Kemler, Martin, e. Sept. 4, 1861, prmted. sergt., wd. and missing Chickamauga.
 Kesselering, Michael, e. July 12, 1861.
 Kramer, K. W., e. Sept. 31, 1861, died Oct. 20, 1862.
 Kurz, Geo., e. July 12, 1861.
 List, Phillip, e. July 12, 1861.
 Mathew, Frank, e. July 12, 1861, prmted. sergt.
 Nagel, Andreas, e. Sept. 12, 1861, died July 23, '62, disab.
 Orth, Anton, e. July 18, 1861, accidentally drowned at Corinth.
 Rose, Chas., e. July 12, 1861, died July 3, 1862, disab.
 Rudi, George, e. July 12, 1861.
 Sauer, Peter, e. Sept. 11, 1861.
 Schuler, Leopold, e. Oct. 1, 1861, accidentally drowned at Corinth.
 Schwendinger, S., e. July 12, 1861, died Aug. 23, 1862, disab.
 Schwilte, F., e. July 12, 1861.
 Seib, Jacob, e. July 12, 1861, died June 27, 1862, disab.
 Spring, Martin, e. July 12, 1861.
 Steller, Wm., e. July 12, 1861.
 Trautweller, Geo., e. July 12, 1861.
 Wenzing, Thos. J., e. July 12, 1861.
 Zimbrich, John, e. July 19, 1861.
 Zimmerman, John, e. July 19, 1861.

TWENTY-FIRST MISSOURI INFANTRY.

Stutenberg, Frank, e. Dec. 1, 1861.
 Thomas, John, e. Jan. 20, 1862, died Hannibal, Mo.
 Bruce, John, e. Aug. 20, 1861, apptd. musician.
 Fisher, Alex., e. Aug. 20, 1861, appointed musician.
 Harlan, A. W., e. July 20, 1861, prmted. com. sergt.
 Payden, Nathaniel, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
 Payden, Harden, e. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Starr, Loring, e. Aug. 20, 1861.
 Worster, H. J., e. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Robert B. Harris, e. as sergt. July 15, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. Dec. 31, 1862.
 Sergt. Richard B. Lane, e. July 15, 1861.

Sergt. J. N. Whetstone, e. July 15, 1861.
 Corp. A. L. Harper, e. July 12, 1861.
 Corp. Henry A. Bloomfield, e. July 12, 1861, died Aug. 16, 1862, disb.
 Corp. Isaac Roberts, e. June 15, 1861, died at Quincy, Ill., in March, 1862.
 Alvis, E. H., e. July 12, 1861.
 Alvis, H. J., e. July 12, 1861.
 Beckwith, Nathan, e. Aug. 1, 1861.
 Cawood, John C., e. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Glessner, Jacob, e. July 12, 1861.
 Lees, Samuel, e. June 15, 1861.
 Longcor, Geo. N., e. June 15, 1861.
 Sapp, Samuel, e. July 12, 1861, died in Feb., 1862.
 Stroud, e. July 12, 1861.
 Westfall, John M., e. July 15, 1861.
 Corp. B. W. Walkitt, e. Sept. 4, 1861.
 Coffman, Geo., e. Sept. 20, 1861.
 Gallup, D. C., e. July 5, 1861, died Aug. 21, 1862, disb.
 Smith, Jas., e. Sept. 1, 1861, prmted, 2d lieut.
 Green, Arthur, e. June 18, 1861.
 Sinclair, James M., e. Sept. 1, 1861.
 Smith, John, e. Aug. 28, 1861.
 Stine, Jacob, e. Jan. 28, 1861.

SEVENTH MISSOURI CAVALRY.

Chief Bugler Chas. W. DeWolf, e. Sept. 28, 1861, appointed 1st lieut. Co. E.
 Corp. Wm. N. McCreary, e. Aug. 9, 1861.
 Brown, E. D., e. Aug. 9, 1861.
 Bankston, John W., e. Oct. 28, 1861, capt'd. and paroled at Lone Jack.
 Burns, John W., e. Aug. 9, 1861, prmted, corp.
 Burns, Wm. E., e. Aug. 9, 1861, prmted, corp.
 McCreary, Jas., e. Aug. 9, 1861.
 Martin, Wm. M., e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Wilson, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1861.
 Sergt. Chas. Horner, e. Sept. 17, 1861.
 Waggoner Edw. Merriman, e. Oct. 25, 1861, died Oct. 25, 1862.
 Battle, James, e. Oct. 11, 1861, died April 5, 1863.
 Blane, Francis, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
 Black, John W., e. Sept. 24, 1861, prmted, corp.
 Bloomfield, H. A., e. Oct. 8, 1861.
 Emerson, Geo. H., e. Sept. 17, 1861, kid. April 9, 1862.
 Geelin, John W., e. Feb. 5, 1862.
 Jones, Rufus, e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Jones, Thomas, e. Oct. 7, 1861, died Sept. 17, 1862.
 Matheny, D. N., e. Sept. 21, 1861, prmted, musclian.
 O'Calltree, D. L., e. 1861, died Sept. 17, 1862.
 Spellman, O. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862, prmted, corp.
 St. Clair, Jas. M., e. Aug. 22, 1861, died Oct. 12, 1861.
 Atlee, Henry, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 29, 1862.
 Hoeschholder, Alvin, e. Sept. 20, 1861, kid. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Jordan, Francis, e. Sept. 9, 1861, died May 1862, disb.
 Matteer, Francis, e. Sept. 9, 1861, m. o. Sept. 19, 1862.
 Mattree, Wm., e. Sept. 9, 1861, kid. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Poehler, Jas., e. Sept. 22, 1861.
 Farrer Lloyd B. Goll, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died Oct. 15, 1862, disb.
 Waggoner John H. Goll, e. Oct. 21, 1861, died June 16, 1863.
 Waggoner M. S. Goll, e. Nov. 7, 1861, died June 8, 1863.
 Goll, E. G., e. Nov. 7, 1861, died May 29, 1862, disb.
 Goll, Wm. A., e. Nov. 7, 1861.
 Mason, John, e. Nov. 22, 1861, kid. by accident Hindson City.
 Sartwell, Charles, e. Nov. 22, 1861, died May 29, 1862, disb.
 Ashbaum, Peter, e. Sept. 23, 1861.
 Randolph, D. N., e. March 6, 1862, died Nov. 6, 1862, disb.
 Randolph, F. M., e. March 6, 1862, prmted, corp.

SECOND CAVALRY M. S. M.

Ganamon, Samuel, April 10, 1862.
 Com. Sergt. Geo. F. Harris, e. Feb. 4, 1862.
 Sergt. L. B. Starbuck, March 25, 1862.
 Sergt. Wm. Barron, e. Feb. 12, 1862.
 Corp. John M. Eaton, e. Feb. 4, 1862.
 Bloomfield, C. N., e. Feb. 12, 1862.
 Irwin, L. T., e. Feb. 25, 1862.
 Ireland, Jas., e. Feb. 1, 1862.
 Kelley, Wm. L., e. March 6, 1862.
 Koons, Samuel C., e. April 1, 1863.

Koons, Wm. M., e. April 6, 1862.
 Prior, Franklin, e. Jan. 25, 1862.
 Whetstone, F., e. Feb. 10, 1862.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Third Infantry.
 Snook, John M., e. Nov. 4, 1861, died June 5, 1862.

Fifth Infantry.

Col. Wm. H. Worthington, com. July 15, 1861, shot by picket by mistake near Corinth, May 22, 1862, while acting as general officer of the day.
 Adj't. Robert F. Patterson, com. Q. M. July 1861, prmted, adj't. Jan. 27, 1862, lieut. col. 29th Inf. Nov. 3, 1862.
 Chapin Addison B. Medelra, com. July 15, 1861, read. Jan. 15, 1862.
 First Lieut. Samuel S. Sample, e. as private, prmtid. 1st lieut. Feb. 1, 1862, wd. at luka, prmtid. capt. U. S. Sig. Corps March 3, 1863, declined appt., m. o. July 30, 1864, term expired

Eighth Infantry.

Surg. Aug. W. Hoffmeister, com. asst. surg. Feb. 1, 1862, prmted, surg. April 27, 1862, resd. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Walker, S. A., e. Aug. 15, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 31, 1862.
 Corp. Alonso Rich, e. Aug. 10, 1861, m. o. April 20, '66.
 Corp. Peter L. Eckley, e. Aug. 10, '61, wd. at Corinth, m. o. April 20, '66.
 Corp. John W. Ward, e. Aug. 10, 1861, prmted. to 2d lieut., m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Holland, Wm. M., e. Aug. 10, 1861, disd. April 26, 1862, disb.
 Musn. Robert L. Turner, e. Aug. 12, 1861, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Correll, Horace, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Corinth, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Smith, Frederick, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Corinth, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Turner, Asa, e. Aug. 12, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. April 20, 1866.
 Turner, Robert L., e. Aug. 12, 1861, prmted. musn., vet Jan. 1, 1864.

Ninth Infantry.

Daniel, A. L., e. Nov. 11, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Emmuth, Geo. W., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Haskell, Eli, e. Nov. 5, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Jones, Edw. P., e. Nov. 10, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Jones, John, e. Nov. 13, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Kirchner, Henry, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Norton, John W., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Painter, Robert M., e. Nov. 4, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Pieper, Jas., e. Nov. 16, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Rose, Jas., e. Nov. 4, 1864, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Rudd, Harvey, e. Nov. 1, 1864.

Tenth Infantry.

Lee, Everett, e. July 18, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

Twelfth Infantry.

Lightfoot, John, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Sullivan, John, Dec. 24, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.
 Schneider, Wm., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. Jan. 20, 1866.

Thirteenth Infantry.

Surg. Moses W. Thomas, com. Nov. 24, 1862, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Applegate, Benj. F., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Bell, John, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Baker, John, e. Nov. 1, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Case, Homer A., e. Oct. 26, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Cale, C., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Cook, T., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Hatton, Timothy, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Hill, E., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Jones, James K., e. Nov. 3, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Mons, J., e. Oct. 29, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Marshall, Cyrus, e. Nov. 22, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 McCorkle, Robert, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Reed, Samuel, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Ruid, J. A., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Smith, Daniel, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Sater, John, e. Nov. 10, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 South, John Z., e. Nov. 10, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Slusher, Joe, e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Walters, J. C., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Wright, Edw., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.
 Whorton, Wm. H., e. Oct. 24, 1864, m. o. July 21, 1865.

Eighteenth Infantry.

Dahl, Chas., e. July 20, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Twenty-third Infantry.

Derrickson, Chas. W., e. Jan. 4, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.
 Marshall, Robert H., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.
 Wright, Austin N., e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.
 Tharp, Thomas, e. Sept. 1, 1864, m. o. July 26, 1865.

Twenty-eighth Infantry.

Dodd, John M., e. Aug. 28, 1864, m. o. July 31, 1865.

Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson, com. Nov. 3, 1862, brevet col. U. S. Vol. March 26, 1865.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.

McFarland, James, e. Nov. 15, 1862, m. o. Aug. 24, 1865.

Forty-Fourth Infantry.

Knively, Jacob H., e. May 18, 1864, m. o. Sept. 15, 1864.

Second Cavalry.

Capt. Samuel Gilbert, com. 1st Lieut. Co. K 1861, prmted bat. Q. M. Dec. 1, 1861, m. o. April 26, 1862, capt. of this Co. May 1, 1862.
 Sutter, B., e. Oct. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Voss, John G., e. Nov. 4, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Corp. Alex. R. Heck, e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, kld. Dec. 17, 1864, at Franklin, Tenn.
 Henesay, Patrick, e. Aug. 24, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Meyers, Geo. E., e. Aug. 21, 1861, died. Sept. 8, 1862, disb.
 Smith, William, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, wd., m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Stillwell, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Wilkins, Charles, e. Aug. 13, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864, m. o. Sept. 19, 1865.
 Wood, Edw., e. Oct. 4, 1861, died at St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth Cavalry.

Adjt. Rufus L. Miller, com. Oct. 21, 1862, read. Feb. 11, 1864.
 Evans, Augustus, e. Oct. 1, 1862, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Dudley, Jas. P., e. Jan. 2, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 May, Tobias, e. Dec. 26, 1863, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.
 West, William, e. Jan. 5, 1864, m. o. Oct. 17, 1865.

Seventh Cavalry.

Votaw, Levi, e. July 2, 1863, m. o. May 17, 1866.
 Rodgers, Thomas, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1866.
 Brown, Charles, e. Sept. 2, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1866.
 Davis, F., e. Aug. 24, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1866.
 Gilbreath, F., e. Aug. 26, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1866.
 Richards, Aug., e. Sept. 7, 1864, m. o. June 22, 1866.

First Battery Light Artillery.

Sergt. Joseph Ballinger, e. Aug. 17, 1862, m. o. July 5, 1865.
 Blitner, Frank, m. o. July 5, 1865.

Third Battery Light Artillery.

Jr. First Lieut. Wm. H. Gilford, e. as corp., prmtd. Jr. 2d Lieut. Nov. 15, 1864, prmtd. jr. 1st Lieut. Jan. 19, 1865.
 McDermott, Wm. P., e. April 30, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

Fourth Battery Light Artillery.

Corp. James S. Alexander, e. Aug. 20, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Beach, Geo. M., e. Aug. 11, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Cullum, Wm. C., e. July 23, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Harlan, Alex., e. Aug. 25, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Hicks, Chas. F., e. Aug. 17, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Hutchinson, Jas., e. Aug. 14, 1863, m. o. July 14, 1865.
 Rudd, David F., e. Nov. 11, 1864, m. o. July 14, 1865.

Fourteenth Illinois Infantry.

Dietel, John, e. May 25, 1861.
 Martin, Albert, e. May 25, 1861.

Sixteenth Illinois Infantry.

Woodmanse, Daniel, e. May 24, 1861, died. April 20, 1862.
 Applegate, A., e. May 24, 1861, m. o. July 8, 1865.
 Cary, M. R., e. May 24, 1861.
 Shaw, Samuel, e. June 20, 1861, kld. Bentonville, N. C.
 Yorke, James, e. May 24, 1861, m. o. July 8, 1865.

Seventeenth Illinois Infantry.

Richardson, L. C., e. May 25, 1861.

Twenty-seventh Illinois Infantry.

Long, Charles, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Adams, Henry L., e. Aug. 26, 1861.

Thirty-third Illinois Infantry.

Stroope, Joseph, e. Dec. 30, 1861, died. Dec. 31, 1864, term expired.
 Johnson, Reuben, e. Aug. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. Nov. 24, 1865.

Fiftieth Illinois Infantry.

Davis, Wash., e. Aug. 20, 1861, vet. m. o. July 13, 1865.
 Fecham, John, e. Sept. 12, 1861, m. o. Sept. 27, 1864.
 Gleason, Maurice, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, m. o. July 13, 1865.
 Winn, Peter, e. Oct. 6, 1861, m. o. Oct. 30, 1864.
 Harding, Jos., e. Aug. 18, 1861, died. April 6, 1862.

Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry.

Beyer, Lewis, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Everett, Carl, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Halfman, Louis, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Meyer, Wm., e. Sept. 17, 1861, died May 22, 1862.
 Newmaster, G. e. Sept. 19, 1861, died. July 29, 1862.
 Quinones, Louis, e. Sept. 19, 1861, as sergt., died. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Shillier, Carl, e. Sept. 19, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Shottel, Carl, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. Dec. 24, 1863, m. o. July 7, 1865, as corp.
 Laplant, Peter, e. Oct. 13, 1861, vet. Dec. 23, 1863.

Ninetieth Illinois Infantry.

Donnelly, Peter, e. March 29, 1864.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Illinois Infantry.

Sergt. Barlow Espy, e. Aug. 8, 1862.

Second Illinois Cavalry.

Snowdon, Chris., e. March 26, 1864.
 Bullard, Wm. R., e. March 26, 1864.

Eleventh Illinois Cavalry.

Gegger, Eli, e. Dec. 26, 1861, died Vicksburg.

First Illinois Artillery.

Lynch, Alex., e. March 1, 1862, prmtd. capt. in 1st Tenn. Inf.

Tenth Kansas Infantry.

Sewell, M. V. B., e. Aug. 5, 1861.

Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry.

Smith, Jacob, e. Feb. 4, 1863.

Sixtieth U. S. Volunteers.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Smith, George, e. Aug. 18, 1864.

Smith, Samuel, e. Aug. 23, 1864.

First Missouri Cavalry.Wright, Benjamin M., e. Aug. 1, 1861, accidentally killed
March 1, 1862.**First Nebraska Cavalry.**

Davis, Isaac, e. Oct. 27, 1861.

Many of the brave volunteers represented by the names herein quoted sleep the sleep that knows no waking, in unmarked graves; but their memories live in grateful hearts. The war ended, and peace restored, those of them who were spared to see the army of the Union victorious returned to their homes to receive grand ovations and tributes of honor from friends and neighbors who had eagerly and zealously followed them wherever the fortunes of war called. Exchanging their soldiers' uniforms for citizens' dress, most of them fell back to their old avocations—on the farm, at the forge, the bench, in the shop, and at whatever else their hands found to do. Brave men are honorable always, and no class of citizens are entitled to greater respect than the volunteer soldiery of Lee County, not alone because they were soldiers, but because in their associations with their fellow-men their walk is upright and their character and honesty without reproach.

"Their country first, their glory and their pride;
Land of their hopes—land where their fathers died :
When in the right, they'll keep their honor bright;
When in the wrong, they'll die to set it right."

FORT MADISON.

The city of Fort Madison derives its name from the fort and trading-place of that name. It has been maintained by some that the fort was built by the late President Taylor, while he was a Lieutenant in the regular army, but this claim being subject to controversy, the writer addressed a letter of inquiry to the Secretary of War, George W. McCrary, who wrote in reply :

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, February 19, 1879.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 14th of December, 1878, making inquiries in regard to certain abandoned forts, I would respectfully state that the following report of the Adjutant General contains all of the information desired that the Department is able to furnish :

"Fort Madison, Iowa, erected by Lieut. Z. M. Pike, 1st Infantry, in 1805.

"Fort Des Moines, Iowa, established September 25, 1834, by Lieut. Col. Kearney, Dragoons.

"Fort Edwards, Illinois, established 1814. First return on file, March, 1822. Bvt. Maj. M. Marston, 5th Infantry, commanding. Abandoned July, 1824."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. McCRARY, Secretary of War.

The name Madison is believed to have been given in honor of James Madison, at that time a prominent politician, and afterward President of the United States. The name was particularly applied to the fort, while the trading-house was called *Le Moine Factory*. Col. John W. Johnson was the first factor. His first shipment of merchandise was received August 23, 1808. It came from Belle Fontaine Factory, and was invoiced at \$14,715.99. These goods were exchanged with the Indians for skins, furs, etc., which at that early day brought small prices compared with the present. March 28, 1809, Col. Johnson credits the factory with peltries, etc., as follows :

By 710 lbs beaver, @ \$2 7 ⁹ lb.....	\$1,420 00
By 1,358 muskrat-skins, @ 25c.....	338 25
By 3,585 raccoon-skins, @ 25c.....	896 25
By 25,021 lbs shaved deerskins.....	6,255 25

By 3,000 lbs do in the hair.....	\$601 20
By 20 bearskins, 1st quality.....	30 00
By 44 do 2d do	44 00
By 176 otter-skins, <i>at</i> \$2.....	352 00
By 100 lbs beeswax, <i>at</i> 20c.....	20 00
By 968 lbs tallow, <i>at</i> 12½c.....	121 00

A letter of Col. Johnson, factor at Fort Madison, to Gen. Mason, Superintendent of Indian Trade, dated September 15, 1812, communicates a report of loss sustained at that post, as follows:

Sixty packs of peltries, lost by burning the factory building, estimated at \$30 $\frac{1}{2}$ pack.....	\$1,800 00
One hundred and twenty bearskins burned in factory.....	120 00
Other articles lost in the building estimated at.....	250 00
Amount of buildings burnt, cost.....	3,330 00

Total.....\$5,500 00

The building of Fort Madison was regarded by the Indians as a violation of the treaty of 1804, and, soon after it was erected, Black Hawk, with a party of warriors, undertook to destroy it, but failed. After this failure, the Indians undertook to accomplish by treachery what they had failed to do by force. For this purpose, small parties frequently came to the fort under the guise of friendship, and a few of their number, leaving all their arms without, would go within the stockade and engage in dancing for the amusement of the soldiers. Some of them, evincing great friendship, and being well known, were admitted at any time without scruple. Among this number was the shrewd old chief, Quash-a-qua-ma, who, by his duplicity, soon won the confidence of the officers. Thinking that he had got the officers off their guard, he laid plans for taking the fort.

One day, several hundred Indians, evincing their usual friendship, camped near by. The old chief and others paid their respects to the officers, and proposed to amuse them in the evening with grand dances, before the principal gate. Preparations were made for the sport, and as soon as it was dark, a large number of Indians, in their dancing costumes, appeared before the gate and commenced their amusements. About this time, a young squaw, to whom one of the officers had paid his amours, came into the quarters, apparently in greatest distress. He asked the cause of her sadness, when she told him the Indians, under pretense of a dance for the amusement of the soldiers, had taken this plan to divert the attention of the officers, and when they were not suspected of any hostile intentions, intended to attack and destroy the garrison.

Upon obtaining this information, the commander immediately caused a six-pounder, loaded with grape-shot, to be secretly brought to bear on the entrance to the stockade. A sentinel was placed at the gate, with the strictest orders to not let more than one person enter at a time, and if more attempted, at once to bar the gate. Quash-a-qua-ma and a number of braves were soon within the stockade, while the dancing went on with increasing interest without. At length, all the dancers, in one of their turns, made a rush for the gate. At this critical moment, the Captain, who had carefully watched their movements, caused the cannon to be unmasked, which was presented to the full view of the Indians, with a soldier standing with a match in his hand, ready to touch it off at a command.

As soon as the cannon was unmasked, the Captain called the attention of the old chief to his perilous condition, and, at the same time, charged him with

treachery. When the Indians saw their danger, they retreated more hastily than they had advanced. The old chief was fortunate enough to make his escape, but several of his braves were captured, and concealed about their persons were found their implements of war. They confessed to the plot, and expected to suffer the penalty of death for their rash act; but after a short imprisonment, the commander of the post first admonishing them that if another attempt of the kind was made they would receive the severest punishment, set them at liberty.

From this time until 1811, the Indians showed no acts of hostility and seldom visited the garrison, but when they met with any of the soldiers away from the fort, treated them with the greatest kindness.

A short time after the declaration of war with Great Britain, a large body of Indians again made an attack upon the fort, and for several days kept up an incessant fire, and thus laid siege to the works. The sutler's store was located without the stockade, and near one of the blockhouses. A few of the Indians got behind this building, and from which location they fired into the port-holes of the blockhouse near to it and wounded two or three soldiers. It became evident to the garrison that the Indians were preparing to set fire to this storehouse when the wind became favorable for carrying the flames into the fort, and it was determined to counteract them if possible. Fortune favored the soldiers on the following night with a stiff breeze, in the right direction, and, under cover of darkness, a soldier crept out and successfully applied the torch, and in a few moments the storehouse was a smoldering ruin, and the fort unharmed.

This frustrated the plans of the enemy, and they now changed their mode of operations, and, protecting themselves under the bank of the river, undertook to set fire to the blockhouses by throwing ignited arrows upon the roof. But this plan of operation did not succeed, for the soldiers unbreeched some of the muskets and made "squirt-guns" of them, with which they extinguished the flames as fast as they ignited the roof.

The Indians now gave up their efforts to set the buildings on fire, and withdrew to a place of safety, where they held a council, at which it was resolved to demand the surrender of the fort. They made this demand, and threatened if it was not complied with, that they would bring down from the British trading-house above, cannon, and batter down the whole establishment. The garrison refused to yield to their command, upon which the principal chief, who could speak a little French, asked in that language, for a parley.

He was asked through a young man from St. Louis, who was there on business, and could speak the French language, what propositions he had to make. The chief began to make them from behind the bank of the river where he was concealed, when the young man told him he could not hear what he said. To make himself heard, the chief raised his head and breast above the bank. No soone was this done than the young man discharged a musket at him, and he fell mortally wounded. The Indians, having lost their chief, immediately abandoned all further hostilities, and left the place.

In 1812, the Indians made another fierce attack on the fort, and failing to capture it by force, they commenced a regular siege, which was carried on till the garrison was reduced to the greatest extremity; so much so, that they had nothing but potatoes to subsist upon, and these were nearly exhausted. Owing to the uncertainty when any provision would reach them, and the fact that supplies had often been cut off by the enemy, and also the fearful odds with which they had to contend, after mature deliberation, it was resolved to abandon

the post. To effect this to the best advantage, a trench was dug from the south-east blockhouse, to the river.

There were some boats belonging to the garrison, and about that time they succeeded in capturing one from the Indians. When the boats were prepared, and all things made ready for departure, orders were given to set fire to the fort. And although the Indians were encamped with a large force near by, these arrangements were made with so much precaution and secrecy, that the soldiers were out of danger, and the fort completely wrapped in flames before the enemy were aware of their departure.

When the retreating soldiers arrived to where the town of Warsaw, Ill., has since been built, they discovered a boat coming up the river with supplies. At this time being worn down with fatigue and hunger, and nearly destitute of provisions, they were almost in despair, but this timely relief so much revived their spirits, that they resolved not to retreat any further. They made a halt, and immediately went to work throwing up temporary fortifications, which was the origin of Fort Edward.

When Fort Madison was burned in 1812, the stone chimney remained standing for many years, and to the early traders and trappers passing up and down the river, the place became known as "Lone Chimney." By the Indians it was called "Po-to-wo-nock," signifying the place of fire.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first settler in what is now the city of Fort Madison, was Peter Williams, who made a claim in 1832, and built a cabin about four or five hundred yards below the old fort. The country not yet being open to settlement, soldiers were sent down from Fort Armstrong (now Rock Island), and Peter's cabin was demolished while he was taken across the river.

In June, 1833, when the United States acquired title to the lands from the Indians, Williams returned and re-occupied his claim, by building a cabin on the banks of the river directly south of the lower public square, or between Walnut and Chestnut streets. Peter Williams died on the Des Moines River in 1835.

Richard Chaney, who had previously settled on what is known as Chaney Creek, opposite Keokuk, in Illinois, came about the same time, made a claim on the upper part of the present town site and built his cabin near the river, about the west end of the present C. B. & Q. railroad bridge, crossing the creek. Chaney's claim included the old corn-field near the present site of the Penitentiary, which had been cultivated by the soldiers who occupied the fort. He cleared off the trees which had grown up in the years it had lain idle, and, in 1834 raised a crop of corn.

Augustus Horton arrived in 1833, and laid claim to what is now the upper part of Fort Madison.

Gen. John H. Knapp, and Nathaniel Knapp arrived later in 1833. John H. Knapp purchased Horton's claim and built a cabin on the site of the old fort, which stood on what are now Lots 152, 153 and 154. Nathaniel built on the bank of the river, just above the foot of Elm street. John H. also built a small frame house on the bank of the river, near his log cabin, in which he opened trade with the Indians. He also cleared a patch of about six acres, about where Morrison's Plow Works are situated, which he broke in the spring of 1834, and planted in corn and vegetables. He also erected a horse-mill for grinding corn and buckwheat, the first mill of any kind in the country.

In October, 1835, John H. Knapp's family arrived, consisting of his wife Harriet, daughter Elizabeth (afterward Mrs. Eno) and two sons—John H., Jr.,



L. Lee

and Jonas S. His son-in-law, Joseph S. Douglass, his wife and two children came with them.

In the fall of 1835 the Knapps staked out a town, the eastern limit being what is now Oriental street and the western limit a point about half-way between Cedar and Pine streets. The boundaries of this first town plat are thus given by Adolphus Allen, the surveyor :

" Commencing at low-water mark on the Mississippi River, due south of a red or Spanish oak tree standing on the bank of the river, and running due north one-half mile; thence due east one hundred and twelve rods, or there-about; thence due south to low-water mark on said river; thence westerly, following the meandering of said river, by the said low-water mark, to the place of beginning."

At that time, there was some open ground about the ruins of the old fort, but all the lower portion of the present town was heavily timbered with oak, black walnut, elm, sycamore and ash, and game abundant within what is now the city limits. There were but four cabins on the present town site, inhabited by as many families—Williams, Chaney and the two Knapps. Settlers began to arrive soon after, and the Knapps began selling lots. In 1836, there was quite an influx of new-comers, and quite a number of cabins were erected. The first improvements of any note were two large frame houses, erected that year, by John H. and Nathaniel Knapp, and known as the "Madison" and "Washington" Houses. The Madison House, built by John H. Knapp, stood on the site of the old fort, the kitchen of the hotel adjoining the tall stone chimney left standing when the fort was burned, twenty years before.

The Knapps were energetic business men, and, under their influence, it was supposed the town would rapidly grow; but a shadow was thrown over its prosperity by the natural death of John H. Knapp and the murder of Nathaniel at Bentonsport, in Van Buren County.

At that time, the whole of the town of Fort Madison was above the offset in Front street, with the exception of a few whisky-shanties along the bank of the river below. As the town plat was originally laid out, there were fractional lots between Front street and the river for three blocks opposite and below the old fort. On one of these, Judge Cutler's store stood. At that time, these fractional lots were considered the most valuable lots in town; but afterward, when the Government laid off the town, under an act of Congress, they were made public property.

Judge Jacob Cutler made a short visit to Fort Madison in the spring of 1835. He came a second time, in the fall of that year, and bought of John H. Knapp the frame of a building which he had commenced on the bank of the river, a little southwest of the site of the old fort. Leaving Knapp to complete the building, which was to be weather-boarded with clapboards, Cutler went to St. Louis and bought a stock of goods, and opened a store in the first frame house built in the town.

Cutler's family arrived in the spring of 1836.

In the fall of 1835, Dr. John Cutler, son of Jacob Cutler, James D. Shaw and Dr. Ferris bought Peter Williams' claim and laid off lots, from Knapp's town west. John Cutler, and perhaps Shaw, also, sold out to Joseph Webster before the Government laid off the town.

On the 2d of July, 1836, Congress passed an act, designating certain tracts of land to be laid off into town lots, one of which was the present site of Fort Madison. This act was supplemented by another act, passed March 3, 1837, by which William W. Coriell, George Cubbage and M. M. McCarver were

appointed Commissioners to make the survey. Their plat extended from Oriental street on the east to Occidental street on the west, and back from the river to Ninth street; and those claimants by pre-emption to the land included in the town plat were not allowed to exceed one acre in town lots, nor more than one outlot. Certificates were issued to such claimants by the Commissioners. The first sale of lots in the new town was made at the Land Office, in Burlington, in the fall of 1838. It was conducted in the same manner as the general land sales. Those persons who had acquired rights, either by pre-emption or by purchase of lots in the old plat made by the Knapps, were protected by provisions in the law.

The second sale of lots took place at Burlington, May 30, 1842, and a third sale was held July 11 of the same year.

The town of Fort Madison was incorporated by special act, passed at the second session of the Wisconsin Territorial Legislature and approved January 19, 1838. Section 1 provided "that all that portion of territory which is included in a survey made by and under the authority of the United States, and which is known and designated as the town of Fort Madison, containing about six hundred and forty acres of land in the county of Lee, in said Territory, be, and the same is hereby, constituted a town corporate, and shall hereafter be known by the name or title of the town of Fort Madison."

Section 2 designated the first Monday in May, 1838, as the day for holding the first election for town officers, consisting of a President, Recorder and five Trustees.

At the first election held under the charter, Philip Viele was elected President; Robert Wyman, Recorder; Herbert Morris, Joseph Skinner, Charles McDill, John A. Drake and Isaac Atlee, Trustees.

The meetings of the Board were held about town as were most convenient; The Madison House, and offices of D. F. Miller and Volney Spaulding's were most frequently used.

The Board prepared and adopted a lengthy ordinance of thirty-two sections, establishing the minor offices of the town government, and designating their duties. On February 11, 1839, Charles McDill and Joseph Skinner were appointed a committee of two "to notify the former Trustees of the town of Fort Madison, to give a record of their proceedings, as there is no record in the possession of the present Board." It is inferred, therefore, that some kind of a town government existed prior to the incorporation of the town.

At the election in May, 1839, held at the Madison House, then kept by C. L. Cope, the following officers were chosen: Peter Miller, President; George F. Buckhalter, Recorder; Thomas Fitzpatrick, Allen M. Green, Joseph Webster, Joel C. Walker and Volney Spaulding, Trustees. At a meeting of this Board February 20, 1840, it was moved and carried, "that Josiah Cole be, and is hereby, allowed to open a coal-mine, which he has discovered, somewhere within the limits of the corporation, to take therefrom as much coal as he may deem proper for the space of four years, provided he does not encroach on private property, or injure any street ally or public landing."

In May, 1840, Peter Miller was re-elected President; Robert Wyman, Recorder; Thomas Fitzpatrick, Thomas Hall, James C. Parrott, William Wilson and Joel C. Walker, Trustees.

February 8, 1841, the Board purchased of J. A. Clark the lot occupied as a grave-yard, for which they paid him \$60.

At the election in 1841, Peter Miller was again chosen President; William B. Crawford, Recorder; Thomas Fitzpatrick, Amos Ladd, John G. Toncray,

William Wilson and John D. Williams, Trustees. In the following September Crawford resigned, and Enoch G. Wilson was elected his successor.

This Board took the first step toward protecting the town from fire. In October, of their administration, an ordinance was passed providing, "That each and every person owning a building within the town limits, is required to provide said building with a good leather fire-bucket by the first of November, each building having one stove or fire-place to have one bucket, and those having more than one flue or 'fiar-place,' to have one additional bucket for every two 'flews' or fire-places."

The buckets were to be kept in some shed or entry to the building, convenient for use in case of fire. A penalty of \$1 per day was the fine imposed in case of failure to comply with this ordinance.

February 12, 1842, the Territorial Legislature granted the town a new charter which provided for its division into three wards, and the election of a Mayor and six Aldermen.

The town was divided into three wards at the Board's meeting held March 5, 1842. That portion lying east of Elm street, was designated as the First Ward; from Elm to Pine streets, the Second; and all west of Pine street as the Third. The Madison House, Washington House, and H. M. Salmon's residence, were established as the voting-places in the respective divisions.

The first election under the new charter was held April 4, 1842. Isaac R. Atlee was elected Mayor; William L. Matthews and Henry E. Vrooman, Aldermen in the First Ward; Alexander Anderson and William C. Evans in the Second, and Josiah Cowles and Levi Leech in the Third Ward. At the first meeting of the new Council, O. S. X. Peck was elected Clerk, but, declining to serve, E. G. Wilson was elected in his stead. Joel C. Walker was elected Treasurer, but he, also, resigned, and John G. Toncray was elected to the vacancy. Joseph Huff was elected Marshal; T. A. Walker, Assessor, and John Waters, Street Commissioner.

In 1843, Philip Viele was elected Mayor. Aldermen: First Ward, William L. Matthews and Henry E. Vrooman; Second Ward, Joseph Harding and George Kiel; Third Ward, Amos Ladd and Hawkins Taylor. E. G. Wilson and John G. Toncray were re-elected Clerk and Treasurer by the Council, and John G. Kennedy, Marshal.

Since 1843, the following persons have filled the Mayor's chair: 1844, Philip Viele; 1845 and 1846, Thomas Hale; 1847, A. N. Deming; 1848, Wickliff Kitchell; 1849, Edward Johnstone; 1850, Philip Viele; 1851, J. C. Parrott; 1852, J. M. Beck; 1853, J. C. Walker; 1854, J. H. Bacon; 1855, Philip Viele (resigned in September, and Robert McFarland elected his successor); 1856, Robert McFarland; 1857, R. W. Albright; 1858, Daniel F. Miller; 1859, Thomas C. Espy; 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864, until October, Patrick Gilligan; he resigned in that month, and John A. Nunn was elected to fill the vacancy; 1865 and 1866, Patrick Gilligan; 1867, T. L. Lawrence; 1868, Patrick Gilligan; 1869, Peter Miller; 1870 and 1871, J. M. Casy; 1872, Henry Cattermole; 1873, 1874 and 1875, A. C. Roberts; A. J. Alley, the present incumbent, has occupied the chair since March 13, 1876.

In 1853, the citizens of Fort Madison were stirred with a desire for railroad connections in Illinois, and on September 24, by a vote of 148 to nothing, authorized the city to subscribe \$75,000 to the stock of the Warsaw & Rockford Railroad, stipulating that the amount be expended between Appanoose and its junction with the Peoria & Oquawka Railroad.

The same election authorized the subscription of \$30,000 to the Fort Madison, West Point, Keosauqua & Bloomfield Railroad.

September 17, 1855, a special election was held on the question of subscribing a further sum of \$30,000 to the Warsaw & Rockford road. It is a little singular that at this time the same number of votes were cast as at the previous election, and all in favor of the loan.

INCIDENTS AND PERSONAL SKETCHES.

In 1836, Fort Madison was a town of small dimensions. The present town site was very thickly covered with brush and a young growth of trees, patches of which were cut out and a few cabins built thereon. There were few women here then. The men were young, full of mischief, and almost every day a practical joke was committed on some one for the amusement of the others.

A good many of these men lodged with N. C. Steele, who kept the first boarding-house in the place. This was a log-cabin, 12x16 feet, with a clap-board addition, used as a sleeping room for the boarders. The beds in this apartment consisted of four poles, lashed together to form a square, 6 feet by 3, over which was nailed a piece of canvas. This was suspended by a rope at each corner, attached to the loft timbers overhead. A favorite trick among the occupants of this pioneer boarding-house was to cut the ropes at each side at the same instant, and allow the occupant to roll out on the puncheon floor.

It was about this time that a stranger calling himself Johnson rode into Fort Madison, one evening, on a spotted "Appanoose" horse, the peculiarity of which breed was a caudal appendage almost entirely destitute of hair. Johnson gave out that he was here to buy some corn, but his subsequent actions demonstrated that the distilled essence was most desired, and he was soon oblivious of the welfare of "Finger-tail," who, tied to a convenient tree, patiently awaited his master's coming.

Tom Shepard, a rollicking chap, saw an opportunity for some fun, and calling to his assistance Sumner, the painter, the two applied a coating of green paint to the horse, carefully avoiding certain portions of his body where the natural color was of the purest white. They then returned him to his quarters, informed the boys of the fun in store in the morning, and awaited developments.

When Johnson discovered the trick, on the following morning, the air was blue with his profanity. He swore vengeance on the perpetrators, and his persistent efforts to find them were soon rewarded.

Shepard saw the fellow meant business, and that he was liable to the legal prosecution threatened by Johnson, so he thought it policy to acknowledge the corn and make a compromise. Calling in some witnesses, he proposed to take the horse to the river and wash him, and pay Johnson \$5 as liquidated damages. Johnson accepted, the money was paid, and old "Finger-tail" was taken to the river, where the cleaning process began; but the more he was washed the greener he got, a fact which Johnson had not considered when he made the bargain.

Shepard, having washed the horse as stated in the agreement, turned him over to his owner, who, seeing he had been outwitted, mounted and rode out of town, cursing and swearing never to return.

In 1836 and 1837, card-playing was an amusement popular, and indulged in by the men folks, with few exceptions. It was not considered criminal to take a hand in a game of poker, although so defined in the statute. The grand jury convened at the District Court held in Fort Madison, in September, 1837, was composed in part of New Englanders who had made a settlement in the county, and it was found necessary to notice these violations of "law and order." As a result, sixty-three indictments were found against as many different parties for "gaming," many of them prominent citizens of the town and vicinity.

Hon. Philip Viele, Prosecuting Attorney, drew the indictments. The persons indicted clubbed together and employed Judge Rorer, of Burlington, to defend them, which he agreed to do for \$63, or \$1 each.

When the cases came up for trial at the next term of Court, attorney and clients were present. Rorer picked up the first indictment, and after scanning it closely, moved it be quashed on the ground of informality. The Judge (David Irvin) recognized its insufficiency, and the defendant was discharged. Viele now came forward, took up each indictment as the case was called, and addressing the Court with his proverbial politeness, remarked, "same deficiency, Judge," using the same language while the remaining sixty-two cases were called. Long before he finished, the court-room was in a roar, in which Judge Irvin heartily joined.

The old Madison House was built by Gen. John H. Knapp, in 1836, and stood on Lot 153 of the town plat. Although not completed, it was so nearly finished that, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens generally, a grand ball was held on Christmas night, 1836, which all the dancing inhabitants attended. Gen. Knapp was unwell when the party convened, grew rapidly worse during the night and died in a day or two afterward. After his death, Joseph S. Douglass, who married Almeda Knapp, took charge of the house, which being the most commodious building in the town, was used as the first District Court room, and meetings of the Board of County Supervisors.

James Douglass (not related to Joseph S.) was the first Postmaster at Fort Madison, and kept the office where John Van Valkenburg, Esq., now lives. Douglass was killed in the explosion of the steamer Moselle, at Cincinnati, April 25, 1837. His daughter, now the wife of John Van Valkenburg, Esq., was born shortly after his death. Samuel Hearn, now deceased, but then living in what is now Des Moines Township, opposite St. Francisville, Mo., had the contract, and carried the mail from Flint Hills (Burlington) by way of Fort Madison to St. Francisville.

Capt. Edwin Guthrie was the first Justice of the Peace at Fort Madison. His first commission came from the Governor of Michigan Territory, then from Gov. Dodge, and next from Gov. Lucas, but all the time living and acting at Fort Madison. From Hawkins Taylor's sketch of Capt. Guthrie and his Court, the following extract is made:

I never knew what the Captain's religious sentiments were if he had any, but he drank no liquor, did not gamble, was always polite and manly, and moral courage itself. When trying a case, no man ever failed to get justice from 'Squire Guthrie, because of his poverty or unpopularity, and no man ever got more than justice because of his wealth or position in society. He hated slavery and loved justice and freedom. These qualities made him popular with all good men, but the very reverse with another class that were far too numerous at that day, as well as now. But the Captain loved to fish and shoot, above any man I ever met, and Sunday being a leisure day, he too often would slip down into the bottom below town, with his fishing-rod or gun to fish or shoot ducks and prairie chickens. This distressed the church-going people, so that at each time his commission was to be renewed, there would be gotten up a strong remonstrance against his re-appointment, that would be signed by the worst and best classes of

society, if the whisky-drinking, gambling fraternity and the zealous churchmen are to be taken as the worst and best of society. But the middlemen always kept the Captain in office as long as he wanted it. The Captain was almost equal to Mr. Lincoln as a joker, often telling stories at his own expense.

While the Captain was Justice of the Peace, he also acted as Deputy County Clerk occasionally, when the Clerk was absent. On one such occasion, a man of the name of Jerry Tungate came into the office and called for "a pair of licenses" for a young man of the name of Mann and a Miss Brewer. Guthrie inquired into the case, and, to make the matter sure, he made Tungate file his affidavit that the parents of the girl had given their free consent to the match, when he issued the license and promised to go down and marry the parties, at 4 or 5 o'clock that afternoon. Brewer lived a few miles below town. At about 4 in the afternoon, the 'Squire took his dog and gun and started to the wedding, proposing to kill a few ducks on the way. Just as he got to the lower part of town, he saw Tungate coming up the road on a full run. The 'Squire, supposing that something had happened to put off the wedding, stopped; but as soon as Tungate got within hallooing distance, he cried out: "Come on, come on; all right now. They've consented." When Tungate got his breath so as to explain, it came out that Brewer and his wife had refused to give their consent to the match, until Tungate produced the license, when, thinking that further opposition was useless, they gave their consent.

The Jail in use at that time was a little log house on Elm street, near the upper square belonging to Henry D. Davis. Davis was a shoemaker, and used the Jail as a shop, as well as renting it to the county. At that time, the two hardest cases in Fort Madison were Jim Clark and Joe Morehead, both big, rough, drunken, dangerous fellows, and all the time in some sort of a scrape, and oftentimes in jail; in fact, to be in jail suited them well, for it gave them board at the county's expense, and they could go in and out as they pleased.

On one occasion, when Morehead was boarding at the Jail, he cut up into all sorts of shapes, entirely destroying the stock of leather that Davis had on hand. The next morning, when Davis went to his jail shop, Morehead showed him the pieces as cut up, and inquired what sort of shoes he could make out of them. But Davis had no remedy. He could not prove that Morehead had destroyed his leather, and if he did, he had no business to use the Jail as a shop.

As before said, 'Squire Guthrie was no favorite with the rowdies. One day, Jim Clark came and demanded a writ of ejection against Joe Morehead. Guthrie had committed Clark to jail for some offense, and, a few days later, he had committed Morehead, and when the Constable put Morehead in, Clark went out, and demanded of the same Justice who committed them both a writ of ejection against the new-comer for "jumping his claim," a squat phrase of that day. Guthrie ordered Clark off, telling him to go back to jail where he belonged. Clark went off and got from one of Guthrie's enemies the necessary fee, when he went back and tendered the money, when the 'Squire again refused to issue the writ, and ordered Clark off, when Clark stepped outside of the door, swearing terrible oaths and threatening what he would do then and there if the writ was not issued at once. For the purpose of carrying out his threat, he commenced unbuttoning his coat, when the 'Squire took up a good hickory club well selected for defense and the enforcement of the law, and with both hands belabored Clark until he hallooed "Murder! murder!" By the time help came, he was completely covered with cuts, bruises and blood. Guthrie was arrested for assault and battery, and taken before 'Squires Briggs and Ross, some five or six miles in the country, for trial. The trial lasted several days, and was prosecuted with much bitterness by the enemies of Guthrie, and defended with great earnestness by his friends. Judge Viele prosecuted, and Henry Eno defended. The court acquitted Guthrie, deciding that the statute administered was not recognized by all the courts, but that its application, as administered, and under the circumstances, was admissible and appropriate, and well calculated to be useful. Guthrie had no further trouble with the roughs; they found out that the "Yankee" would fight, and they were fully satisfied.

One of the earliest lawyers in Fort Madison was Alfred Rich, a native of Kentucky. He was young, but had studied law in that State, and had been admitted to the bar. He had formed an attachment for a young lady, the daughter of a prominent citizen; but the parents refusing their consent to the match on account of his poverty, he came to the Black Hawk Purchase, arriving in Fort Madison in 1837. He was without means or decent apparel. Old Leonard Parker took an interest in him, and he opened a school with some ten or twelve towheads for his pupils. He was a quiet man, but the neighbors took note of him.

Some time after Rich's arrival, the New York Land Company brought an ejection suit against one Blevins, who had squatted near Montrose. The Company had their own attorney (Austin). David Rorer, of Burlington, was the nearest accessible lawyer, but the Company had also retained him.

Blevins came to Fort Madison in great distress. There were two lawyers against him, and he had no counsel. He came to Parrott in his trouble. Parrott hit it: "I'll bet that little school-teacher is a lawyer; let's go and see him." They invaded Rich's school and made known their errand. He admitted that he had studied law. Then would he undertake Blevins' case? "How can I?" said Rich. "I know nothing about the Territorial statutes; I haven't a law-book, and no clothes fit to go in a crowd." Parrott told him Austin would allow him to look at his law books, and it made no difference about the clothes. So Rich consented. It was now 11 o'clock, and the trial was set for 1. School was dismissed and the trio proceeded to Austin, who extended to Rich the customary courtesies of the profession, and he went to work preparing his case. Austin was smart, and looked for fun when the case would be called. The trial was at 1 o'clock in the old Madison House. The crowd gathered. Austin and Rorer were on hand; and so was Rich, tagged as a scarecrow, but deep in Austin's books, and paying no attention to any one else. The prosecution presented their case briefly, and waited for Rich to win it for them by his blundering and failure, but they were mistaken. In five minutes they knew they had caught a Tartar, and in an hour the logic and eloquence of Rich had carried everything before him. He was master of the field, with a verdict for his client. The argument of the ragged school-master was strong and brilliant in itself, but its unexpectedness added greatly to its effect. There was no restraining the enthusiasm of the crowd, as Rich warmed to his theme, and, by his eloquence, kindled in his hearers a *furor* of interest.

But the most grotesque feature of it all was Gen. Jesse B. Browne, the original. There he stood, a turban upon his head, a blanket wrapped Indian fashion about his stalwart frame—a veritable king of men—and tight as a brick. He had gone there because he was tight, and because the crowd was there. As Rich proceeded, Browne grew interested. He didn't like the New York Land Company, and his sympathies were all with the schoolmaster. As one warmed, so did the other; and at last Browne would stand quiet for a time and listen to Rich with his face all ablaze, then turn to the crowd and roar, "Hear him! — — it! Just hear him!" And then he would yell to be heard a mile. "Gen. Browne," said the Court. "I fine you \$5 for contempt." "Fine and be d—d," screamed Browne; "you owe me \$200, and it's the only way I'll ever get it," and he whooped again. The "whoops" were repeated, and so were the fines, till the sum reached \$40, which was duly credited on the note Browne held against the "Court."

Rich was a man of mark henceforth. He was elected to the Legislature, and, in 1841, gave Gen. Dodge a close race for Congress. The memory of his eloquence in the courts and on the stump will remain until the last old settler is under the sod. His health failing him, he went to Cuba, but receiving no benefit from the change, returned to Kentucky, and died of consumption at the residence of his mother, in Kenton, August 11, 1843.

Nathaniel Knapp, proprietor of the Washington House, one of the two first hotels at Fort Madison, was killed at Bentonsport, Van Buren County, in the fall of 1838. He and a man named Doyle, from Rushville, Ill., had gone there on some business connected with the Court. They arrived in the evening, and, first engaging a bed, went out "to have a time with the boys." Late in the evening, Isaac Hendershott, a resident of Burlington, arrived at the hotel, and, there being no unoccupied bed except the one engaged by Knapp and Doyle, he was assigned to it, the landlord thinking that the two first named would make a night of it out. About midnight, Knapp and Doyle returned to

the hotel, and, taking a tallow candle, proceeded to their room, when, finding it occupied, the former demanded what he was doing in that bed, at the same time threatening violence and acting as if feeling for a pistol. Hendershott sprang from the bed, seized his sword-cane, drew it, and at one thrust ran it through Knapp's body in the vicinity of the heart. His victim sank to the floor, still holding the tallow candle, and, with the exclamation, "Doyle, I'm a dead man," died instantly. Hendershott made his escape, and was seen no more until the next spring, when he came up the river on a steamboat, and, while stopping at Fort Madison, was terribly beaten by a number of citizens headed by Tom Fulton, a relative of the Knapp family. At the next term of the Van Buren County Court, he appeared at Farmington to answer, but learning that an indictment had been found, which he seemed not to have expected, he suddenly left and was never seen afterward. It is stated that he died at Lexington, Mo., while on his way to Mexico.

The first wedding in Fort Madison was in the winter of 1835-36. The parties to the contract were Enoch Gilbert and Augusta, the eldest daughter of Nathaniel Knapp.

The first birth, of which any record can be obtained, was John H. Douglass, son of Joseph S. and Almeda Douglass, born June 20, 1836.

John H. Knapp is authority for the statement that a Miss Jennings was the first school-teacher. She was a Quakeress, and, with her family, removed to Salem, in Henry County, at a very early day. Rathburn taught the second. He was half white, quarter Indian and quarter negro.

Albert Rich opened his school in 1837.

The first store was opened by Walsh & Pise in 1834. The next year, John Box, John H. Knapp and Jacob Cutler opened stores. The customers of these first merchants were at that time principally Indians, whom they credited until "annuity-day." The Indians rarely neglected to pay their debts; but it must be recorded that old *Muck-a-tan-wish-e-ke-ack-ke-ack* (Black Hawk) left an unpaid bill of twelve or thirteen dollars in the hands of Judge Cutler, which his son, Otway, still preserves as a memento of the old days.

The first horse-mill was built by John H. Knapp.

The first steam-mill was built by W. Hawhurst, who turned out the first flour in February, 1845.

The first hotel deserving the name was the Madison House, built by John H. Knapp and finished in the winter of 1836.

The first church was the Presbyterian, organized in March, 1838.

The first frame house was built by John H. Knapp, and still stands on Lot No. 151, northwest corner of Broadway and Front street, to which place it was moved after the Government survey of the town into lots.

The first brick house was built by Rev. J. A. Clark, the Presbyterian minister. This house, now owned by Hon. Joseph Hollman, stands on the southeast corner of Sixth and Walnut streets.

The first well was dug when the fort was erected. It still furnishes an unlimited supply of good water.

The first brewer was Garvasius Santo, established in 1844.

The first Postmaster was James Douglass.

The coldest day was January 6, 1843, of which the editor of the *Lee County Democrat* said: "The quicksilver in our thermometer was frozen, being indicative of seventy-two degrees below the freezing-point."

The first celebration of the Fourth of July at Fort Madison, was held in 1838. Extensive preparations had been made, and the settlers gathered in large

numbers. A special invitation was sent to Black Hawk, and he was present, the lion of the day. At the dinner-table, he was complimented with the following toast:

"Our illustrious guest, Black Hawk. May his declining years be as calm and serene as his previous life has been boisterous and full of war-like incidents. His attachment and friendship to his white brethren fully entitle him to a seat at our festive board."

In reply, Black Hawk arose and said: "It has pleased the Great Spirit that I am here to-day. I have eaten with my white friends. The earth is our mother; we are now on it, with the Great Spirit above us; it is good. A few winters ago, I was fighting against you. I did wrong, perhaps, but that is past; it is buried; let it be forgotten. Rock River was a beautiful country. I liked my towns and my corn-fields, and the homes of my people; I fought for it—it is now yours; keep it as we did; it will produce you good crops. I thank the Great Spirit that I am now friendly with all my white brothers; we are here together; we are friends; it is His wish and mine; I thank you for your friendship. I was once a great warrior; I am now poor. Keokuk has been the cause of my present condition; but do not attach blame to him. I am now old; I have looked upon the Mississippi River; I have been a child; I love the great river; I have dwelt upon its banks from the time I was an infant; I look upon it now. I shake hands with you, and, as it is my wish, I hope you are my friends."

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church was organized March 26, 1838, under the Schuyler County (Ill.) Presbytery, with the following members: James G. Edwards (editor *Fort Madison Patriot*) and wife Eleanor T.; Sarah S. Prince Joel C. Walker, Rebecca A. Parmer, Catharine R. Walker, Mary A. P. Douglass, Nancy F. Webster, Harriet Knapp, Martha Stewart, Mary Edwards, Isaac Vandyke, Eliza J. Vandyke, Zillah Ann Kyle, Elizabeth G. Walker and Catherine G. Viele (wife of Hon. Philip Viele). Isaac Vandyke was chosen Elder. James G. Edwards, having been dismissed from the Jacksonville, Ill., Church, as ruling Elder, was accepted as such here. The first Pastor was Rev. J. A. Clark, sent by the Home Missionary Society, June 1, 1838. Shortly after, Mr. Clark, with a part of the members, withdrew and organized under the New-School branch of the Church, when those who remained re-organized as the Old-School Church.

In 1858, the two branches re-united, and have continued since to occupy the church-building of the Old-School branch, which was erected in 1844, at a cost of \$6,000. At the time of re-union, the Old-School branch had a membership of 52, and the New-School, 23. The present membership is 160, with an average attendance of 100 children in the Sabbath school.

While the two branches of the Church were separated, the Pastors of the New-School Church were Revs. J. A. Clark, M. G. Cass and Timothy Lyman; and of the Old-School, Revs. Mason, King and Mason. Since the re-union, Revs. Taylor, Noble, Kennard, J. G. Patterson, and Rev. George D. Stewart, D. D., have filled the pulpit. Dr. Stewart is the present Pastor.

METHODIST CHURCH.

From a history of the Methodist Church in Fort Madison, prepared in 1860, by Rev. H. W. Thomas, D. D., now of Chicago, but at that time its Pastor, the following extract is made:

The earliest official efforts to plant Methodism in Iowa, date back only to 1835. For the first few years, the appointments were confined to the margin of the Mississippi, and the gates of Methodism at its first entrance upon the field were at Burlington, and, as the minutes have it, "Du Buie." With the increase of settlers and the extension of settlements, the work spread, and in 1839, it was thrown into a separate Presiding Elder's District, of which Rev. H. Summers was Elder, and eleven preachers assigned thereto. At that time it was connected with the Illinois Conference, but on the formation of the Rock River Conference in 1840, it was connected with the latter. The first report of the "Iowa District" to that Conference, showed a membership of 1,570 whites, and four colored. That year it was formed into two districts, with eighteen preachers. In 1844, the General Conference established the Iowa Conference, embracing the work in the then Territory of Iowa, and which was at that time composed of thirty-eight preachers, embraced three districts and twenty-nine charges, and included membership of 5,403, and sixty local preachers. * * * * *

There was occasional preaching in this city by M. E. ministers, as early as 1839. In 1841, it formed part of a large circuit, and, in 1842, the present house of worship was built. In 1843, it was set off as a station, and has continued so ever since.

The following is a list of ministers who have labored in this charge since it became a station: D. B. Nichols, 1844-45; Samuel Clark, 1845-47; I. I. Stewart, 1847-48; L. B. Dennis, 1848-49; William Hulbert, 1849-50; M. F. Shinn, 1850-51; F. C. Crawford, 1851-52; E. Lathrop, 1852-53; J. Q. Hammond, 1853-54; William Simpson, 1854-55; N. Wilber and D. Hutchinson, 1855-56 (each 6 months); I. P. Teter, 1856-57; D. H. Sargent, 1857-58; H. W. Thomas, 1858-60. During Dr. Thomas' administration, the church, which time had rendered unsightly and uncomfortable, was thoroughly repaired and refitted. J. G. Thompson, 1860-61; A. C. Williams, 1861-63; W. P. Watkins, 1863-64; J. H. Lucas, 1864-66 (18 months); James W. Latham, 1866-67 (18 months); William Reineck, 1867 (7 months); G. W. Byrkit, 1867-68; E. L. Schreiner, 1868-70; J. W. Cheney, 1870-72; John Burgess, 1872-73 (7 months); J. T. McFarland, 1873 (5 months); C. P. Reynolds, 1873-75; J. R. Noble, September, 1875, until the spring of 1877. Rev. B. F. Karns, the present Pastor, began his ministrations in the fall of 1877, and is now in his second year.

When Mrs. Claypoole, a valued member, died, she left by will \$500, to be applied to the purchase of a parsonage. This sum was placed at interest for several years, when, with other contributions from members of the Church, the dwelling on the southeast corner of Fourth and Market was purchased for \$1,200. The Church has at this time, a membership in the neighborhood of one hundred and fifty. A flourishing Sabbath school is also maintained.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1838, by Elder John Drake, John Box, H. C. McMurphy and William Leslie. The church edifice was erected in 1853, at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000. (There was a small church previous to that time). Dr. Eads was officiating as Pastor, when Dr. Bacon came to Fort Madison in 1851. After Dr. Eads, Dr. Bacon preached for ten years, and has continued to officiate on the Lord's Day services and at social meetings with more or less regularity ever since. Notwithstanding the society now only numbers about fifteen or twenty members, services have been held every Lord's Day since its organization.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Hope Episcopal Church was organized March 25, 1854. Rector, Rev. William Adderly; Wardens, Hon. Edward Johnstone, William Thurston; Vestrymen, W. W. Coriell, Henry Cattermole, James Cattermole, J. W. Albright, W. G. Albright, James M. Layton, Anthony Smith.

Rectors in succession: Rev. William Adderly, from 1854 to 1864; Rev. R. F. G. Page, from 1864 to 1868; 1868 to 1870, no report; from 1870 to 1872, Rev. James A. Woodard. The Church is now without a Rector and regular services.

"Fort Madison Parish," says one of the Mrs. Albrights, quoting from memory, "was first organized by Bishop Kemper, of Wisconsin, about the year 1845. The first Vestrymen were Dr. Spaulding, H. T. Reid (now deceased), Col. Parrott, Gen. Roberts and Mr. J. W. Albright. The parish was first known as St. Peters, and the first stationed minister was a Deacon from Nashotah, named Leach. The parish was never incorporated, and after Mr. Leach left, the Rev. Mr. Batchelor, of Burlington, came and officiated at various times. In 1851, Rev. Mr. Adderly came from Burlington, and preached in the Court House every other Sunday. The present church edifice was built in 1856-57, and was consecrated by Bishop Lee, the first Bishop of Iowa, in September, 1857, and incorporated under the name of Hope Parish."

CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The first Catholic priest to visit Fort Madison, was Father J. G. Allemann, who came in 1840. At that time he was the only priest within a hundred miles, and his chief work was in gathering together the scattering Catholic families, and wherever the number was sufficient, in organizing and establishing churches. He was a generous, kind-hearted man, willing at any time to divide his last farthing with any one who might ask assistance. The first Catholics to settle at Fort Madison were Joseph Hellman, Harmon Dingman, Henry, John and Joseph Schwartz, Henry and Bernard Tieken, Liboris Nolle and Henry Becker. The families of these, with one or two others, were organized into a church by Father Allemann, and a small brick church, sixteen feet square was erected. This, among the first brick houses built in Fort Madison, still stands near the upper church. In 1844, a larger church was erected under the management of Father Allemann, in size 30x50 feet, to which Father Hattenberger made an addition in 1854, since which no change has been made. In 1846, some fifty to seventy-five families had arrived and attached themselves to the Church, which number, in 1865, had increased to nearly three hundred, and it became necessary to provide a more commodious place of worship. The plan of the present church, on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, was prepared by — Walsh, a St. Louis architect, at a cost to the Church of \$1,000. The plan adopted involved an outlay of \$110,000. The building was erected and inclosed in the course of five years, under the direction of Father Weikmann. The inside finishing was under the auspices of Father Meis. The new church is 65x135 feet, with seating capacity for an audience of 2,500. The spire rose 220 feet in the air, in which were placed three bells, weighing 4,500, 2,600 and 1,300 pounds, respectively, costing over \$3,000. The organ cost \$4,000. On the 3d day of July, 1876, a furious hurricane swept over the town, and in the space of a few minutes a ruin was wrought in the magnificent church which it has required \$30,000 to repair. The people were well-nigh discouraged, but Father Meis, with a vim and an

energy that few men would have shown under the circumstances, went to work, and, with the assistance of his people, in a few months the church was in a better condition than formerly, except that the lofty spire was not rebuilt.

The following-named priests have officiated at the old church: Fathers Allemann, Hattenberger, Michel, Weikmann, Orth, Goll and Graeser. Father A. Meis, the first priest assigned to the new church, is still in charge, with a congregation numbering some three hundred families. About fifty families still remain with the first church.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Shortly after the organization of the first church, Father Allemann opened a small school, himself the teacher and his own house the schoolroom. The first school-building was completed in 1846. When the building of the new church was undertaken in 1865, a commodious school-building was also commenced, which was completed the next year at a cost of \$10,000. This building, standing on the corner of Fourth and Vine streets, is of brick, sixty-five feet square, two stories in height and capable of accommodating the 350 children who daily meet for instruction. The school is presided over by a male teacher and five Sisters of Notre Dame.

Connected with the Catholic Church is the Ladies' Society, numbering 250 members; Young Men's Sodality, with 50 members; Young Ladies' Sodality with 150, and a Building Society with 100 members.

The Roman Catholic Benevolent Society is an organization for the mutual benefit of its members in case of sickness or death.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church of Fort Madison was organized December 23, 1858, at the house of Charles Brewster. The following are the names of those who associated themselves together at that meeting: Joseph M. Peck, A. W. Walker, Abraham Watson, Thomas F. Green, William Switzer, Cornelius Haddock, Lee Hull, Phineas Inskeep, William Green, Mary Ann Switzer, Delilah Watson, Mary Green, Sarah Fye, Elizabeth Wilson, Malinda Hughes, Jackson Hughes, Thomas Green, Horace S. Eaton, Mary E. Brown and William Fye.

Rev. G. J. Johnson, of St. Louis, was the first minister called to the Church.

The present church-building was completed in 1861, at a cost of \$13,000. Rev. Thomas Powell, is the present Pastor. The Church maintains a large and excellently conducted Sabbath school.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCH.

This Church was organized on the 16th of October, 1873. The meeting for the purpose of organization was under the direction of Rev. E. C. Catey, of the First Baptist Church, who presided, and preached the introductory sermon. Two years afterward, in 1875, the building of a church edifice was commenced, and at a cost of \$560 is so far completed as to be available for the purposes intended.

Rev. Robert Hawkins, the first Pastor, has been succeeded by Revs. George Chambers, and George Anderson, the present Pastor. The present membership of the society is thirty-nine.

A Sabbath school was organized on the third Sabbath in June, 1873, with fifteen scholars, and Rev. Robert Hawkins as Superintendent for one year. Mrs. Luella Davis served next for one year, and was succeeded by Sister Louisa

Chambers, wife of the Pastor, who served two years, when Sister Davis was recalled to the Superintendency. The school now numbers thirty-four scholars, and has a library of 223 volumes.

GERMAN LUTHERAN AND REFORMED CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1850. Rev. Lenhard was the first minister, and up to 1852, had been succeeded by Revs. Ankele, Gumbel and Conrad Ries. The latter, in 1852, built a small church on Walnut street, which was occupied until 1864, when the present edifice adjoining, was erected at a cost of some \$7,000.

Conrad Ries has been followed by Pastors E. Gubner, J. M. Kugel, — Strobel, Frederick Lutz, — Kleinlein, L. H. Buhrig, John Wettle and — Vobus, who has recently taken charge. The membership of the Church at present comprises about fifty families. The Church, since its organization, has maintained a denominational school, the original church-building being used for a schoolroom.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

organized January 1, 1872, by Rev. J. G. Oehlert, with eighteen members. The first meeting was held in a small house on Second street, rented from Henry Walter, after which the congregation secured the use of the Presbyterian Church until their present building was completed, in 1873. This building, situated on Third street, is 24x40 feet, and cost, including the lot on which it stands, about \$1,500. Rev. J. G. Oehlert has been succeeded by the following Pastors: — Ficken, M. Gerlach and Theodore Drexel.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

The schools of Fort Madison are efficient and well organized. The teachers are among the best and most competent in the State; but in school-buildings, there has been, and still is, a lack of enterprise that is not in keeping with the general character of the Fort Madisonians. The following items are furnished by J. R. Noble, the Superintendent of City Schools:

Number of pupils enrolled, 600.

The schools are divided into eight grades, and a three-years High School course.

Board of Directors: M. Case, P. O'Kell, Dr. A. C. Roberts, Frank Koehler, George Rump, A. J. Reynolds.

Officers of Board: M. Case, President; R. E. Smith, Secretary; J. A. Smith, Treasurer.

Teachers for 1878-79: J. R. Noble, Superintendent; J. J. Pollard, Principal of High School; George D. Stewart, D. D., Assistant; Royal N. Joy, B. F. Farmer, Mrs. Kate Robison, Principals.

Assistants: May Berry, Mrs. Adele Taylor, Sallie Smith, Mrs. C. M. Douglass, Miss Hannah Phares, O. C. Herminghausen, Mary O. Reynolds, Lottie Atlee. C. Lohmen, teacher of Music and German; Rosa Koehler, Assistant in German.

The city is divided into two districts, and schools are taught in four buildings.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

In the spring of 1874, the city purchased from the manufacturers at Seneca Falls, N. Y., a medium-size Silsby steamer and two hose-carts, with 1,500 feet of hose. Shortly after these were received, a volunteer fire company was organized by the young men of the city, and the apparatus was turned over to them. At first, the engine and carts were housed in Pritchett & Wilde's livery-stable; but soon after the Market-House, a brick structure on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was fitted up, and has since been used as an engine-house. In 1876, a hook and ladder truck, with the proper equipments, was added.

Cisterns were built, during the summer of 1874, at three points—on Fourth street, at the intersection of Pine, Vine and Maple streets; and in case of fire, any part of the city can be reached by the hose, either from these cisterns or the river.

The fire company is in an efficient condition, well officered, and has always done good service.

MILLS.

Gen. John H. Knapp's horse-mill stood on the rear end of the lots on which the "Old Settlers'" Mill now stands, on Second street. It was a primitive affair, but was the only mill in Fort Madison until 1845, when Walter Hauxhurst's steam flouring-mill was completed. This stood on Lot 10 of city plat. After fourteen years' service in the manufacture of flour, it was fitted up as a distillery, and burned down in 1862. Shortly afterward, it was rebuilt as a distillery, and for several years was one of the best-appointed institutions of that character in the country, and was operated by Card & Lawrence. The building still stands, but the machinery has all been removed, and it is used as a warehouse for storage.

A short time prior to 1860, Stenger & Lawrence built a saw-mill on the river-bank near the eastern limits of the city, which, in the fall of 1861, they changed to a distillery and flouring-mill. Peter Miller & Son having advanced the owners money, which they were not able to refund, the property fell into the hands of the creditors mentioned, who operated it for a time as a distillery. Again it was fitted up as a saw-mill, and is now operated as such by Weston & Co.

In 1851 or 1852, McConn & Parmer erected a fine flouring-mill on the site of the old fort. They did a large business for several years, but, about 1871, suspended operations, since which time it has been idle.

POTOWONOK MILLS.

These mills, which are the only exclusive merchant mills now in operation in Fort Madison, were built by the present proprietors, Peters & Bernhard, in 1868. The building is of brick, 60x70 feet, three stories in height, with an elevator addition of four stories. It has four runs of buhrs, and has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day, which is widely known for its superior quality.

"OLD SETTLERS'" MILLS,

erected in 1875, by P. & N. B. Miller, for merchant and custom work, are still operated by them. The main building is of frame, 30x50 feet, three stories high, with a one-story addition, 20x28 feet, and an office-room. It has four

runs of buhrs, two of which are used for merchant work and two for their custom trade. These mills are located on Second street, between Broadway and Elm, and are doing a profitable business.

LUMBER-MILLS.

John C. Atlee came to Lee County in 1837, when he was a little more than twenty-one years of age, and commenced life as a carpenter. In the fall of 1838, he married Miss Emeline S. Brooks, of Quincy, Ill. At the end of six years, he sold out his possessions in Fort Madison, and moved on a farm in Cedar Township, where he remained eight years, when he returned to Fort Madison, and, in the spring of 1852, commenced the lumber business in company with his brother Isaac. The brothers remained in business together two years, when Isaac retired and J. C. formed a partnership with Nathaniel Bennett, and built a mill on the site where the business is still continued. When Samuel Atlee, the oldest son of J. C., became of age, he succeeded Mr. Bennett, and the firm became S. & J. C. Atlee, and is now one of the most extensive lumber manufacturing firms along the Mississippi River. Their mills consist of a saw-mill, which is supplied with machinery of the most modern pattern, a brick planing-mill, 75x75 feet, two stories high, which is a model of neatness and order. Everything in this mill is arranged with a view of economy. The machinery is all new and of the very best kind known to the business. Near by is their dryhouse, of large capacity. Then comes their shingle-mill, that has a capacity for making and packing 120,000 shingles per day. The mills, stables, yards, etc., cover an area of about thirty-five acres, and give employment to 150 men and boys, to whom they pay \$2,500 monthly. The firm buy their logs up the river, and run them down in great rafts, and consume about 10,000,000 feet annually. Their lumber is sold to all parts of Southern Iowa, to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska.

J. C. Atlee, the founder of this immense business, is a man of wonderful genius and enterprise. He commenced the world with nothing, and has fought hurricanes, fires, floods, ice-gorges and boiler-explosions, and conquered every time. The more opposition and disaster crowded, the more determined he seemed to become. In November, 1858, the mill-boiler exploded, killing four men, Andrew Fulcher (the engineer), the fireman (a colored man), Jacob Minder and Albert Tracy, and two boys, Willie Kirk and George Tracy, and blowing the mill to atoms. Atlee helped bury the dead, and then commenced rebuilding and repairing, and soon had everything in operation again. May 3, 1866, that mill was destroyed by fire. In just seven weeks, it was rebuilt, on a large scale. The first mill had a capacity of 15,000 feet per day, and the second one of 40,000 feet. It proved too slow to suit Atlee's notions, and he tore it down in a few years and built the present mill, which has a capacity for cutting 65,000 feet per day.

On the 3d of July, 1875, a furious hurricane came along and unroofed Atlee's residence and otherwise injured it. He was absent at the time, and when he came in sight of his ruined home and found his family all safe, he swung his old hat and shouted "All right; we'll try it again." He went to work the same day, completed his plans and rebuilt on a grander scale than before. The same storm played all sorts of tricks at the mill-yard. It blew down the great piles of lumber, filled up the alleys and carried thousands of feet into the river, where it was lost; it blew their steamer, Jennie D., loose from her moorings and clear across the river, where it sunk in fifteen feet of water. The damage to the mill-yard was about \$5,000. But none of these little things

discouraged the old man. They only whetted his appetite, brightened his business ideas, strengthened his enterprise and stiffened his backbone. To quote the words of his excellent wife, they never "cried over any of their mis-haps and misfortunes." Nothing short of an earthquake or volcano will ever discourage J. C. Atlee.

WESTON MILLS.

These mills are located at the upper part of Fort Madison, and were built about the same time with the Atlee Mills. They have a capacity of 40,000 feet per day. They are now owned by a resident of the State of Maine.

BANKING.

In the spring of 1855, Green, Thomas & Co., then banking in Burlington, established a branch in Fort Madison, under the management of Mr. Merrick. The firm was A. D. Green, E. H. Thomas and Gen. Fitz Henry Warren. The members of the firm are all dead. A. D. Green lost his hearing and died in Italy several years ago. E. H. Thomas became almost totally blind and deaf, and died at his old home in Maine, about 1870. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, after acquiring a national reputation in public life, both civil and military, and in the editorial sanctum, died in Massachusetts, in 1877.

John H. Knapp and George P. Eaton bought out Green, Thomas & Co., in 1856, and the firm was Knapp & Eaton until 1858, when they were succeeded by the Fort Madison branch of the State Bank of Iowa, which was wound up in 1865.

In the same year, the Fort Madison National Bank was organized by Judge J. M. Beck, Gen. Clark R. Wever, Frank Wever, J. H. Winterbotham, Dr. John Claypoole, Peter Miller and Henry Cattermole. Gen. Clark R. Wever was the first Cashier, and John H. Winterbotham, President. Subsequently, a change of officers was made, Gen. Wever becoming President and J. R. Winterbotham, Cashier. The latter was succeeded by H. D. McConn. Gen. Wever was a remarkably successful banker, and during his whole management the losses of the bank did not exceed one hundred dollars.

The Fort Madison National Bank continued until January 30, 1872, when its charter was surrendered, and the Bank of Fort Madison was incorporated under the State law. The stockholders were Henry Cattermole, A. C. Cattermole, C. R. Wever, J. H. Winterbotham and J. R. Winterbotham. Henry Cattermole subsequently became sole proprietor, and sold out on the 6th of April, 1876, to Charles Brewster and Joseph A. Smith, who still continue the business, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000.

The German-American Bank was organized in April, 1876, by Henry Cattermole, George Schlapp, Arthur Cattermole, Joseph Deiman and H. D. McConn, with a capital of \$50,000. Henry Cattermole, the first President and H. D. McConn, the first Cashier, still hold those positions.

These two banks are carefully managed, and there are no sounder institutions in the State.

CONCORDIA HALL.

Concordia Hall is the only public hall in the city. It was built by Charles Doerr, in 1866, at a cost of \$11,000. It has a seating capacity for 500 persons. The hall is handsomely furnished, with large stage, scenery, etc. In every way it is a credit to Fort Madison.



J.W. Bacon Jr

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Fort Madison Lodge, No. 13, A. F. & A. M., was organized April 17, 1846, under dispensation granted by Deputy Grand Master James R. Hartsook. It was originally called Claypool Lodge, but in 1853, the present name was adopted.

The charter members were J. F. Kinney, John Claypoole, Chapin Allen, Darius Wellington, Jacob Huner, Thomas Hale, Sr., Samuel B. Ayres and Josiah Kent.

Judge J. F. Kinney was the first Master.

Potowonok Chapter, No. 28.—Organized April 20, 1863, under dispensation granted by Grand High Priest E. N. Gilbert to George St. C. Hussey, J. G. Floyd, I. H. West, E. J. Aldridge, C. K. Peck, J. M. Anderson, D. B. Smith, Jr., Robert Wooster, J. Claypoole and A. C. Roberts.

At this first meeting, applicants for membership were U. D. Taylor, D. H. La Sueur, S. J. Atlee, John H. Douglass, R. W. Albright, George B. Eaton, M. Case, G. W. Douglass and William Kent.

ODD FELLOWS.

Empire Lodge, No. 31, was instituted March 18, 1851, by D. G. M. Frank Bridgman. The charter members were Augustus Ehinger, S. A. James, J. H. McDonald, P. H. Babcock and Philetus Cowles.

The first officers were: A. Ehinger, N. G.; S. A. James, V. G.; J. H. McDonald, R. S.; P. H. Babcock, Treas.

Present officers: A. J. Brown, N. G.; J. A. Aldrich, V. G.; P. J. Hitch, R. S.; W. Wagoner, P. S.; George Rockett, Treas.

Of the charter members, Mr. Cowles is the only one now in the Lodge. He was the first member of the Order initiated in Fort Madison, and was an official of the Lodge for twenty-eight years.

This Lodge owns its own building, a three-story structure, 29x60 feet, standing on the corner of Front and Market streets, valued at \$5,000. It is out of debt and has \$500 in bank, besides having contributed several thousands of dollars for the relief of distressed members of the Order in various parts of the country. The present membership of the Lodge is sixty-three.

Concordia Lodge.—Instituted September 9, 1861, with the following as charter members: Henry M. Salmon, Charles Doerr, Alex. Windmayer, Ferdinand Kiel, Fred Holzberger, Michael Zimmerman, Sebastian Heitz, John Saar, Jacob Peters and Jacob Kindscher.

The first officers were: H. M. Salmon, N. G.; F. Kiel, V. G.; Charles Doerr, Secretary, and Alex. Windmayer, Treasurer.

The present officers: August Saechtig, N. G.; David Ernst, V. G.; Theodore Ernst, Secretary, and Carl Kennemann, Treasurer.

Charles Conradt was the subject of the first initiation in this Lodge, which was on the night of its organization.

Fort Madison Lodge, No. 157, was established on the 7th of January, 1868, and worked under dispensation until the meeting of the Grand Lodge, in October following, when a charter was granted. First officers: B. F. Bates, N. G.; E. Smith, V. G.; J. H. Reynolds, R. S.; Martin Heisey, Permanent Secretary; M. F. Hosselton, Treasurer. Present officers: R. G. Rasnick, P. G.;

F. H. Semple, N. G.; A. W. Hoffmeister, V. G.; J. W. Albright, Secretary; J. Wilde, Treasurer.

Gem City Encampment, No. 85, was organized and instituted by M. W. Grand Patriarch, George Whipple, January 7, 1876. The charter members were J. H. Reynolds, J. A. McCormack, F. M. Smith, John Scott, John Page, S. Aldrich, Newton Holt, C. Pyle, W. S. Wagoner, H. Taylor, W. C. Patts, F. M. Hosselton, S. B. Jacobs, A. Morrison, W. C. Hobbs, P. Cowles, J. J. M. Angear and Theodore Pyle.

Officers for the first term: James H. Reynolds, Chief Patriarch; P. Cowles, High Priest; F. M. Hosselton, Senior Warden; John Page, Junior Warden; S. Aldrich, Scribe; J. A. McCormack, Treasurer.

Present officers: W. S. Wagoner, Chief Patriarch; Wm. Winters, High Priest; H. Taylor, Senior Warden; A. J. Brown, Junior Warden; S. Aldrich, Scribe; F. M. Hosselton, Treasurer.

Past Chief Patriarchs, J. H. Reynolds, F. M. Hosselton, John Page, S. Aldrich, C. Pyle, George C. Bauder. Present membership, fifty-three.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of K., was instituted June 9, 1873, with the following named charter members: John Van Valkenburg, A. C. Roberts, J. C. Walters, C. J. Montandon, M. Morris, John Phillips, George H. Schafer, F. M. Smith, J. L. Briggs, William P. Staub, S. H. Craig, J. F. Edwards, C. W. Fox, S. B. Jacobs, H. D. McConn, J. S. Harper, C. E. Babcock, William Pritchett, J. B. Herdman, L. G. Kiel and Joseph A. Nunn.

First principal officers: J. B. Herdman, P. C.; A. C. Roberts, C. C.; John Van Valkenburg, V. C., and George H. Schafer, K. of R. and S.

There have been initiated ninety-eight applicants. Present membership, eighty-six. T. S. Jackson is the present Chancellor Commander, and J. R. Tewksbury, Keeper of the Records and Seals.

The Lodge-room, on the corner of Second and Pine streets, is handsomely arranged and furnished, involving a cost of \$1,000. Twice a month, the members and their friends meet for social pleasure, in an apartment especially arranged for that purpose.

Humboldt Lodge, No. 42, *Knights of Pythias*, was instituted May 28, 1878, with twenty-four charter members, as follows: H. C. Spreen, Carl Lohmann, Charles Keunemann, A. J. Windmayer, Jr., John Ehart, Theodore Ernst, David Ernst, Charles Walter, William Amborn, Henry Kniemeyer, Louis Reader, William Heising, Adolph Amborn, John Rieffennach, George Herold, Aug. Roehsner, Joseph F. Salmon, John Junge, Otto C. Herminghausen, Henry Schlapp, Eugene Stempel, William Ehart, Charles Sandvos and George Haessing.

First principal officers: H. C. Spreen, P. C.; Carl Lohmann, C. C., and A. J. Windmayer, Jr., K. of R. and S.

The present membership of the Lodge is thirty-five; and its meetings are held in the room of the Gem City Lodge. Charles Keunemann is present C. C., and Aug. Roehsner, K. of R. and S.

The members of this Lodge are all Germans, who take an interest in their work, and it is prosperous and flourishing.

A. O. U. W.

Ancient Order of United Workmen, No. 154, organized March 20, 1878. Charter members: S. Aldrich, W. E. Anawalt, J. C. Blackburn, S. B. Davis,

M. C. Doolittle, J. H. Engle, S. D. Hustead, W. H. Meacham, N. B. Miller, C. Marsh, R. G. Rasnick, J. V. Stevenson, C. Thomas, J. R. Tewksbury, J. B. Mason, J. P. Smith, F. Herman, G. W. Bonnell, F. D. Lowry, G. E. Krichbaum and James McCord.

The first officers are as follows: S. Aldrich, P. M. W.; R. G. Rasnick, M. W.; J. H. Engle, F.; John Mason, Overseer; S. B. Davis, Recorder; N. B. Miller, Receiver; J. C. Blackburn, Financier; John Stevenson, Guide; F. Herman, I. W., and G. E. Krichbaum, O. W.

Present officers: R. G. Rasnick, P. M. W.; J. B. Mason, M. W.; J. H. Engle, F.; J. V. Stevenson, Overseer; C. Thomas, Recorder; N. B. Miller, Receiver; S. D. Hustead, Financier; W. H. Meacham, Guide; Ed. Waller, I. W., and E. W. Anawalt, O. W.

RED-RIBBON MOVEMENT.

The services of Mr. J. C. Bontecou were secured by some of the Christian men and women of the city, to conduct a series of temperance meetings in Fort Madison.

These meetings commenced Wednesday evening, January 16, 1878, and continued one week. A great interest was awakened in the cause of temperance, and all classes of citizens crowded to hear Mr. Bontecou. Over 800 signatures to the following Red-Ribbon Pledge were secured:

"We, the undersigned, for our own good, and the good of the world in which we live, do hereby promise and engage, with the help of Almighty God, to abstain from buying, selling, or using alcoholic or malt beverages, wine and cider included."

The Fort Madison Red-Ribbon Reform Club was then organized, by Bro. J. C. Bontecou, Tuesday evening, January 22, 1878. The following officers were elected for one year: W. C. Hobbs, President; P. Frailey, First Vice President; James Pollard, Second Vice President; S. B. Davis, Third Vice President; B. C. Davis, Secretary; A. L. Courtright, Financial Secretary; M. Case, Treasurer; J. E. Stevenson, Steward; Joseph Burns, Cal. Marsh, Marshals; J. Wilde, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The club immediately rented a building on Front street, between Pine and Cedar, for a club-room. The first story of this building was nicely fitted up for a reading-room and hall. The second story was used for a smoking-room; and the third was occupied by the boys as a gymnasium.

The ladies of the White-Ribbon Club presented to the Red-Ribbon Club, for their reading-room, a large picture of Bro. Bontecou, and a fine eight-day clock, and have lately added an organ to the same. The business meetings of the Red and White Ribbon Clubs are held in this hall. The mass meetings of the club are held every Sunday evening at the Court House, and have been uniformly well attended. These meetings have been addressed by speakers from home and abroad, and have been of great interest. They have served to uphold and strengthen the temperance sentiment of the community. On January 21, 1879, the club celebrated the first anniversary of its organization by a fair and festival, which was a grand success in every way. During the first year of its existence, the club expended over \$1,200. At the beginning of the second year, the club was entirely out of debt, and had money in its treasury.

The following persons were elected officers for the second year: J. A. McCormick, President; F. H. Semple, First Vice President; W. T. Lowery, Second Vice President; J. Montgomery, Third Vice President; Sabert M. Casey, Secretary; M. S. Chamberlin, Assistant Secretary; William G.

Albright, Financial Secretary; J. Wilde, Treasurer; George B. Leidy, Steward; William A. Young, H. Mittendorf, Marshals; George Barrows, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The club has been fortunate in the selection of its officers, and to them much of the success of the club is due.

The total number of signers to the Red, White and Blue Ribbon Clubs has been over one thousand six hundred, and the number is steadily increasing. The good that the club has already done is incalculable. The moral tone of the community has been greatly improved, while the temperance sentiment is gradually growing. Working as it does on the principle of moral suasion alone, it is destined yet to continue the good work until the city shall be freed from the curse of intemperance.

The Ladies' White-Ribbon Club of Fort Madison organized January 22, 1878: President, Mrs. Ellen E. Smith; Secretary, Miss Emma Frow; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Atlee; Vice Presidents—Methodist Church, Mrs. A. Angear; Presbyterian Church, Mrs. James Green; Baptist Church, Mrs. C. R. Beck; Christian Church, Mrs. Dr. J. H. Bacon; Upper Catholic, Miss Ella Fahey; Lutheran, Mrs. F. Holzberger; Lower Catholic, Mrs. Daniel Sherwood; at large, Mrs. H. C. Weston; Episcopal Church, Mrs. M. Case; Executive Committee—Mrs. Arthur Cattermole, Mrs. Mary Wilde, Mrs. Joseph Atlee, Mrs. A. J. Hughes, Mrs. Isaiah Hale, Mrs. N. B. Miller, Mrs. C. J. Montandon, Mrs. Emma Pound.

Officers for 1879: President, Mrs. Ellen E. Smith; Secretary, Mrs. Eliza E. Malcom; Financial Secretary, Mrs. E. C. Tewksbury; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Atlee; Vice Presidents—Presbyterian Church, Mrs. Cordelia Berry; Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. John Wilson; Baptist Church, Mrs. A. J. Hughes; Episcopal Church, Mrs. J. W. Albright; Christian Church, Mrs. George Leidy; Lutheran Church, Mrs. Louisa Schaffer; Upper Catholic, W. T. Lowry; Lower Catholic, Mrs. Daniel Sherwood; at large, Mrs. Mary Wilde. Executive Committee—Mrs. J. W. Frow, Mrs. J. C. Blackburn, Mrs. Anna Miller, Mrs. Clara R. Beck, Miss Maria Newton, Mrs. W. C. Hobbs, Mrs. Jane H. Coriell, Mrs. Sallie Engle.

MORRISON'S PLOW WORKS.

Established in 1864, by S. D. Morrison & Sons, on Front street, and enlarged in 1868. In 1873, the firm was changed to Morrison Bros., and the increase of business in the succeeding two years was such that still larger facilities were necessary in the business. In the fall of 1875, the present buildings and grounds were ready for occupancy. They occupy an area of 145x250 feet—the most extensive manufactory of the kind west of the Mississippi River. The annual product is 6,000 plows and prairie-breakers, 3,000 road-scrapers, 500 cultivators and 200 harrows, besides a large amount of special work, as ordered.

The value of the yearly product of the works is estimated at \$150,000.

BREWRIES.

In 1844, Garvarius Santo started a little brewery on the lot now occupied by the lower Catholic School building. It was of the rudest character, the building consisting of a shed made with four posts, no siding, a loft, floored

with poles, on which rested the cooler, and a roof of clapboards. The kettles for brewing were on the dirt floor beneath. The beer manufactured by Santo would not compare with the foaming beverage now supplied by George Schlapp, and it is stated that Santo kept a strainer to free the glasses from the hops which still remained when drawn for use.

Santo sold out to Stephen Girardi, who transferred the establishment to the corner of Second and Pine streets.

In 1845, August Trenschel fitted up a brewery in a frame building purchased of Joseph Webster, standing where George Schlapp's brewery is now situated. In 1851, he sold out to Henry Koehler, of whom George Schlapp bought in 1863, and, in 1868, enlarged to its present dimensions. This brewery, one of the most complete in the State, consists of a main building, 42x72, two stories high, a brewing, malt and ice house, 80x130, with a cellar in the bluff, of 1,500 barrels capacity.

In 1866, V. Buechel and Anton Burster started a brewery on Third street, in Webster's Addition, which is still operated by Burster.

KEOKUK.

EARLY HISTORY.

May God forbid that a son of Caledonia should ever desert his child or disown his clan.

To Dr. Samuel C. Muir, the author of this beautiful sentiment, belongs the honor of building the first house on the site of this now busy and prosperous city of 15,000 people.

The history of the location, from the time Dr. Muir established a home here for his Indian wife and children, in 1820, to 1836, is fully covered in Isaac R. Campbell's "Recollections of the Early Settlement of Lee County," and the address of Capt. James W. Campbell at the Old Settlers' gathering at Warren Station, in September, 1875, both of which productions are already presented in these pages.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

"July 4, 1829," says Dr. Isaac Galland, in a letter published some years previous to his death, in 1858, "was celebrated on a steamboat lying at the foot of what is now Main street. It was at this meeting, presided over by Col. George Davenport, the name *Keokuk* was given to the place."

Isaac R. Campbell says: "Up to the year 1835, the settlement at the foot of the rapids had been without a distinctive name. Its various aliases were 'Puck-e-she-tuck,' 'Point,' 'Foot of the Rapids,' etc. It was finally proposed by a number of steamboatmen, while detained here lighting over the rapids, that it should commemorate the name of the peace chief of the Sac tribe. From this time the name of Keokuk was adopted, and, in 1837, I sold my potato-patch inclosure to Dr. Isaac Galland, Agent of the New York Land Company, and, under his supervision, a city in embryo was formally inaugurated and recorded as '*Keokuk*.'

Whatever the difference between Dr. Galland and Mr. Campbell as to the time when the name "*Ke-O-kuk*" was adopted, both agree that the honor of so naming it belongs to steamboatmen.

The honor of founding the city is about equally divided between Dr. Samuel C. Muir and Dr. Isaac Galland—Dr. Muir by reason of his building the first house, in 1820, and Dr. Galland in laying out the original town plat, in

1837. In the early part of this year, Isaac R. Campbell sold his "potato-patch on the top and side of the hill" to Dr. Galland, who represented the New York Land Company. This company had been organized for the purpose of buying up Half-Breed lands, and was backed by a large capital. The St. Louis Land Company was organized for the same purpose. Both companies bought Half-Breed titles wherever they were offered for sale, and, as a natural consequence, there was a lively competition between them. In the end, the New York Land Company secured the inside track, and kept it to the end.

In the spring of 1837, Dr. Galland employed a surveyor named Brattle, who lived at Warsaw, to make a survey of the original town plat, and subdivided it into blocks, lots, streets, alleys, etc. It is said that after the survey was made, Galland refused to pay him the price agreed upon, which caused a good many hard words to be said about him. Galland had a crockery store at Warsaw, and what remuneration Brattle did receive was in goods out of that establishment.

The original plat bears the following endorsement:

"Presented to the City Council of Keokuk, November 27, 1850, by I. Galland & Co., through their attorney, Gen. R. P. Lowe.

"Filed for record in October, 1840, and recorded in November, following.

"JOHN H. LINES, *County Recorder.*"

The original plat, as filed for record, is dated July 23, 1840. The certificate of the Surveyor is in the words following:

I hereby certify that this plat, with the accompanying notes, is a true survey of the town of Keokuk, situated in Section 30, Township 65 N., R. 4 W., and also Sections 25, 26 and 36, Township 65 N., R. 5 W. of the 6th Principal Meridian, in Lee County, Iowa Territory.

ALANSON RIPLEY,

July 23, 1840.

Deputy Surveyor of the Half Breed Reservation.

GRANTS FOR PUBLIC USES.

Orleans, Cedar, Water, Fourteenth
All the streets and alleys in this town, except the alleys passing through blocks numbered 13, 25, 26, 23, 11 and 50, and Water street, are hereby declared to be, and forever to be, and to remain public highways forever. Block No. 205 is hereby granted as the public burying ground for the use of the citizens of said town of Keokuk.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and affixed my seal, this 30th day of July, 1840.

In presence of	ISAAC GALLAND, Trustee. [SEAL.]
M. ALDRICH,	ISAAC GALLAND,
JNO. W. AYRES.	for himself and other proprietors. [SEAL.]

Acknowledged July 30, 1840, before Robert E. Mott, Justice of the Peace.

When Dr. Galland caused the survey to be made, to which the above papers refer, the only tenements in Keokuk was the ragged row of miserable houses known as "Rat Row." About the time the survey was made, or soon after, several shanties were erected along the beach. A heavy tide of immigration was flowing in, and these shanties were thronged with the moving multitude. Hotel accommodations were limited, and the people were glad to get shelter and accommodation of any kind, and at any price.

The first public sale of town lots occurred in June, 1837. The sale was extensively advertised, and was largely attended. A steamboat came up from St. Louis loaded down to the guards with passengers who came to attend the sale. The rivalry between the New York and St. Louis Land Companies added

interest to the occasion, and excitement ran high, but the sale passed off without personal collisions or bloodshed. The sale of lots, however, did not reach the number anticipated by the proprietors of the town, but the price bid for one "corner lot," \$1,500, was highly gratifying to Galland and others interested with him.

For several years the business of the town was confined to the levee, and mostly to the four corners at the crossing of Front and Johnson streets and "Rat Row." The growth of the town was slow. Up to 1840, there was no perceptible improvement. At that time, and for several years afterward, the bluffs now occupied by the city were covered with timber.

L. B. Fleak, Esq., now editor of the *Sun* at Brighton, Washington County, this State, who was here the first time in October, 1838, contributes the following items in regard to old Keokuk :

"My first visit to Lee County was in October, 1838; my wife accompanied me. We landed at Keokuk and found the water too low to cross the rapids, but the captain of the boat sent Mrs. Gehon, of Dubuque (wife of the U. S. Marshal for Iowa Territory—ED.), and my wife, up to Nashville in a yawl, whilst the rest of us, including Judge Jo. Williams, then on his way to Iowa to take his seat on the Territorial Bench, footed it up.

"When we reached Nashville, Maj. Taylor kindly offered to take all the above named, and Porter, of Michigan, to Burlington, which was the destination of all except Mrs. Gehon and Porter.

"We had a jolly time on the road. The Judge was constantly displaying his ventriloquism until we arrived at the 'Bullard House,' in Fort Madison, where we were hospitably entertained, and had an old-fashioned good time of it.

"We remained a day in Fort Madison, when the Major took us on to Burlington.

"On our return, we stopped again at Fort Madison, one night. When we arrived at Keokuk, we were detained a half a day waiting for a boat, which gave me time enough to see what I thought was the future of Keokuk, and I made up my mind to make it my future home as soon as I could close up my business in Richmond, Mo.

"In March, 1839, we again left for Iowa, but my wife became blind from sore eyes, and I stopped in Clark County, Mo., until March, 1840, when we resumed our journey, reaching Keokuk on the 8th of that month.

"I had previously purchased for a residence the house known as Dr. Muir's, which stood on the first bench from the river, between the levee and First street. It was a comfortable double house, built of logs and well finished, with other buildings, such as kitchen, roothouse, stable and a large garden. For the possession of this property, I paid a man named Smith six hundred dollars.

"I then opened a boat store on the levee, bought two barges and went into the lightening business.

"The front part of the old 'Keokuk House,' 26x44 feet, and three stories high, was built by Moses Gray, Esq., during the summer of 1839, and subsequently sold to Dr. Galland. It was built of split lumber, and was roofed and weather-boarded with clapboards, with partitions made of green cotton-wood boards. I rented it for \$200 per year, moved in and opened it as a hotel. Soon after I went into it, a transcript of a judgment against the Doctor for \$800 was sent from St. Louis, under which it was sold. I bid it in for the St. Louis creditors for the amount of the judgment. Shortly afterward, I bought the building for \$640 in cash.

"Two years afterward, an addition of 60 feet by 44 was erected, making the hotel 86 by 44 feet, the second frame house in Keokuk.

"It may be a matter of interest to state that Prince De Joinville and his suite were my guests one day and night, in 1841. They had been to Green Bay to see the man, Rev. Williams, who, it was claimed, was the lost Bourbon. The Prince did not claim him as one of the Bourbon stock, and so left him in quiet at his Green Bay home.

"I was appointed Postmaster at Keokuk, June 24, 1841, and held the office until I resigned, in 1844. The post office was first kept in the 'Keokuk House,' and, when I rented out the hotel, in 1843, I moved the office to the corner of First and Johnson streets, and afterward to a building midway between First street and the levee, on Johnson street.

"During the time I kept it at the latter place, my store was robbed, but the mail-matter was not molested. There was \$22,000 belonging to the United States, lying in an old pine desk, in the store-room, when the robbery took place. It had been handed to me by Maj. Stewart, Army Paymaster, for safe-keeping, and I had gone home and forgotten it. When we caught the burglar, I asked him why he did not open the desk and take the money? He said he did lift the cover, but thought no one was d——d fool enough to leave money in such a place."

The burglar proved to be a man named Kilgore, a somewhat suspicious character that had been in the vicinity for some time as wood-chopper, etc. He was arrested a few days afterward, a short distance below Alexandria, Mo., and brought back. After a preliminary examination, he was sent up to the Penitentiary, at Fort Madison, for safe-keeping. But he did not remain there long before he managed to make his escape. In effecting his escape, he nearly killed a man in the prison employ, by fracturing his skull with a blow from a musket. He eluded capture, and was afterward seen in St. Louis, by Capt. James W. Campbell and another man, the last of whom tracked him to his stopping-place, which he marked with a piece of chalk on the window. Campbell hunted up some police officers and tried to persuade them to arrest Kilgore, that he might be returned to Iowa, but they were afraid to undertake the job, and so he got away, and was never afterward heard from.

In July, 1841, the population of Keokuk was estimated at 150; in 1846, at 500, an increase of only 350 in five years. At this time, says Henry D. Bartlett, the Hardin House corner was occupied by a long, narrow, two-story frame building, with the roof sloping one way, that was known as the "Shot-Tower." It was used by R. B. Hughes & Co., for offices, sleeping-rooms, etc. This year (1846), Lyman E. Johnson built a small brick house on the east side of Second street, between Main and Johnson. The site of this first brick house in Keokuk would be in the rear of the present Graham Block. West of Second street, for several years, there were but very few houses of any kind. Second street was "away out in the suburbs"—too far away from the business center of town to ever amount to anything—so thought the people who lived and did business under the hill. The square bounded by Main, Johnson, Second and Third streets, was inclosed, and used as a pasture, by Capt. Holliday. Henry D. Bartlett cut the timber and made the rails that fenced it, and is still waiting, but without hope, for his pay.

In 1847, the population was 1,120, a little more than double what it was in 1846. In 1848, it had increased to 2,118.

In 1849, when A. Wolcott came to engage in the business of packing pork, says Col. Parrott, he selected the corner of Main and Third streets as far

enough away from the center of business and population to relieve the people from the stench that necessarily arises from such establishments. The corner is now a busy one, and is occupied by D. H. Annable as a clothing-house. The business has extended along Main and Johnson streets nearly a mile beyond Wolcott's old place, and there are now more business houses on Main, between Tenth and Twelfth streets, than there were in the entire town when Wolcott commenced operations in 1849. Speaking of pork: The first hogs seen in Keokuk were brought in a keelboat from Fort Edwards, by Dan Hine, about 1841.

In March, 1849, the business had increased from the few business places on the levee on Front street, as enumerated in the beginning of this chapter, to twelve or fifteen dry goods stores, three iron stores, three boot and shoe establishments, three saddlery and harness shops, three clothing houses, six blacksmith-shops, four wagon-makers, two gunsmiths, one hat manufactory, one coopering establishment that worked thirty to forty men, four hotels, one surgeon dentist, seventeen physicians, twenty-two lawyers and two printing offices. From occasional preaching in one of the seven buildings that made up "Rat Row," five religious societies—one Methodist, two Presbyterian, one Baptist and one Catholic—had been organized, and religious services were held every Sunday. A lodge of I. O. O. F., with fifty members, had been instituted (in 1848), and also a division of the Sons of Temperance. In September, 1848, a brass band, with a Mr. Downing as teacher, was organized, and, in 1849, was in full blast and ready to provide music for all public occasions.

The first Postmaster in Keokuk was John Gaines, but he was never regularly appointed. Mails at that time were brought from Warsaw, Ill., in a skiff.

The first regularly-appointed Postmaster was L. B. Fleak, whose commission from President Tyler was dated June 24, 1841. He served until June, 1844, when he resigned. There was a hot contest between W. S. McGavic and John Ainsworth, for the vacancy, but Henry J. Campbell and others, without asking his consent, secured the appointment for Ad. Hine, who was away most of the time, running on the river. He made John B. Russell, who afterward started the *Dispatch*, his deputy. Hine says all he knows about being Postmaster is that, some years afterward, he was called on to pay some hundreds of dollars, of which the office was found to be short when his successor took possession. This shortage was attributed solely to carelessness in keeping accounts.

The large cooper-shop, to which reference has been made, was owned by R. B. Hughes, father of Mrs. George H. Williams, wife of United States Attorney General Williams during the last years of the administration of President Grant. The shop stood on what is now Second street, near Johnson. It was the largest cooper-shop west of Cincinnati at that time, and was considered a great advantage and benefit to the interests of Keokuk. On the night of the 3d of January, 1848, the shop caught fire and was entirely consumed, with all its contents, including 400 barrels, a large amount of cooper-stuff, the tools of the workmen, etc. The cellar contained about 400 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of beans, 100 bushels of onions and some other stuff that had been stored there for protection against the frosts of winter, which were completely roasted. The loss was about \$3,000. But Hughes was not a man to be cast down by such trifles, and, almost before the fire was extinguished, he set to work to rebuild, and in just seven days' time, another shop occupied the place of the old one, ready for use—an evidence of enterprise rarely surpassed. The new shop was dedicated with a grand ball on the night of Monday, the 17th of January, which was largely attended by the citizens of Keokuk and adjacent communities.

Kate Williams was a dashing belle, then, and little did she or any one else at that ball imagine, as she "hoed it down" to the tune of "Fisher's Horn-pipe," or other dancing-tunes of the puncheon-floor period, that the time would come when she would be a kind of reigning queen in the circles of court society at the nation's capital. Nor more did she dream, as she climbed the bluffs at the city of her girlhood's home, that, in less than half a century, she would be in position to command the use of landaus or other finely-fashioned and gorgeous means of conveyance in which to make "calls" among the families of Senators, Cabinet-officers and foreign ministers in the avenues of the "city of magnificent distances." "Fortune is a fickle jade."

The city was incorporated under an act approved February 23, 1847. The first election for city officers was held on Monday, the 3d day of January, 1848.

Three wards were established. The First Ward included all that part of the city lying between the Mississippi River and Second street, and was bounded on the southwest by a line drawn from the river to the center of Second street, between and parallel with, and at equal distances from, Main and Johnson streets.

The Second Ward included that part of the city lying between the river and the center of Second street, and was bounded on the northeast by the line aforesaid.

The Third Ward included all the remainder of the city between the center of Second street and the northwestern boundary of the city.

The voting-place in the First Ward was at the Rapids Hotel; in the Second Ward, at the American House; and in the Third Ward, at I. G. Wickersham's office.

Candidates for city officers were plenty. For Mayor, the *Register* announced the names of Col. William Patterson and E. C. Stone. Col. Patterson declined to be a candidate. A citizens' meeting was held at the Baptist Church, on the evening of the 28th of December, to select a candidate. The name of William A. Clark was presented, and, there being no opposition, he was declared to be the choice of the people for Mayor. P. D. Foster and John W. Ogden were nominated for Aldermen in the Third Ward, and Capt. William Holliday and H. Bassett were nominated for Aldermen in the Second Ward. The following was the result of the election:

For Mayor, Capt. Clark, Whig, received 175 votes, and E. C. Stone, "Possum Whig," 87 votes; majority for Capt. Clark, 86.

James Mackley and William C. Reed were elected Aldermen from the First Ward; Herman Bassett and William Holliday, from the Second Ward; and John W. Ogden and John M. Houston from the Third Ward.

The first meeting of the City Council was held January 10, 1848, at the Mayor's office, with the Mayor and all the Aldermen present. J. W. Ogden was appointed Clerk *pro tem.* The Mayor read his address, after which the Council proceeded to elect a Clerk, Assessor and Marshal: A. V. Putman, Clerk; L. E. H. Houghton, Assessor; and D. Murray, Marshal, Collector and Treasurer. Messrs. Ogden, Holliday, Houston and Reed were appointed a committee to report resolutions for the government of the Council, after which the Council adjourned to meet the following Monday.

The first ordinance passed by the Council was at the meeting of Monday, January 17, 1848. It was entitled "An ordinance relative to the Clerk of the Council of the City of Keokuk."

There was a great deal of business to claim the attention of the city fathers, and they continued in session on Tuesday, the 18th, Wednesday, the 19th, and Thursday, the 20th, both morning and afternoon.

Monday was occupied in getting the city machinery in motion; Tuesday, S. Haight & Co. were granted the privilege of placing a wharf-boat at the foot of Main Street. The first tax levy for city purposes was $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent.

A room was rented from L. E. H. Houghton at \$4 per month, for the Mayor's office. The width of pavements was established at fifteen feet on Main street, and twelve feet on the other streets.

In February, Mr. Dagger was employed by the city to establish the grade of Johnson, Main and Blondeau streets, at a compensation of \$3 per day.

The city secured the M. E. Church for the first term of the District Court held at Keokuk, paying the Trustees \$2.50 per day for its use. March 20, the Council allowed a bill of \$30 for the use of the church for the first term of the Court.

February, 1848, the Council employed William Telford as City Attorney.

Monday, March 6, 1848, the Council proceeded to elect a "Road Supervisor and Street Inspector." Alderman Bassett proposed Hawkins Taylor; Alderman Houston proposed W. Pattee. Taylor received three votes and Pattee one. The compensation was fixed at \$1.50 per day for each day actually employed, and he had to give bond at that. Hawkins Taylor is now a well-known citizen of Washington, and William Pattee is equally familiar to the people of the city of Des Moines.

The second election for city officers (first full term) was held on the 10th of April, 1848. Justin Millard was elected Mayor; A. Van Tuyl and Moses Job were elected Aldermen from the First Ward; Silas Haight and George Watkins from the Second Ward; and Clark Johnson and Robert P. Creel from Third Ward.

The new Council met April 17, and elected minor officers as follows; T. F. Anderson, Clerk; James T. Cochran, Assessor (unanimous); M. T. Landon, City Marshal, Collector and Treasurer. Levi Millard was elected Street Commissioner, April 27, 1848, although a petition signed by 118 citizens was presented the Council praying the re-instatement of Hawkins Taylor, who had been ordered to cease work ten days before.

Monday, May 1. W. C. Read was appointed to be City Attorney.

Hawkins Taylor denied the power of the new Council to remove him from office, admitting that he had done his duty, and the question was submitted to the Judge of the District Court.

The Council meeting of June 5, 1848, was a stormy one. An effort was made to elect a wharfmaster. D. Hine, P. Vushroot and G. C. Harriott were voted for, but there was no election. After four ballots, the Mayor called Alderman Creel to the chair, and verbally tendered his resignation. The question of acceptance was put to vote, and Alderman Johnson was the only man who voted aye. Mr. Johnson then offered his resignation; Messrs. Watkins and Haight voted aye.

October 17, 1848, Mayor Millard's written resignation was read to the Council and unanimously accepted, and an election ordered for the 28th of October, to fill the vacancy. At a meeting of the Council on the 19th of October, the Council voted to depose Clerk Anderson, and Jonas W. Brown was elected to be his successor. Anderson refused to turn over the books and papers, and L. E. H. Houghton was employed to assist City Attorney N. Munger in preparing charges and bringing an action against Thomas F. Anderson, to compel him to turn over the books. The charges filed against Anderson were: (1) Making unnecessary charges in advertising ordinances, by writing

more words than the ordinances contained; (2) altering records of Council, and (3) incompetency, from drink.

At the special election for Mayor, on the 28th of October, Uriah Raplee was elected, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Millard.

At a meeting of the Council on the 6th of November, 1848, it was voted to pay the Clerk a fixed salary of \$300 per year.

At a Council meeting December 16, 1848, a resolution was passed fining the members \$1.25 for each absence, and also imposing a fine of 25 cents for smoking in the Council-chamber when the Council was in session, the proceeds from these fines to go for lights and stationery. At the same meeting, Jonas W. Brown was elected City Recorder. Messrs. Haight and Walker were allowed their expenses and \$1.50 per day for going to Iowa City in the interests of a new charter. M. F. Landon was elected to be City Marshal.

And thus commenced the city's career. Measures were inaugurated for grading and improving the streets; roadways and streetways were cut through the hills and bluffs from the river. Improvement succeeded improvement, and building followed building to the top of the bluffs, along the streets, and then began to scatter out along the cross streets.

In 1851, the bulk of the business had been transferred from the levee and Front street to Second street, between Main and Johnson streets, and to Main street, between Second and Third. An occasional shanty was built along the ravine that intersected Main street, between Third and Fourth.

At the corner of Sixth and Main there was a deep ravine. Previous to 1842 or 1843, this ravine was impassable. At that time, a German butcher named Long, a member of Jo Smith's Church of Mormon, owned and occupied a small frame house at the corner of Main and Fifth streets, the site now occupied by the savings-bank. He was a good citizen and a man of enterprise and interested in the growth and prosperity of Keokuk. He desired to have Main street opened to the western limits of the town. The only way that could be done was by filling up or bridging that ugly ravine. So he presented the matter to the church of which he was a member, and on a certain day, the Mormons came in force from Nauvoo and other localities, with axes, picks, spades, shovels and teams, to undertake the work. The citizens here joined them. Large trees were felled and cut in lengths to suit, and then hauled or rolled to the bottom of the ravine. Some of the trees were two feet in diameter. Brush was cut and piled on the logs, and then the earth was dug away from the steep places and transferred to the top of the log and brush heap, and the obstructions caused by the ravine were thus overcome, and Main street opened to public travel.

The logs are there yet, and will remain there until the earth is consumed by fire, as it is written it shall be. It is said by Israel Anderson, H. D. Bartlett and others, that the Mormons were very liberal in such undertakings and toward each other. If one of them undertook a contract for clearing land, making rails or cutting cordwood, his brethren all joined in and made short work of the undertaking.

Dick Richardson, a small man, with sandy hair and whiskers and a large woman for a wife, was one of the first to settle out beyond Sixth street, where he built a small cabin, from very small logs. The logs were so small that two men could carry them from where they were cut to the cabin site. When the cabin was completed, it was so low that "Black Hawk No. 2" (Israel Anderson) could not stand erect under the eaves of the roof. When he attempted to enter the door, he had to do so half bent.

The Richardsons brought with them a high-posted bedstead, and when they came to occupy their cabin it was found the roof was too low for the posts of the bedstead. Dick, the husband, proposed to cut them off to suit the height of the roof, but his wife said him nay; and when a big wife with a little husband says no, she means it. So she had him cut holes through the roof for the tops of the bed-posts, and in that way the bedstead was put up. The posts reached up as much as two feet above the roof, and stood that way for a long time. The Richardson cabin stood near the present site of Fuller's drug store.

In 1853, there were some indications of a removal of business to Third street, between Main and Johnson, and, in 1854, a number of business houses were established in that locality, and also along Main, from Second to Fourth.

When the question of land titles was settled, in 1854, speculation in town lots commenced, and prices went kiting. This speculation continued until interrupted by the financial panic in 1857. Buying and selling lots was the ruling idea. Agents were sent here from New York, Boston, New Orleans, Charleston, S. C., St. Louis, from all the money centers of the United States, and from London, England, to make investments. People went almost mad with excitement.

In the spring of 1857, Hawkins Taylor, —— O'Harrar and Rufus Wilsey organized a company to build a grand hotel, one that would be in keeping, every way, with the grand future that seemed to be opening out before Keokuk. The corner of Main and Fifth streets was selected for the proposed hotel, and \$40,000 were paid for 150 feet front. The erection of the Estes House was commenced and carried up to the fourth story, when the panic came on. There was a wonderful shrinkage in values, and the projectors of that mammoth structure were forced to succumb to the inevitable. In their extremity, they applied to Col. J. K. Hornish for aid to complete the undertaking. Hornish responded, and commenced to advance money to finish this metropolitan enterprise. In the end, he had to take the building and ground, and to assume the management of its completion, the entire cost of which was about \$187,000. It was never opened as a hotel, and, when the war commenced, it was occupied as a Government hospital.

The following letters of well-known men will show the estimate that was put upon Keokuk real estate about the time the Estes House was building:

KEOKUK, January 9, 1857.

Messrs. GEORGE P. BISSELL & Co.—*Gentlemen*: Mr. D. Redington has requested me to give my opinion as to the value of Lots Five (5) and Six (6), Block Thirty-one (31), in this city. The lots are on the corner of Fourth and Exchange streets, well situated for business purposes, in a part of the town where extensive improvements are being made and property rapidly advancing. I should consider the lots ample security for \$10,000 or \$12,000.

I suppose they would now sell on the usual time, one, two and three years, with 10 per cent interest per annum, on which property is sold here, for \$21,000 to \$25,000.

It gives me pleasure to say that Mr. Redington is a good citizen and an energetic business man, and, I may add, has been quite successful.

Respectfully yours,

D. W. KILBOURNE.

P. S.—I am well acquainted with Messrs. Stempel & Harper, of Fort Madison, and have entire confidence in their abstracts of title.

D. W. K.

KEOKUK, January 18, 1857.

MR. GEORGE P. BISSELL—*Sir*: I am required by Mr. Redington to state to you the cash value of his property on the corner of Exchange and Fourth streets, Lots 5 and 6, Block 31, Keokuk, Iowa.

I am acquainted with the property, and can say it is among the best in the city in its locality, and will soon be in the center of the business part of the city. It would sell now for from \$20,000 to \$30,000, and if they were mine, I would not sell them for that.

Mr. Redington is one of our best business men, successful in all his undertakings, is doing a very large business, and is considered a reliable and responsible man.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL R. CURTIS.
Mayor's Office, Keokuk.

In my opinion, Lots Five (5) and Six (6), in Block Thirty-one (31), in the city of Keokuk, are worth from \$20,000 to \$25,000. I do not think, if they were mine, I would sell them for less than \$25,000, and I consider them ample security for the sum of \$13,500.

WM. W. BELKNAP,
Agent Phoenix and Hartford Fire Insurance Companies.

Refers to Messrs. S. L. Loomis, H. Kellogg and C. B. Bowers.
KEOKUK, Iowa, February 2, 1857.

In 1854, the railroad land-grant system of Iowa was organized, upon a large land grant from the United States to the State of Iowa. This grant was manipulated in the exclusive interests of roads centering at Chicago. At this date, there were no railroads touching the Mississippi River, and Keokuk was the practical head of unobstructed navigation, and St. Louis was the commercial center of all the trade of the Upper Mississippi country. But the railroad land-grant system soon changed all this. Capital, being invited by the land grant, pushed roads from *four* different points across the State east and west above the rapids, and all in the interests of Chicago. The completion of these roads changed the direction and practically superseded the influence of St. Louis and the river trade.

In 1857, the population of Keokuk was about fifteen thousand. When the panic came on, in September of this year, everything became prostrate, and business combinations discouraged. Property began to depreciate in value, and the population to scatter, so that, at the beginning of the war in 1861, there was a real decrease in population. When the war commenced, there was an apparent revival of business and prosperity, resulting, in a great measure, from the large hospital arrangements and recruiting-stations which were established here. But there was no substantial increase of population or wealth. As soon as the war ended and Government business was closed up, everything fell back into legitimate channels, and the population was discovered to be at a stand-still, nor has it ever advanced above 15,000 at any time. At one time during the heyday of Keokuk's prosperity, scores of men were engaged in digging down bluffs in one place and filling up ravines in another. The streets were almost completely blocked with great piles of brick, sand, lumber, lime and mortar-beds. But, notwithstanding the fact that many of the old first buildings were torn away to make room for brick structures, of which the city is mainly composed, some of the primitive frame buildings, with clapboard weather-boarding, are still standing as reminders of the olden time. When the first houses were built, sawed lumber was scarce, and nearly all of it was brought up the river from St. Louis or from points along the Ohio River. The flooring in the Hardin House was brought from that direction, and some of the floors have never been replaced. In the billiard-hall, in particular, the floor is as good and as solid as when it was first laid down. The lumber from which it was made is of yellow pine, and is good for another quarter of a century, unless destroyed by fire. Since the days of Pittsburgh lumber and clapboard weather-boarding, the pine forests of Northern Minnesota and Wisconsin have been utilized and made to pay tribute to all the cities along the entire course of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers.

Keokuk is, and must always remain, a trade center of no ordinary importance. It is a natural receiving and distributing point for a large scope of the richest and most productive country on the American continent. Practically, it is at the head of unobstructed navigation. For many years after Iowa began to settle up, and before the day of railroads, goods were brought from New York, Philadelphia and other markets, by water-craft to New Orleans, or from Pittsburgh, down the Ohio River to its mouth, and then up the Mississ-

sippi to the foot of the Rapids. Here they were discharged. That part of the cargoes consigned to up-river towns was lightened over the Rapids and then reloaded. Goods consigned to interior points, Des Moines, Fort Dodge, Indianola, Winterset, Centreville, Oskaloosa, Ottumwa, Fairfield and other settlements, were hauled overland from Keokuk in prairie-schooners, hundreds of which have been seen along the levee and Front street at one time. When great lines of railways began to be extended from New York and other Eastern trade-centers to Chicago, and then from Chicago west to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, competing points sprang up, and every possible means was employed to overcome the natural advantages of Keokuk as a commercial city. Added to these natural advantages, it was fortunate that the early merchants, capitalists and public men were of the most liberal and enterprising character, and that they had the nerve and determination to "hold the fort" at whatever cost to themselves. And they succeeded. Nature provided the rock and the hill upon which Dr. Samuel C. Muir and Dr. Isaac Galland founded the city. Nature made the *gate* of entrance to the Territory of Iowa, and faithful sentinels have always guarded it. These sentinels never slept. They were always on the alert. Their quick eyes saw every movement made in the interest of rival points, and their enterprise foiled them at every turn. This enterprise has resulted in not only maintaining the natural advantages of location, but in fortifying it with a net-work of railroads that bids defiance to the combined influence of all rival interests between St. Louis and St. Paul, on the one hand, and Chicago and Omaha on the other. Keokuk enterprise and foresight secured a combined railway and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River, that not only secured the trade of a large section of Illinois, but opened direct communication with Eastern trade-centers. The same enterprising spirit also bridged the Des Moines River, and brought the trade of Northeastern Missouri to the doors of the merchants and traders. When the railroad interests sought the right of way to build a bridge, Keokuk enterprise insisted upon a combined right of way, that farmers and local travel might be benefited as well as moneyed monopolies. The railroad interests stormed and threatened to locate their bridge at some other point. The people were not intimidated by such threats, but demanded that the bridge should be open to local traffic as well as railway traffic. They stood firm, and the result of that firmness is the magnificent combination bridge that is a benefit and an advantage to Keokuk, the farmer and the railway interests alike.

The same enterprise that planned and completed their mammoth bridge structure, also secured the construction of six different lines of railroad, that radiate from Keokuk. Besides the benefit derived directly from these roads, there are others that serve as feeders.

The supremacy of Keokuk over any other city in Iowa, as a wholesale market, is unquestioned. She does the largest grocery trade, the largest dry goods and notion trade, and the largest boot and shoe trade of any town or city in the State.

There are five exclusively wholesale grocery houses, the most of which have been in continuous business for more than twenty years.

Burlington has three wholesale grocery houses, the largest and oldest of which does not sell more goods, annually, than the smallest Keokuk house.

Ottumwa has one jobbing grocery house; Oskaloosa, one; Des Moines, two; Muscatine, two; Davenport, two; Dubuque, three; Council Bluffs, one; Sioux City, two.

Among the dry goods and notion houses, Keokuk, probably, has the largest establishments in the State—one firm alone occupying a building 90x140 feet, three stories high.

Of the boot and shoe dealers, one firm occupies a four-story building, 50x140 feet, which is filled from top to bottom. This firm manufactures largely, and sells in large lots to Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul and many other large jobbing centers, as well as to the legitimate trade in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

The wholesale trade in iron, hardware, drugs, clothing, hats, caps, millinery and such lines of goods is as well represented as in any other town or city in Iowa.

The lumber interests are large and rapidly increasing. In the last three years, the volume of this trade has doubled. Large quantities of lumber are sold to Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and Southern Iowa.

The pioneer lumber-dealer of Keokuk was John W. Scroggs, who came to the city in 1846, and, in connection with his business as a carpenter, established a yard on the northwest corner of Second and Main streets. He is still in the business, on the corner of Fifth and Concert streets. The trade of Keokuk in this line now reaches 20,000,000 feet annually.

The city is able now, as in the past, to maintain its prestige as a jobbing center, by reason of superior freighting facilities. Being a terminal as well as a competing point for all railroad and river lines, it is a question of cost. With four trunk lines from the East, and the river to the East and South, the question of freights is reduced to the minimum.

The outlet westward from Keokuk is unsurpassed by any city in Iowa, and, upon the completion of the line of railroad now in course of construction, will be materially improved. Especial improvement will result from the completion of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska, and the road down the west bank of the Mississippi to St. Louis.

At this time (March, 1879), freights are being contracted from New Orleans to Keokuk, at 20@25 cents per 100 pounds. These facts show why Keokuk is able to successfully compete with Chicago for the trade of the West. The city's future is as bright with hope as its past has been full of substantial prosperity.

PUBLIC ENTERPRISES.

RAILROAD AND WAGON BRIDGE.

The subject of a railroad and wagon bridge across the river at Keokuk was first agitated in February, 1865, at which time articles of incorporation were drawn up and approved, under the name of the Hancock County Bridge Company.

In January, 1866, the present organization, known as the Keokuk & Hamilton Mississippi Bridge Company, was incorporated.

Preliminary surveys, looking to the location and construction of the bridge, were made in March, 1867, by Col. Otley, of the Des Moines Valley road, assisted by Mr. J. S. Smith, under the direction of T. C. Clarke, Engineer-in-chief of the Quincy bridge. The object was to get an estimate of the probable cost of the structure.

From this survey, preliminary plans were made and submitted to the city authorities of Keokuk, in 1868, upon which an ordinance, granting the right of way across the levee, was passed and approved May 25. Final plans, estimates and reports were submitted by T. C. Curtis, Esq., to the Directors of the



C. F. Davis

Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Company in June, 1868. Then the prospect became a fixed purpose. The contract for constructing the bridge was let to the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, December 6, 1868, for \$850,000.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BRIDGE.

The bridge has the longest draw-span on the river—160 feet on the square, and 376½ feet from center to center. Then there are two spans 250 feet each in the clear of the masonry; three spans 162 feet 9 inches from center to center of piers; one span of 151 feet 4 inches, and four of 164 feet 7 inches. The pivot-pier is 32 feet in diameter on top; the first pier, 7 feet by 29 on top and 10 by 51.9 at bottom. All the other piers are 6 by 29 at top and 10 by 51.9 at bottom. There are thirteen in all, including the pivot-pier, the average height of which is 35 feet. They reach 10 feet above the high-water mark of 1851. The superstructure is 2,192 feet in length, and, in width, 20 feet in the clear. There is a wagon-track of sufficient width to accommodate all kinds of vehicles, on either side of the railroad-track. The passage-ways for footmen are outside of the superstructure, and are 5 feet in width.

The western terminus of the bridge is at the foot of Blondeau street, the eastern at the depot causeway.

The work was done under the personal supervision of Mr. Joseph S. Smith, resident engineer in charge of substructure; Walter Katle, in charge of erection of bridge, assisted by Mr. F. S. Kaufman, foreman of the ten permanent spans; Mr. H. M. Shotts, foreman of the draw-span, and Mr. Frank Reeder, machinist and foreman of the steam-engine and hydraulic works.

The first passage of the bridge by a locomotive and cars was on Tuesday, April 19, 1871. To the engine was attached two passenger-cars, well filled by the officers of the Bridge Company and invited friends. On this first trip, the massive iron pivot center, on which is swung the draw-span, was crushed by the weight of the train; but a new one was substituted in a few days from the foundry of Sample, Armitage & Co., of Keokuk.

Nothing in the way of a public enterprise has been of such benefit to Keokuk as the building of this bridge. Besides the advantages of railroad communication, an immense trade is secured from the adjacent country in Illinois, which would otherwise be lost.

THE WATER WORKS.

The Water Works Company was organized April 21, 1877. Capital stock, \$100,000, divided into shares of \$100 each.

Board of Directors—William Leighton, Guy Wells, W. C. Stripe, Pat Gibbons, S. P. Pond, James H. Anderson.

Officers—President, William Leighton; Vice President, Guy Wells; Treasurer, Edward Johnstone; Secretary and Engineer, W. C. Stripe.

HISTORY OF THE ENTERPRISE.

[*From the Gate City, July 19, 1878.*]

The great inconvenience to which the citizens of Keokuk have been periodically subjected through lack of water, an inconvenience amounting almost to distress at times, induced W. C. Stripe to study the subject of an artificial supply of that indispensable element.

Some three years since, a few citizens, at his invitation, met at the U. S. Engineer's office to inspect his plans and consult respecting the feasibility of

erecting Water Works. The plans so far as they were matured, met their approbation, and he was requested to complete them and make estimates of the probable cost and profits.

Before this was completed, a Mr. Weir, who had just completed the Water Works at Muscatine, visited Keokuk, and submitted to the City Council a plan to furnish a supply of water for domestic and public purposes, which combined the two grades of gravity and direct pressure—gravity for domestic, and direct pressure for public purposes, including the extinguishing of fires.

Mr. Weir's plan was a very good one and met the approbation of the City Council, and he was requested to meet the Council at its next session and explain his plans and estimates more in detail. He appeared before the Council, as requested, and explained his plans, which comprised a reservoir on the avenue, capable of holding 130,000,000 gallons, with pumping machinery to furnish 1,500,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, five and one half miles of mains and fifty hydrants, at a cost of \$150,000.

Mr. Stripe also appeared before the Council, and upon permission being given him, addressed them in opposition to Mr. Weir's proposition, mainly on the score of its extravagant cost, criticised it in detail and proved to the satisfaction of all who heard him that the entire apparatus proposed by Mr. Weir could be furnished for a sum but little exceeding one-half his figures. Considerable excitement ensued on the subject, Mr. Weir having stated publicly that his plans would assuredly be adopted. But the inexorable logic of figures prevailed and the Weir project was abandoned. Now was Mr. Stripe's opportunity. He invited a number of gentlemen who had manifested an interest in the matter to meet him at his residence. To them he exhibited his plans and estimates, which they examined minutely, and having approved them determined to submit them to the City Council and ask their co-operation to establish the work.

Mr. Stripe met the Council, exhibited the plans and estimates, which comprised pumping apparatus to furnish 1,000,000 gallons per day, a stand-pipe sixty feet high, to be erected at the intersection of Second and High streets, a location 154 feet above the city datum line, and about eight miles of mains, at a cost of \$70,000 to \$75,000.

This would have furnished an ample supply for domestic use all over the city and for fire purposes, without the intervention of fire-engines at any point no higher than Main street.

The city fathers gave this plan a qualified approval, but decided that to have their entire approval and co-operation, the whole city must be protected by the hydrants independent of fire-engines. With indomitable pluck and tenacity, Mr. Stripe again went to work and devised the plan which was adopted, and the consummation of which has been established.

To the gentlemen comprising the Board of Directors the citizens are also largely indebted for these works. More particularly may be named in this connection William Leighton, President; Guy Wells, Vice President; J. H. Anderson and S. P. Pond, Directors of the Company.

But for their nerve and foresight, we would have had no water works. They worked for them physically and mentally; they contributed liberally of their means and influence, and that, too, at a time when probably not one in ten of our citizens had any faith in the result. Through good and evil report they gave the project an energetic support, and the fruit of their labors is now apparent and a fixed reality. Nor must we forget the contractors. These gentlemen from the start have put the works through in a manner without precedent. They have done the work thoroughly, have very far exceeded the

requirements of their contract, and furnished us, as we sincerely believe, the best works of their size in the United States, and beyond a doubt the cheapest. 'Tis a pleasant task to award them all praise for their vim, their intelligence and their honorable conduct. And while according credit to others for the part they have taken in the enterprise, we claim that the *Gate City* is entitled to its share. We consider that to W. C. Stripe, more than to any other one individual, Keokuk is indebted for the works. He has striven with tireless energy and an unyielding determination to succeed. The other gentlemen named are also entitled to all praise. But when the project was hanging in the balance, and it was uncertain whether it was going to win or not, the *Gate City* took hold with earnestness and labored day after day in urging upon our citizens the importance of securing the works, until the necessary amount of stock was taken, and the success of the undertaking insured.

THEIR CHARACTER AND CAPACITY.

There are ten miles of mains, covering all of the business and nearly all of the valuable residence property of the city, seventy-five double hydrants and five public drinking-fountains, that have a capacity for furnishing 2,200,000 gallons of water every twenty-four hours.

The distribution of the mains is as follows:

The fourteen-inch pipe from Water to Third street, on Concert.

The twelve-inch pipe on Main from Third to Twelfth street, and on Third from Concert to Main.

The ten-inch pipe on High from Third to Fourteenth, on Fourteenth from High to Main, and on Main from Twelfth to Fourteenth.

All the balance is six-inch pipe. The following is approximately the number of feet of each size of pipe:

Fourteen-inch, feet.....	1,050
Twelve-inch, feet.....	4,100
Ten-inch, feet.....	6,300
Eight-inch, feet.....	4,600
Six-inch feet.....	84,770

The hydrants are located as follows:

Main street—One on each corner from the Levee to Fourteenth street.

Blondeau—at Levee, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Eleventh streets.

Concert—at Levee, Fourth, Fifth and Eleventh streets.

High—at Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets.

Morgan—at Second, Third, Fourth and Seventh streets.

Fulton—at Fourth, Ninth, Eleventh and Twelfth streets.

Franklin—at Third, Fifth and Seventh streets.

Orleans—at Fifth, Eighth and Ninth streets.

Avenue—at Seventh and Eighth streets.

Johnson—at Levee, First, Second, Third, Fifth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth streets.

Exchange—at Second, Fourth, Sixth and Twelfth streets.

Bank—at Seventh, Ninth and Tenth streets.

Timea—at Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Twelfth streets.

Fifth—at Cedar and Palean streets, and the porkhouses.

Fourteenth—Between Blondeau and Concert streets.

The engine-house, which is located at the foot of Concert street, is of brick with a slate roof, 35x60 feet. The smoke-stack is 110 feet in height. The filter is 50x15 feet. All water for private consumption passes through this, and is thoroughly cleansed. The influent-pipe is twenty inches in diameter, and the suction-pipe sixteen inches. An admirable arrangement has been made for obviating the tendency of the influent-pipe to clog up by deposit of silt.

By closing one valve and opening another, a stream can be thrown by the pumps through the influent pipe outward with ample force to clear all impediments. This is a new feature in the construction of water works, and a very valuable one.

The pumping machinery is of the latest design of the Holly Manufacturing Company, and embraces all recent valuable improvements. The engine is of the compound type, and guaranteed to perform a duty equal to raising 50,-000,000 pounds of water one foot with 100 hundred pounds of coal. It has four steam-cylinders, each 14½ inches in diameter, 22-inch stroke, with four corresponding pumps, each 8 inches in diameter and 22-inch stroke, attached by direct connections, and erected on a heavy-arched, double frame of iron, set at an angle of 90 degrees, one steam-cylinder and its pump being placed at each of the four corners. The frame supports at its top a shaft with an over-hanging crank at either end, to which the four engines are connected by ordinary connecting-rods. The cylinders and pumps are detached at pleasure, and may be run singly, in pairs or all together, according to the demands for water-supply from time to time. The engine is provided with the usual air-pump and jet or surface condenser, and by a peculiar arrangement of pipes and valves may be run either at a high or low pressure or compound engine, and may be changed from one to the other at any moment by the engineer. This arrangement is necessary to secure economical daily pumping for domestic supply, which is done by compounding steam, and prompt increase of power for efficient fire protection, which is secured by converting the machine into a high-pressure engine. When compounding, the steam is taken from the boilers into one cylinder and exhausted into the other three, and when running high-pressure, steam is taken directly into all the cylinders, thus increasing the power from four to eight times.

The cost of the works will be about \$100,000. The amount paid the contractors is nearly \$91,000, but there will be other expenses and outlays that will run the total cost up to nearly the sum named.

HOW ALARMS ARE GIVEN.

Immediately upon a hydrant being opened, a steam-whistle in the engine-room announces the fact and the throttle-valve is opened automatically. This is not as quick or reliable as the fire-alarm telegraph, but will answer the purpose very well until the city gets ready to invest in the latter improvement. A water-pressure of 30 pounds at the highest points in the city is kept on constantly, and when an alarm of fire is given this is increased as may be necessary.

Operations on the works were commenced February 8, 1878. They were to have been completed by June 18, but were delayed through tardiness on the part of the city in grading the streets where pipes were to be laid as provided by ordinance. At the time of the final test, July 18, 1878, the contractors had been employed just seventy-four working days. Messrs. Coverdale & Cowell were the contractors.

The machinery was put up under the supervision of A. P. Holly, of Lockport, N. Y.

The pipes were furnished by Dennis Long & Co., of Louisville, Ky.

The following gentlemen were the officers and employes of the Water Works Company at the time of their completion: President, William Leighton; Vice President, Guy Wells; Chief Engineer and Secretary, W. C. Stripe; Directors, William Leighton, Guy Wells, S. P. Pond, J. H. Anderson

and George Williams; First Engineer, F. A. Holly; Second Engineer, George Workman; Third Engineer, William Meek.

President, William Leighton; Vice President, Guy Wells; Chief Engineer and Secretary, W. C. Stripe.

Directors, William Leighton, Guy Wells, S. P. Pond, J. H. Anderson and George Williams.

First Engineer, F. H. Holly; Second, George Workman; Third, William Meek.

FINAL TESTS.

The final tests of the works were made on Thursday, July 18, 1878, and was an eventful day in the history of Keokuk. Says the *Gate City's* local report:

"The day started off in the red-hot fashion of weather that has prevailed for the past two weeks—the sun scorching and baking everybody and everything, the thermometer climbing, umbrellas and parasols spread and fans going nervously. Notwithstanding this, the streets began to swarm with teams and people at an early hour, the circus procession and the water works dividing the interest, with the odds in favor of the former. After that was over, however, the crowd turned its entire attention to the water works, and every movement was watched with interest. The sidewalks on Main street were thronged nearly the entire length, and every window and door along the route that offered any sort of a view of the display was filled with as many heads as could be crowded into it. It is difficult to estimate the number, but it is safe to say that several thousand people were congregated to witness the exhibition, a goodly number of whom were strangers. A gentleman who was at the test of the Burlington works says the crowd yesterday was at least three or four times greater than on that occasion.

"Test number one took place promptly at 9 o'clock A. M. Three one inch streams were thrown from hydrants on the corner of Twelfth and Timea, Twelfth and Exchange and Tenth and Timea streets. This is the highest point reached by the mains, and the test was therefore one of the severest on the programme and one which indicated what the works will do. The elevation is 115 feet above the pumps, and the contract required that a stream should be thrown 60 feet high. The stream was measured and found to reach an altitude of 146 feet, or nearly two and one-half times higher than the contract calls for. This was a wholly satisfactory test, and all interested expressed themselves highly pleased with it. Adding the elevation from the pumps to the altitude of the stream, we have a height of 261 feet, to which water was forced. The display was an attractive one, and was witnessed and admired by a large gathering of spectators.

"Display number one consisted of a stream thrown from three hydrants through a one and three-fourths inch nozzle at the Presbyterian Church, corner Seventh and Blondeau streets. This location was chosen in order to compare the altitude of the stream with the height of the church steeple. Soon after the water was turned on, a section of hose near the nozzle burst and had to be replaced. Just as the stream was beginning to climb well the second time, a break occurred in the main corner Sixth and Main street, tearing up the street and crossing, and forcing a large volume of water to a height of several feet. This interfered with the pressure so that the stream on Seventh only reached an altitude of 164.23 feet. Except for the break, it would no doubt have ascended to a height of 220 or 230 feet. The contract calls for an altitude of 100 feet at that point, so that as it was the stream went 64 feet higher than was required

of it. Including the elevation of 60 feet from the pumps, the total altitude was 224.23 feet. The church steeple is 151 feet in height, so that the stream reached 13 feet above that. It was very uniform in size and height, and presented a very beautiful appearance as it shot heavenward in a solid column and descended in white sprays.

" Test number two consisted of six one-inch streams, from the hydrants at Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Tenth, on Main. At first, the valves where the water had been cut off from the break leaked so that it was impossible to obtain the pressure necessary to make the test; but this difficulty was subsequently overcome, and six very fine streams were thrown. While all of them were on, the one at Fifth street was measured, and found to be 133 feet. The elevation above the pumps at this point is 65 feet, making a total height of 198 feet.

" Following this, came a display not on the programme, one in which the weather took a hand. A heavy thunder-storm came up, and for about an hour the rain descended in torrents. It was a display that was enjoyed as much as any of the others, for, after two weeks of sweltering weather, people took an interest in seeing water come down as well as go up. During and subsequent to the storm, the thermometer fell from 96° to 80°, and the change was a delightfully refreshing one. After the storm and an intermission of two hours, the people again assembled, to witness display number two, which consisted of eight one-inch streams, from the hydrants at Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, on Main, and of Johnson, Main, Blondeau and Concert, on Water street. This was a splendid display, the streams all being good ones. The one at the corner of Main and the Levee reached an altitude of 149½ feet. All that the contract requires is that six streams shall be thrown to a height of 100 feet.

" Display number three was the crucial test of the works. A one-inch stream was thrown for fifteen minutes through 1,200 feet of hose, at the end of High street. The elevation above the pumps at this point is 120 feet, and the stream was thrown to a height of 92 feet, making 212 feet in all. The friction through this length of hose is very great, and although the display was not as attractive as some of the others, the test was one of the most satisfactory.

OTHER DISPLAYS.

" The remainder of the displays took place at the corner of Main and the Levee, being four large streams, each of which was thrown through three lines of hose, centering in one nozzle. This was, undoubtedly, the most magnificent exhibition on the entire programme. The following is the height reached by the different streams:

	Feet.
1½-inch stream.....	217
2 " "	216
2½ " "	194
2½ " "	210½

" The water-pressure during the test varied from 180 to 195 pounds to the square inch, and the steam-pressure stood uniformly at about 90 pounds.

" The altitudes of the streams were taken by Maj. Worrall, of the Rapids Improvement, and Mr. Stripe. It was done by means of an instrument, and can be relied on as absolutely correct. Only the solid streams were measured. Sprays shot up from these a distance of several feet, but they were not measured.

" The test was a very gratifying one to all concerned. Except for the break in the main, better results would have been shown, but the result was, on the

whole, entirely satisfactory, and everybody seemed pleased with the exhibition. The test was made under the direction of Contractor Cowell, and was admirably managed throughout. The movements of the firemen were directed by Chief Wickersham and his assistants. The firemen worked hard, handled the pipes well."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized in the spring of 1856. Benjamin F. Dodson was President; D. B. Smith, Secretary, and John B. Knight, Treasurer. Dodson now lives at Decatur, Ill., and Smith and Knight still reside in Keokuk. The first Truck Foreman was L. L. O'Connor, now deceased.

The Young America Fire Company was organized at a meeting of citizens held at Burrows Hall, October 9, 1856. Hon. John Adair McDowell, present Superintendent of the Custom House building at Chicago, was President of the meeting. A number of the gentlemen present at that meeting became prominent public characters. Among these were Gen. S. R. Curtis, Gen. W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War, Hugh W. Sample, and others of that class of Keokukians. Frank H. Norton, a Southerner, and a young lawyer, was Secretary of the meeting. He returned South and became a noted character in the rebel army. The late Confederate General Winder was also a young lawyer here at the time, and became notorious as Superintendent of Libby Prison, at Richmond, Va. R. H. Magruder, also of Southern birth and education, was an active member of the company, and was its President for three or four years.

Messrs. Curtis, Belknap, McDowell, Sample and Magruder took an active part in securing the first hand-engines. The "Gallery" was built at Baltimore Works of Rogers & Son, and the "Honneyman" was of Boston manufacture. The "Gallery" became useless years ago, and was sold for old brass. The "Honneyman" is still in active use, and is at the "Rolla" engine-house. The "Columbia" hose-reel has been remodeled and changed to a one-horse truck.

STEAM ENGINES.

The first steam-engine was manufactured at the Amoskeag (N. H.) Works. It was purchased by the city authorities in the spring of 1866, and presented to the Young America Company, by which name it was christened.

The Rolla Fire Company was organized in 1860. Among the prominent members were George Hagny, W. B. Miller, George W. Hardesty and A. J. Hardin, the present City Marshal. This company raised about one-half of the purchase money for their first engine. The first meetings of the company were held in an old blacksmith-shop belonging to Christ. Smith, one of the members, who made a large triangle which served the company in place of a bell. After the great fire of July, 1870, the city purchased a Silsby (Seneca Falls, N. Y.) engine, which was christened the "Rolla," and presented to this company. In 1874, the "Rollas" sold their old engine to West Point.

The Union Fire Company No. 3 was organized in 1861. George T. Higgins, the present Sheriff; W. B. Miller, who was afterward Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and now deceased; William Landers, Jacob Speck, Donald Robinson and Ed. Bowden were among the active members. This company first worked the old "Gallery" hand-engine, which was turned over to them by the "Rollas." In 1866, the "Young Americas" turned "Little

Honeyman" over to them, which is still in good condition. It remained under their direct control until the organization of the paid fire department in October, 1878. Until that time, the fire apparatus was managed by independent fire companies.

VETERANS.

The following-named gentlemen have been prominently identified with the fire department since the first organization of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, in the spring of 1856: Capt. W. H. Appler, Joseph A. Samuels, Ed. C. Booth, James Lynch, George Hagny, A. J. Hardin, Jacob Schlotter, H. C. Landes, the present President of the "Young Americas," Charles Wright, Ed. H. Jones, Robert Martin, E. H. Wickersham, John Ruse and Henry d'Louis. Of these, the following-named have severally served as Engineers-in-Chief: Joseph A. Samuels, Ed. C. Booth, George Hagny, A. J. Hardin, Jacob Schlotter and E. H. Wickersham. Mr. Samuels has also served as Alderman. James Lynch is now Justice of the Peace, and has held various other offices during the last twenty years. H. C. Landes, the present President of the "Young Americas," has also served as Foreman and Secretary of the company. Henry d'Louis has been a member of the Young America Company since he was a boy ten years of age. He commenced "running with the machine" at that age, as torch-bearer, and was taken into full membership at the age of twenty-one years, served the allotted ten years, and is now an honorary member of the company, and a member of the paid department.

KEOKUK GAS-LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.

Edward Kilbourne and William Herrick were the original projectors of the works which were erected and mains laid in the fall of 1855. The Company was not organized until December 20, 1855, when the two above named and Charles B. Foote filed Articles of Incorporation under its present name, with a capital stock of \$100,000. Edward Kilbourne was its first President, and Josiah Davis first Secretary. The street-lamps were first lighted on Friday evening, January 4, 1856.

The present officers of the Company are D. Mooar, President, who owns a controlling interest in the Company; R. H. Wyman, Vice President; and H. R. Miller, Secretary and Superintendent.

BANKING INTERESTS.

To George C. Anderson belongs the credit of opening the first banking-house in Keokuk. In 1846, he opened a broker's office in connection with his business, as wholesale grocer, on the corner of Second and Johnson streets. Subsequently, he established the well-known banking-house of George C. Anderson & Co., which he conducted until his death, in 1867.

In 1852, Charles Parsons opened a bank on Main street, two doors east of Second. The building, a one-story brick-and-stone structure, still stands, occupied as a cigar-store. Parsons afterward moved to the southeast corner of Second and Main streets, where he went under in the crash of 1857.

Soon after Parsons, the banking-house of Granville B. Smith & Co. was opened, the members of the firm being Fitz Henry Warren, A. D. Green and E. H. Thomas, of Burlington.

They were succeeded by A. L. Deming & Co. (J. H. Claypoole) in January, 1856. Afterward, the firm was Deming & Love.

In June, 1856, E. R. Ford, Charles T. Graham and D. W. Ford opened a banking-house. Others, who engaged in the business in the flush times which culminated in the panic of 1857, were George Chapin and George C. Lee, from Albany or Auburn, N. Y.; Hatch & Thompson, from Kentucky; and Ficklin & Lucas.

On the 4th of February, 1858, the banking-house of Rix, Hale & Co. was opened, and continued until March 3, 1862, when Mr. Hale was elected Cashier of the State Bank, and the exchange and deposit branch of the business was discontinued.

George C. Anderson was succeeded by Alex. Barclay & Co., afterward Bower, Barclay & Co. Barclay died in 1871.

The financial interests of Keokuk are, at this time, represented by four banks, all of them of the most substantial character and transacting a profitable business.

STATE NATIONAL BANK.

This institution is successor to the Keokuk Branch of the State Bank of Iowa, which was organized September 25, 1858, with the following as the original Directors: John W. Cleghorn, John G. Floyd, Samuel F. Miller, Benjamin F. Moody, James M. Shelley, Smith Hamill, Christian Garber, J. C. Ramsey and J. B. Billings.

Samuel F. Miller was its first President, and J. W. McMillen first Cashier. The latter was succeeded by O. C. Hale, March 3, 1862.

In 1865, the present bank was organized, under the national banking act, with a capital of \$150,000, which remains unchanged. The authority of the Government was conferred July 15, 1865, and the bank was opened for business August 1, following. The first Directors were Enos H. Harrison, James F. Cox, Abraham B. Chittenden, George B. Smyth and Arthur Hosmer. The first officers were: James F. Cox, President; George B. Smyth, Vice President; and O. C. Hale, Cashier. The present Directors are Arthur Hosmer, Guy Wells, Abraham B. Chittenden, Oscar C. Hale and William F. Shelley. Arthur Hosmer is now the President; Guy Wells, Vice President; and O. C. Hale, Cashier. The bank has a surplus of \$35,000.

KEOKUK NATIONAL BANK.

Organized June 15, 1872, with a paid-up capital of \$100,000. William Patterson, President, and Ed. F. Brownell, Cashier, have held those positions since its organization. The first Directors were S. P. Pond, Smith Hamill, C. K. Peck, J. O. Voorhies, John Given, Samuel E. Carey, William Patterson, William A. Brownell and Ed. F. Brownell. C. K. Peck was succeeded by John N. Irwin, in 1877, the only change since the first organization.

KEOKUK SAVINGS BANK.

Incorporated December 19, 1867, and opened for business February 10, 1868. Edward Johnstone was its first President, and William Thompson, Cashier. Judge Johnstone, the present Cashier, has held that position since the bank entered upon the second year of its existence, and C. F. Davis, President, since March 4, 1869.

The authorized capital is \$100,000, one-half of which is paid up.

The present Directors are Stephen Irwin, C. F. Davis, B. P. Taber, Edward Johnstone and A. L. Connable.

COMMERCIAL BANK.

Incorporated January 1, 1872, by Edmund Jaeger, B. B. Bower and J. W. Hobbs, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000. It was re-organized in May following, with its present officers: R. F. Bower, President; H. W. Rothert, Vice President, and Edmund Jaeger, Cashier.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

IOWA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This Company, organized for insurance against fire, on the mutual plan, was incorporated January 26, 1855, by the following-named persons: E. H. Harrison, J. W. Rankin, A. Bridgman, William F. Turner, George B. Smyth, E. R. Ford, A. B. Chittenden, R. P. Creel, John McCune, C. Garber and C. H. Perry. These, by the Articles of Incorporation, were declared the first Board of Directors.

The first officers of the Company, elected February 2, 1855, were: E. H. Harrison, President; J. W. Rankin, Vice President; W. F. Turner, Secretary, and A. Bridgman, Treasurer.

The present Board of Directors is constituted as follows: S. Hamill, R. F. Bower, W. A. Brownell, Hugh Robertson, S. E. Carey, A. L. Connable, Guy Wells and A. V. Leopold, of Keokuk; Isaiah Meek, of Bonaparte; S. Richards, of Bentonsport; E. Manning, of Keosauqua, and I. Donahy, of Council Bluffs.

The present officers are: Smith Hamill, President; A. C. Connable, Vice President; Samuel E. Carey, Treasurer, and Howard Tucker, Secretary.

This is the oldest insurance company in the State of Iowa, and is strictly a home institution, not doing business outside of the State.

THE IOWA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This is a company organized on the mutual contribution plan, under which each member is assessed his proportion of a loss when the death of a member occurs. The Company was incorporated July 14, 1873, and commenced business March 3, 1874.

Edward Johnstone, C. F. Davis, J. M. Love, John A. Elliott, Edward Mumm, Caleb Baldwin, James F. Cox, J. M. Shelley, A. L. Connable, Edwin Manning, A. C. Roberts and Charles Doerr were the incorporators.

The first Directors were J. M. Shelley, A. L. Connable, C. F. Davis, Edward Johnstone, John A. Elliott, Edwin Manning and A. C. Roberts.

At the first meeting of the Board, July 18, 1873, J. M. Shelly was elected President; C. F. Davis, Vice President, and James F. Cox, Secretary. In January, 1874, Dr. J. M. Shaffer succeeded Cox as Secretary, the only change in officers since the organization of the Company. The business of the Company is confined to the State of Iowa.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The first church-building erected in Keokuk was a frame building, which stood on the southeast corner of First and Blondeau streets, and was called St. John's Roman Catholic Church. This was built in 1838, and services were

held therein and mass celebrated by the Rev. Father J. G. Allemann, A. M. Pelamourgues, and other missionary Priests, until 1848, when Rev. John M. Villars was appointed Parish Priest by the Rev. Mathias Loras, first Bishop of Dubuque.

Father Villars remained Parish Priest until the year 1856, when St. Peter's Church, on Exchange, between Ninth and Tenth streets, was built, by Rev. William Emonds, who was the first Parish Priest of St. Peter's congregation. He has been followed, in succession, by Rev. Fathers J. G. Reffe, Louis Decailly, J. M. Trevis and the Rev. Thomas O'Reilly, now officiating.

St. Mary's, the German Roman Catholic Church, was built in 1867, by the Catholic Germans of Keokuk. Father Clement Johannes was the first Parish Priest, and was succeeded in regular order by the Rev. Fathers Joseph Knaepple, Joseph Weikman, Peter Male and Rev. James Orth, now in charge.

The church-building on the corner of Fourth and High streets, now called St. Francis de Sales, was bought by the Catholic citizens of Keokuk, from the New-School or First Presbyterian Church, in the year 1870. The first Parish Priest appointed for St. Francis de Sales congregation was F. Hartin, and his successors were Rev. Fathers W. W. Dunn, Hugh Malone, John Barry, Joseph Gaffney and the present Pastor, Rev. Maurice Howard.

The Convent building, on Seventh and Timea streets, was erected in 1853, and occupied first by the Sisters of Visitation, who, in 1867, were succeeded by the Sisters of Charity, now occupying the building.

These Sisters, in addition to visiting the sick and performing other acts of charity, also have a day school for girls, in which all branches of learning necessary for an intellectual and moral education are taught.

Connected with St. Peter's Church are the Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, the Willibrordus (Apostle of Holland) Mutual Aid Society, the Sodalities of the Blessed Virgin, of the Holy Angels and the Children of Mary, also a parish school, where children are daily instructed in all branches appertaining to an English and religious education.

With St. Mary's (German) Church is connected the St. Joseph's Mutual Aid Society, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin and a day school, kept by St. Franciscan Sisters, in which the children receive instruction in all the common branches of education, and in the English and German languages.

At the St. Francis de Sales Church, a Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society is also in full organization.

The Catholics of this city are well known for their liberality toward their church and schools.

Miss Mary Stafford, who played the organ in St. John's and St. Peter's, and who is now organist of St. Francis de Sales Church, deserves particular mention for her untiring efforts in keeping up the choirs in these different churches, only and solely to aid in the solemnity of the divine services.

FIRST M. E. CHURCH.

In 1840 or 1841, Rev. Samuel Clark, father of Samuel M. Clark, editor of the *Gate City*, held the first quarterly meeting in Keokuk, in the absence of Rev. Henry Summers, D. D., "that colossal-brained and venerable patriarch" at that time being Presiding Elder of this district, which included all of Southeastern Iowa then settled. Rev. Summers was a powerful debater and a strong man physically and mentally. He is still itinerating in Illinois.

In 1842, Rev. Daniel G. Cartwright and Rev. William Simpson preached occasionally. To the former is probably due the credit of organizing the first

class, which, in the spring of 1843, numbered twelve members, as follows: Thomas McCaveny and wife, John Forbes and wife, John Harman and wife, Ira Turner, Mrs. Eliza Wilson, Mrs. Samuel Reynolds, Mrs. Jenkins and Mrs. Elizabeth Martin.

Services, at that time, were usually held in a log schoolhouse on the corner of Third and Johnson streets, where now stands the building occupied by railroad offices.

In the year 1843, Rev. J. B. Hardy and Rev. M. Hare (now dead) were sent to this place. They preached for one year in Keokuk and vicinity. In 1844, Rev. Moses Shinn, now living in Omaha, preached, and the old Exchange Street Church-building was commenced—foundation laid and walls raised a few feet. Then came Rev. L. B. Dennis, still living in Illinois, who stayed two years and finished the house. This first Methodist Church in Keokuk was of brick, 42x60 feet. Hawkins Taylor built the house, taking the subscription-list of \$600 for his pay. Ready cash was a scarce article in those days, and out of this Taylor got less than \$50 in money; the balance was taken in trade.

The church was dedicated August 27, 1847. In the fall of that year, Rev. B. H. Russell came, and was succeeded by Rev. J. C. Crawford in 1848.

In 1849 and 1850, Rev. Joseph Brooks, afterward a prominent politician in Arkansas, was Pastor. He died at Little Rock in 1876. In 1851, came Rev. W. F. Cowles, under whose pastorate an addition was made to the church, built by B. B. Hinman. In 1852, Rev. J. Harris; in 1853, Isaac McClaskey, now dead, a man of fine talents; in 1854, Rev. R. S. Robertson, and, part of the year, Rev. A. C. McDonald. In 1855 and 1856, Rev. Sanford Haines, "a sweet-spirited man," who afterward died in Des Moines. He was sent back a third year as a city missionary, and preached in "Scatter Good" Schoolhouse, which stood near the corner of Twelfth and Tinea streets. In 1857, Rev. M. F. Shinn returned to the Exchange Street Church, and made his second year. In 1858, Rev. E. L. Briggs, afterward Presiding Elder; a part of that year, Rev. G. W. Conrad, now dead, preached. In 1859, Rev. F. W. Evans, a preacher of superior ability, was sent to the Church. In 1860, Rev. Miltiades Miller came; an excellent preacher. In 1861 and 1862, Rev. C. G. Milnes, now preaching in California, was Pastor. He was a practical, earnest, cheerful preacher, and had a revival, the fruits of which are still seen. In 1863, Rev. S. M. Vernon came for one year.

About this time, it was seriously contemplated by the Conference sitting in Keokuk, in 1864, to discontinue Exchange Street as a station, and make it a point in the circuit. Bishop E. L. Janes, however, was loath to "reduce" the old church, and finally decided to place it in charge of Rev. John Burgess for the coming year. Rev. Burgess' labors were wonderfully successful, and he was continued for three years. Each season, remarkable revival-meetings were held, and between three hundred and four hundred members were added. About one hundred of these were soldiers, nearly all of whom were afterward dismissed by letter. While under his charge, the church was repaired, at a cost of nearly \$1,200, and, at the end of his third year, he left it out of debt, and a little money in the treasury, beside a parsonage lot free of debt, costing \$600.

In addition to his other labors, Mr. Burgess found time to complete his medical education, and graduated an M. D. at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in Keokuk.

Rev. Burgess was succeeded by Rev. E. Winans, who remained year one. Rev. Banner Mark came in 1869, and preached two years. He was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Schreiner, who was in charge until 1873. Rev. S. S. Murphy, A. M., followed for two years; Rev. Dr. John Wheeler, for one year; W. N. Groome, for two years, ending in the fall of 1878, when the present Pastor, Rev. Thomas Stephenson, assumed charge. Mr. Stephenson is an earnest and effective preacher, and under his influence the Church is increasing in membership and influence.

In 1871, the Exchange Street Church was sold, and the congregation took possession of the new building known as the First M. E. Church, corner of Ninth and Timea streets, erected at a cost of about \$9,000.

CHATHAM SQUARE M. E. CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1854. The first year, services under the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Linderman, were held in a hall in "Mechanics' Block," on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth. The first Trustees of the Church were John N. Graham, Nathaniel Albertson, B. B. Hinman, Silas Haight, William C. Graham, Dr. M. F. Collins and J. G. Smith. Rev. Joseph Brooks, afterward of Arkansas, was sent by Conference as an agent to provide for the erection of a church, and it was largely due to his efforts that the present church was built.

Rev. William F. Cowles succeeded Rev. Linderman, as the regular Pastor, and, during his administration, the congregation took possession of the basement of the church. Rev. J. C. Smith came next, for two years, under whom the church was completed, and dedicated July 19, 1857. The lumber for finishing the building was brought by steamboat from the neighborhood of New Albany, Ind. The cost of the building was \$22,000.

The following ministers, in succession, have presided over the Church since the completion of the building: Rev. Thomas E. Corkhill, nearly two years; Rev. P. P. Ingalls, six months; Rev. J. B. Hardy, one year; Rev. Wesley Dennett, two years; Rev. E. H. Waring, two years; Rev. John Haines, two years; Rev. George N. Power, three years; Rev. J. W. Chaffin, two years; Rev. W. H. H. Pillsbury, two years; Rev. John T. Simmons, two years, which completes the time until 1878, when Rev. C. L. Stafford, the present Pastor, assumed charge.

In 1876, the Church erected a handsome parsonage adjoining the church-building, the cost of which was \$4,000.

The present membership of the Church is 160. It also maintains a flourishing Sabbath school, superintended by B. B. Hinman, with an attendance of 125 scholars.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

In 1871, Rev. Richard Tillman, then residing at Farmington, preached in Chatham Square M. E. Church, the first sermon by a minister of this particular organization. He had, on this occasion, an audience of two persons, Mr. Nicholas Blom, still residing in the city, and a young lady, whose name is not remembered. Mr. Tillman continued his visits to Keokuk every three weeks, and the next year organized a small church, which was incorporated September 1, 1873. The present church-building, on the corner of Fourteenth and Johnson streets, was erected the same fall. Rev. Henry R. Riemer, the first regular minister, came in the fall of 1873, and remained two years. Rev. George Enzeroth came in September, 1875, and presided over the Church for the same length of time. Rev. William Zuppann succeeded in September, 1877,

and remained until January 1, 1879, when ill-health compelled him to sever his connection. The present Pastor, Rev. J. L. J. Barth, from New Orleans, La., assumed charge January 1, 1879.

The following have been Presiding Elders, assigned by the St. Louis Conference, to which the Church belongs: Rev. Henry Naumann, from September, 1872, to September, 1876, and Rev. Philip Kuhl, since the latter date. The present membership of the church is forty-one.

SWEDISH M. E. CHURCH OF KEOKUK AND MELROSE.

At a Quarterly Conference, held July 15, 1875, a class was organized in Keokuk, as a branch of the Church at Melrose, Lee County, and the following were elected Trustees for one year: A. P. Hanson, John Peterson and William Blom.

The first regular minister was Oscar J. Swan, who came September 21, 1874, and remained one year. He was succeeded by Rev. John A. Gabrielson, who preached until the fall of 1878, since which time Mr. O. F. Linstrom has supplied the pulpit, as local minister.

Until September 20, 1877, services were held in the Exchange Street M. E. Church, and at Mission Schoolhouse, corner of Thirteenth and Bank streets.

On the date mentioned, the frame church, which had been built by the Swedish Lutherans, corner of Twelfth and Concert streets, was rented, and is still occupied.

The congregation at Melrose, ten miles northwest of Keokuk, has a church-building valued at \$800.

FIRST AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1857, by Rev. W. A. Dove, with nine members, Mrs. Mary Givens, Mrs. Rosa Manning, Moses Henderson, York Anderson, Mrs. Susan Hunt and four others whose names cannot be remembered. This first meeting was held in "Scatter Good" Schoolhouse, on the corner of Twelfth and Timea streets. Rev. Dove was born in Pennsylvania, and educated in Boston, Mass., and was a man of superior ability. He remained with the congregation two years, at the end of which time the Church had increased to over forty members.

Services were held in the schoolhouse above mentioned, and in various halls in the city until the present church-building on the corner of Fourteenth and Blondeau streets was occupied. The building of the church was commenced in 1870, and in April, just after it was inclosed, a furious hurricane leveled it with the ground. It was rebuilt, and in July, 1871, the basement was ready for occupancy. The interior of the main audience-room is not yet finished.

Rev. Mr. Dove has been succeeded by the following-named ministers in the order given: Rev. William Jackson, two years; Rev. A. T. Hall, two years; Rev. Madison Patterson, two years; Rev. Arbuckle, one year; Rev. J. W. Malone, two years; Rev. Frederick Myers, three years; under whose labors the church was built; Rev. Peter Cooper, two years; Rev. Henry Brown, two years; Rev. Joseph Perkins, one year; Rev. Frederick Myers again for eighteen months; Rev. J. B. Dawson, the present Pastor, has presided over the congregation since March, 1878. Present membership about one hundred and fifty.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (N. S.).

Researches into Presbyterian session-books have developed the fact that previous to the year 1843, there was a Presbyterian organization of some kind in Keokuk. This appears from the circumstance that at the date referred to, the congregation afterward known as New-School Presbyterians, resolved,

1. That our connection with the First Presbyterian Church of Keokuk, be, and the same is hereby, dissolved.
2. That we proceed to organize ourselves with such of the brethren and sisters as sympathize with us, into a new church to be called the Congregational Church of Keokuk.

After this withdrawal, the earlier Church seems to have quietly melted away.

The Congregational Church formed in 1843 was under the charge of Rev. Daniel Jones, Mr. Peter Wykoff being Ruling Elder. In 1845, owing to the increase of the Presbyterian element, a new change was made, it being then (as quoted from the session-book)

Resolved, That we consider it expedient to lay aside our present organization and adopt the Presbyterian form of government.

The ministerial succession in this Church is as follows: In 1848, Rev. Glen Woods; in 1850, Rev. W. H. Williams; 1853, Rev. Samuel Snead; 1858, Rev. Mr. Aspinwall (supply); 1859, Rev. Silas Hawley (three months); 1860, Rev. Isaac Carey (acted as supply for two years); 1862, Rev. E. J. Gillett, D. D. (supply); 1866, Rev. I. N. Crittenden; 1869, the Rev. E. J. Gillett was again called to the Church. In February, 1870, the union of the Old and New School Churches was formed, and the First Presbyterian Church by that name was known no more.

The first Presbyterian church-building in the city was a small frame, which stood on the corner of Second and Blondeau streets, built about 1841 or 1842. The stone church on the corner of Fourth and High streets, was afterward erected by the New-School Church, and, after the date of its union with the First Westminster Church, was sold to the Catholics, and is now known as St. Francis de Sales Church, of that denomination.

FIRST WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 1st day of June, 1851, a Presbyterian Church was organized in Keokuk by Rev. James Sharon and Rev. J. G. Wilson, a committee of the Presbytery of Iowa, with the following members, fifteen in number: William G. Torrence, Thomas Martin and wife Elizabeth, James Borland and Nancy his wife, Mrs. Mary Ann Creel, Mrs. Mary Stotts, Mrs. Louisa D. Marshall, Mrs. Phebe Lowe, Mrs. Martha Johnston, Harvey Gillmore and wife Nancy, Mrs. Nancy Martin, William Patterson and wife Eleanor. William Patterson was elected the first Ruling Elder. The name adopted at this first meeting was the "First Presbyterian Church," but it was subsequently changed to the "First Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Keokuk," by which name it was incorporated.

The first minister was Rev. John Cummings, a licentiate, who died in 1852, before the expiration of his first year. In October, 1852, Rev. Justus T. Umsted was employed as Pastor. He served as supply until June, 1855, when he was regularly installed. The next year after its organization, the Church erected a house of worship on the site of the present *Gate City* building, which was dedicated in November, 1852. In 1856, this building was sold to the United Presbyterian Church, and three vacant lots on the corner of

Seventh and Blondeau streets taken in exchange, on the rear end of which was erected the stone church fronting on Seventh street. This was dedicated on the second Sabbath in November, 1856. Mr. Umstead severed his connection with the Church as Pastor, in the fall of 1858. Rev. J. L. McKee came as supply early in 1859, and was succeeded the next spring by Rev. Addison D. Madeira, who remained until August, 1861. The present Pastor, Rev. Willis G. Craig, D. D., from Danville, Ky., a licentiate of Sangamon, Illinois, Presbytery, came in the spring of 1862, and on the 13th of the following November, was duly ordained and installed.

In February, 1870, the union of the Presbyterian Churches was consummated, in which the Old-School name was retained. This addition to an already large and growing congregation rendered necessary a more commodious house of worship, and steps were at once taken to provide it.

In 1872, two years from the date of commencing the work, the present beautiful stone church, 60x100 feet, with its lofty spire 155 feet from the ground, was completed and ready for occupancy. Its total cost, including organ and furnishing, was \$43,000. The members of the Building Committee, under whose direct supervision the whole work was done, were as follows: Rev. W. G. Craig, George B. Smyth, William Patterson, S. E. Carey, D. A. Kerr, A. Hosmer, H. B. Ten Eyck, William Fulton, Alex. Collier, J. M. Shelley and A. Hine.

In membership, the First Westminster congregation is the largest in the city, numbering over 400. In the Sabbath school held in the chapel of the old stone church, nearly 300 scholars are enrolled. A mission Sabbath school is also conducted at the corner of Bank and Fifteenth streets, with an average attendance of 100 scholars. The Ladies' Sewing Society, Young Ladies' Chapel Fund Society, Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society and the Working Band are organizations of the Church doing efficient work in their respective departments.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was organized in the summer of 1853, under the name of the "Associate Church." The members composing the original organization were fourteen in number, as follows: Smith Hamill and wife, Robert French and wife, H. Copeland and wife, John Stannus and wife, John Hamilton and wife, Mrs. Taggart, Miss Jennie Taggart, Mrs. Galloway and Mrs. Mary B. Randolph. Rev. John Scott, D. D., from Monmouth, Ill., was present when the organization was effected.

The first meetings of the congregation were held in an old, dilapidated frame building on Second street, near Main, which was at the time used for a court-room.

In 1856, the Associate Church and the Associate Reformed Church, which had been in existence previous to 1853, formed a union, the present name was adopted, and the united congregation bought the frame church-building standing on the present site of the *Gate City* newspaper office, which had been erected by the Westminster Presbyterian Church. They occupied this building until the present edifice was erected, in 1867, on the corner of Ninth and Blondeau streets. The cost of this building was about \$20,000.

Dr. James Brown, from Madison, Ind., was the first minister, coming in 1855, and remaining as Pastor nineteen years.

He was succeeded by the present Pastor, Rev. D. E. Shaw. The present membership of the Church is 140.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The facts embodied in this sketch are derived from a sermon delivered by its present Pastor, Rev. Clayton Welles, on the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization, February 14, 1879:

"Twenty-five years ago, on the 14th day of February, 1854, there gathered in Keokuk, in accordance with public notice and invitation, a little company friendly to the formation of a Congregational Church. They met in what was then the First Presbyterian Church, standing at the corner of Second and Blondeau streets, a small frame chapel, afterward used for the Banner Mission Building, and now standing near the corner of Tenth and Timea streets and used as a tenement."

The meeting organized with Rev. Dr. Salter, of Burlington, as Chairman, and Hon. J. B. Howell, as Clerk. The first great question was settled by resolving that it is "expedient to form an orthodox Congregational Church in Keokuk."

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. William Brownell, Mrs. and Mrs. J. B. Billings, Mrs. A. Potter, Miss Cleghorn and Mr. Zimri Webb expressed their willingness to join, and the organization was consummated under the name of the Orthodox Congregational Church. Mr. A. B. Chittenden was elected the first Clerk, and William Brownell the first Deacon of the Church.

Dr. Salter preached the first sermon in the evening of the day of organization.

Some years prior to this date, John McKean had removed to Keokuk from Guilford, Conn. He was a devoted friend of the Congregational Church, of which he had long been a member, and, with a desire to give practical assistance to a church which he believed would be organized at some future time in Keokuk, he deeded to Mr. Chittenden and others, as Trustees, forty acres of land lying west of Tenth street, between Blondeau and Johnson, "for the use, benefit and support of the first orthodox Congregational Church which shall be organized at said town of Keokuk."

After the death of Mr. McKean, in 1847, his heirs contested the validity of this deed, the case being in the Courts when the Church was organized. Prior to the final decision, which was in favor of the defendants, the Church sold its claim, realizing about \$9,000.

For the first year of its existence, the Church held meetings at private houses; but in October, 1855, Mr. James R. Kimball, of Maine, a young man not yet ordained, was employed as minister, and regular Sabbath services were commenced in O. C. Isbell's Music Hall, on Main street, near Second, next door to the present State National Bank.

In May, 1857, the Church took possession of its present location, on the corner of Sixth and High streets.

There have been five pastorates. Dr. Thatcher was minister for six years and seven months. Rev. Clayton Welles, the present Pastor, began his labors in September, 1872. During Dr. Thatcher's pastorate, the church was enlarged and improved at a cost of about \$3,000. In 1869, the parsonage was built and other improvements made, costing over \$7,000, of which \$5,000 was the legacy of Mr. H. W. Sample, and more than \$1,000 the personal gift of his son, S. S. Sample.

The money raised by the Church for building, current expenses and the like is not far from \$50,000. The amount contributed for purely benevolent objects is about \$12,000.

In the twenty-five years, 452 members have been received into the Church, 14th of whom were added under the ministrations of the present Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

On the 5th of February, 1847, a little company of Baptist people assembled in the village of Keokuk. Rev. L. C. Bush preached a sermon, after which the following believers presented themselves to be organized as the "First Baptist Church." The names of these were as follows: Benjamin Luce, Mrs. Margaret Luce, Lucius C. Green, Mrs. Harriet Green, James Hill, Isaac Hill, R. T. Hill, James J. Thompson, Mrs. Mary E. Thompson, Miss Martha Mason and Mrs. Sarah Wise, eleven in all.

On the 14th of February, Mrs. Julia J. Tinsley was baptized, the first one, into the fellowship of the new Church. In the same month, steps were taken to secure a site and to erect a house of worship, which resulted in an unpretending building on the west side of Third street, between Main and Johnson, which was occupied in December.

March 22, 1847, a call was extended to Rev. J. N. Seley, who accepted and remained with the Church nine months. He was succeeded by a Mr. Hope. November 3, 1849, Rev. N. Worden was chosen Pastor, but the Home Missionary Society having sent Rev. Elihu Gunn to supply the Church, Rev. Worden's resignation was accepted nine days afterward, and Rev. Gunn was elected in his stead.

August 31, 1850, the Church voted to sell the old meeting-house and erect a new one; and in a few years afterward (date not obtainable), they are found located on Third street, between Concert and High streets, in a church erected at a cost of \$2,730.17.

In February, 1857, twenty members were dismissed to form a Second Baptist Church, and, but for the financial crash of 1857, Church No. 3 would have been established.

In September, 1857, Rev. Gunn resigned to take charge of the Institution at Pella. In April, 1858, Rev. W. W. Allen succeeded to the pastorate, and remained one year, after which Rev. J. T. Robert, LL. D., of Burlington, supplied the pulpit for three months. Rev. T. F. Griffith was Pastor for four years, beginning in September, 1859. Rev. J. T. Westover was chosen Pastor September 1, 1864.

September 1, 1865, the Church purchased a lot and a half on the corner of Blondeau and Eighth streets, at a cost of \$1,034. The old house was sold, the congregation worshiping in the Presbyterian Church from September 16, 1866, until February 10, 1867, the two Pastors occupying the pulpit alternately. On the latter date, the present church was occupied, services being held in the lecture-room. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. G. J. Johnson, to a full house, after which \$1,000 was raised with which to pay all the floating debt on the property.

The church was completed and dedication services held November 15, 1868. The cost of the building, including lot and iron fence, was a little over \$23,000.

Rev. Westover was succeeded by Rev. S. K. Leavitt, in April, 1870; he, in turn, by Rev. F. D. Bland, in March, 1873. Rev. S. Washington came next, and filled the pulpit for three years from August 1, 1875. At this writing, his successor has not been chosen.

The present membership of the Church is 284. The average attendance on the Sabbath school, for the year ending August 1, 1878, was 124.

COLORED BAPTIST CHURCHES.

The colored people of the Baptist faith are represented by two congregations, the first occupying the church-building on the corner of Seventh and Concert streets, the other holding services in a hall on Main street, between Eighth and Ninth.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

It was on the 20th of April, 1850, that a meeting was held at the law office of Dixon & Wickersham, for the purpose of organizing a Church of the Protestant Episcopal faith. Bishop Kemper and Rev. William Louderback were present, the former occupying the chair, and I. G. Wickersham acting as Secretary.

At this meeting, George C. Dixon, Edward Kilbourne and Ver Planck Van Antwerp were appointed a committee to draft articles of association, and Edward Kilbourne, Dr. D. L. McGugin and Dr. Young were constituted a committee to solicit subscriptions.

Upon motion of Hon. T. W. Clagett, Bishop Kemper was requested to name the new church, whereupon he suggested the present name of "St. John's Church," of Keokuk, Iowa, which was adopted.

The first Wardens of the Church were Gen. Ver Planck Van Antwerp and Edward Kilbourne; and the first Vestrymen were A. H. Heaslip, Christian Garber, Hugh Doran, Guy Wells and Frank Bridgman. All these were elected April 27, 1850.

The first minister called was Rev. Otis Hackett, who came in June, 1850.

The lots on which the present church-building was erected were presented to the society by Joseph Spaulding, of St. Louis, in July, 1850, and, in June of the next year, the vestry decided on erecting an edifice in accordance with plans prepared by Frank Bridgman. The contract was let to Robert Gray, at a cost not to exceed \$1,400, and the house was occupied in November, 1851. The first pew-holders in the church were as follows: Dr. David L. McGugin, Theo. Comstock, Guy Wells, E. H. Harrison, Cuming & Hornish, John W. Ross, J. Lafe Curtis, A. H. Heaslip, Daniel Cramm, Christian Garber, Arthur Bridgman, I. G. Wickersham, J. G. Anthony, Joel Mathews, Ver Planck Van Antwerp, Mrs. Emory, George H. Williams, John R. Copelin, Edward Kilbourne, Thomas W. Clagett, Miller & Chandler, Friend P. Cox, Hugh T. Reid, James F. Cox, George Kilbourne and George C. Davis.

Rev. George Dennison was the second Pastor of the Church, coming in September, 1853. He was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Trapnell, Jr., June 18, 1858. Rev. R. Jope, of St. Louis, followed next, October 18, 1861, and he was succeeded by Rev. H. W. Woods, February 19, 1866. Rev. Jonas Greene was called November 26, 1867, and remained until December 13, 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. William Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio. Rev. R. C. McElwaine, the present popular minister, and the eighth in succession, was called to the rectorship July 10, 1871.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH.

During the summer of 1853, Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the Unitarian Church of Quincy, Ill., made occasional visits to Keokuk, the result of which was a meeting held October 4, 1853, in the schoolroom on Third street, between Main and Johnson, to organize a "liberal church, on a plan similar to the Unitarian Churches of this country." At this meeting, S. B. Ayres presided, and Dr. John E. Sanborn acted as Secretary. The names of others appearing in the

minutes as taking an active part were Col. Perry, Dr. Farner, Col. Leighton, Dr. Freeman Knowles, Samuel H. Tucker and J. C. Estes. Steps were taken to procure a place for holding regular service on the Sabbath, and a Financial Committee appointed, consisting of S. B. Ayres, Drs. Knowles and Farner, who were to act for one year.

Upon the recommendation of Rev. Fuller, an invitation was extended to Rev. Leonard Whitney, of Illinois, to spend a few Sabbaths at Keokuk, and, as a result, he was employed as Pastor for one year, dating from October 1, 1853, the new society agreeing to pay a salary of \$400. It was understood that the Western Unitarian Society was to pay him \$400 additional.

"The First Unitarian Society of Keokuk" was incorporated November 22, 1853, holding services regularly in Concert Hall, on Main, between Third and Fourth streets, for about one year, when they removed to a smaller but more convenient room in the rear of Cleghorn & Harrison's store.

Mr. Whitney remained with the society until March 1, 1861, when he resigned, owing to a division of sentiment in the Church on the subject of slavery.

In 1855, an effort was made to raise \$5,000 to purchase a site and erect a church. In September, of that year, 100 feet of ground, on the corner of Fourth and High streets, was purchased of E. H. Harrison, for \$2,000, and, under the supervision of J. C. Wykoff, a comfortable brick church was erected, and dedicated "for worship to the One only, God and Father of all," on November 27, 1856.

Rev. Robert Moore, a young man recently graduated from Meadville Seminary, succeeded Mr. Whitney, September 1, 1861. In May, 1863, owing to ill health, his resignation was regretfully accepted.

Rev. Robert Hassal, of Haverhill, Mass., preached his first sermon September 1, 1864, having been employed for three months. At the end of this time, the Church gave him a permanent call. Mr. Hassel resigned in October, 1866, bearing with him highly complimentary resolutions from the Church.

In the fall of 1864, the Church was burdened with a heavy debt. The church-lot has been purchased on ten years' time, and this sum, with interest then nearly due, was \$2,800. To relieve it, Mr. E. H. Harrison, the creditor, generously donated the whole sum to the Church, it in turn deeding to him twenty feet of the unoccupied ground adjoining Mr. Harrison's residence.

The Church was without a regular minister from October, 1866, until March, 1867, when Rev. J. R. Effinger was employed for four months, and subsequently, in October, was installed as the regular Pastor. He remained with the Church until November, 1869, when he resigned, on account of ill health.

Rev. E. C. S. Brown came in April, 1871, and began his first year as the regular minister in June following, continuing three years.

Rev. Oscar Clute, from Vineland, N. J., but a native of New York, who had preached a few times previously, became the regular Pastor January 1, 1875. He continued with the Church until October 1, 1878, when he resigned, to accept a call tendered jointly by the Universalist and Unitarian Churches of Iowa City.

Rev. John Andrew, of Ware, Mass., was employed for three months, beginning the first Sunday in November, 1878, and is still retained.

The new house of worship of the First Unitarian Church was completed in the fall of 1874, at a cost of \$28,000, and was dedicated November 25. It is tastefully fitted and furnished, the organ alone costing \$2,000.

During the past year, the Church has suffered serious loss in the death of two or three of its most valued members.

ST. PAUL'S EVANGELICAL CHURCH (GERMAN).

Prior to 1858, the few German families in Keokuk, of the Lutheran faith, had an imperfect organization, and held meetings occasionally in the Court House and other places.

The first minister among them was Rev. Lorenz, an old veteran German preacher, father-in-law of Mr. H. Sievers, lessee of Gibbon's Opera House. Soon after his arrival, a move was made to erect a church, and, in 1858, a small frame building was built, on the corner of Eighteenth and Exchange streets, on a lot donated by Mr. Kilbourne.

Mr. Lorenz was succeeded by Rev. Kirchhoff, in 1863, under whom an organization was perfected, and the present name adopted. Mr. Kirchhoff remained two or three years, and was followed by Rev. O. Neithamer, who presided over the congregation for a little more than six years.

The present Pastor, Rev. William Gramm, assumed charge in April, 1873, at which time the Church was in a declining condition, but Mr. G. infused new life and a general awakening occurred. Although there was no money in the treasury, it was determined to build a larger church.

The old church was sold for \$600, and two lots were purchased at the corner of Eleventh and Exchange streets, for \$1,400. In December, 1874, the present beautiful edifice was dedicated.

The church has a seating capacity of 400, and the cost being nearly \$9,000.

The next year, a comfortable parsonage was erected, adjoining the church, and at this time but a small amount of the debt incurred in all this work remains unpaid. The Church is flourishing, and at important church meetings, the building is not too large to accommodate the congregation.

CONGREGATION B'NAI ISRAEL.

About twenty-four years ago, on the 29th day of April, 1855, a number of Israelites of Keokuk united together and formed a benevolent society for the purpose of giving to deceased persons the Jewish rite of burial. Mr. Mike Vogel was then elected President, and a charter was procured September 3, 1855. A burial ground was then purchased from the city authorities, with a condition that the ground should never be used for any other purpose. When the Jewish population increased, a charter was applied for, for the purpose of changing this society into a Congregation, which was granted in September, 1863.

The first Minzag (rite) was the German orthodox rite. Services were then held in the second story over Younker's store. As the congregation increased, it was necessary to procure a more spacious place for worship, and it was removed to where the City Council now meets. The By-Laws were then revised, and on October 3, 1869, they adopted the reformed rite of Minzag America. Some time thereafter a little organ was bought, and a choir organized.

But in the meantime the ladies of the congregation had formed a Benevolent Society among themselves, and having about \$800 on hand, they bought the lot on which the synagogue now stands, and presented it to the congregation, on the condition that a house of worship be built upon it. The congregation accepted both the donation and the condition, and everybody henceforth was wide awake to further the enterprise. The ladies gave a ball annually,

which was always largely attended by their Christian fellow-citizens, which was considered the annual event of the town, and the fashionable re-union of the *elite* of Keokuk. They realized a very handsome sum every year, and always donated it to the building fund.

This noble example stirred up the gentlemen. They began to subscribe. The Christians liberally contributed their subscriptions. Collections came from New York; and, in 1874, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Mr. Black, a young man and splendid architect, drafted the plans for the splendid and tasty building. It was erected at a cost of \$12,000, on which remains a debt of only \$1,000.

The congregation has at present twenty-two contributing members, and the Sabbath school is attended by twenty-eight children.

The ministers who have presided over the congregation are, in their regular order, as follows: Rev. Marcusson, the first, about one and a half years; Rev. Suggenheimer, six months; Rev. Blout, two years; Rev. Swede, two years; Rev. Strauss, two years; Rev. F. Becker, three years; Rev. Joseph Bogen, the present minister, came January 1, 1877.

The Grand Jewish Order B'nai B'rith, with a membership of 25,000 in the United States, is represented here by Keokuk Lodge, No. 179, with forty-five members, residents and non-residents. The representative to the Grand Lodge is Sam Klein, and the representative to the Supreme Lodge is J. N. Stern, of New York, who is a member of Keokuk Lodge.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society consists of about twenty members. The Society, in case of sickness, grants a fee of \$3 weekly to such member. In case of death, the ladies of this Society prepare the burial clothes for the dead body, which, in all cases, is uniform in texture.

RE-ORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS.

The Keokuk branch of this Church was organized February 21, 1863, by Henry Cuerden, assisted by William Anderson, of Nashville, Lee Co., Iowa. William Flavel was the first Presiding Elder. The branch has continued its organization until the present date, and holds religious services in a neat little frame church situated on the corner of Thirteenth and Bank streets. H. N. Snively is the present Presiding Elder.

As a matter of interest to many persons outside of the Church, an epitome of the faith and doctrines of this Church is here presented, omitting the references to passages of Scripture in the Old and New Testaments on which they are founded:

We believe in God the Eternal Father, and in His Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression. We believe that through the atonement of Christ, all men may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

We believe that these ordinances are:

1st.—Faith in God and in the Lord Jesus Christ.

2d.—Repentance.

3d.—Baptism by immersion, for the remission of sins.

4th.—Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

5th.—We believe in the Resurrection of the Body; that the dead in Christ will rise first, and the rest of the dead will not live again until the thousand years are expired.

6th.—We believe in the doctrine of Eternal Judgment, which provides that men shall be judged, rewarded, or punished, according to the degree of good, or evil, they shall have done.

We believe that a man must be called of God, and ordained by the Laying on of Hands of those who are in authority, to entitle him to preach the Gospel and Administer in the Ordinances thereof.

We believe in the same kind of organization that existed in the primitive Church, viz.: Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, Evangelists, etc.

We believe that in the Bible is contained the word of God, so far as it is translated correctly. We believe that the canon of Scripture is not full, but that God, by His Spirit, will continue to reveal His word to man until the end of time.

We believe in the powers and gifts of the everlasting Gospel, viz.: the gift of faith, discerning of spirits, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, tongues, and the interpretation of tongues, wisdom, charity, brotherly love, etc.

We believe that Marriage is ordained of God: and that the law of God provides for but one companion in wedlock, for either man or woman—except in cases where the contract of marriage is broken by death or transgression.

We believe that the doctrines of a plurality and a community of wives are heresies, and are opposed to the law of God.

We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where or what they may.

"FREE-FOR-ALL" CHURCH.

About the holidays of 1878, H. Clay Landes, N. W. Johnson and A. J. Hardin were in the police headquarters, and among other subjects talked about was the non-attendance of so many people on places of worship on Sunday. They reached the conclusion that too many people absented themselves from church and spent the day in idleness, sitting around without profit to themselves or any one else, and that something ought to be done to remedy what seemed to them to be a growing evil. They realized that many of the city officers were unable to go to church in the forenoon, partly on account of not having time to "fix up" in full keeping with the spirit of the age, and because of their duty to the city. Night duty prevented others from attending evening services. Afternoon services there were none, so they determined to inaugurate an independent movement to secure religious services at an hour and a place where they could attend in such apparel as their circumstances justified, and when they could attend without interference with their police duties.

Messrs. J. B. Paul, J. B. Kissick, A. B. Chappell, W. Ray, Ed. Creel, Thomas Conn, William Mayhew, N. Schlotter and Capt. Thomas Berry agreed to select a minister. The Council-room was secured, and 3 P. M. each Sabbath was the hour fixed for the new services. This fact settled, after deliberate consideration, they chose Rev. John Burgess, M. D., who acceded to their urgent solicitation. They christened the new movement the "Free-for-All Church."

Rev. Mr. Burgess commenced his labors December 29, 1878, by preaching from 1 Cor., x, 15—"I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say." A choir was formed of some of the best singers in the city, who perform their duty promptly and impressively, consisting of John Wycoff, Ed. Hardin, Dr. F. Wyman, Joseph Wycoff, Will Landes, George Robertson, Harry Price, Wiley Ray, Grant Springer and M. D. Phelan, who manipulates the organ with masterly touch. "Gospel Songs" were chosen as their favorites, and Mr. John Burke readily handed out \$2, and others contributing, they were secured. Of the first meeting, but a brief notice was given, yet the room was tolerably well filled; on the second Sabbath, quite an increase was noticed, and ever since the room has been crowded with attentive hearers, composed exclusively of men and youth. Many persons now have to leave for the want of seats. Every true and philanthropic person commends the work as sacredly opportune.

The fifth week of its progress, the new church members presented their Pastor with a fine suit of clothes, as a token of their appreciation of his good work. On the sixth Sabbath, at the close of the sermon, by order of the Church, Robert M. Marshall, Esq., in a few, beautiful and eloquent words, presented Rev. Mr. Burgess with a very beautifully-bound Bible, on which was

inscribed in golden letters, "Presented to Rev. John Burgess, Minister of the 'Free-for-All' Church," to which the Pastor replied in a laconic and Christian spirit.

Men of all classes attend the Church, and many who had not been to Church for ten, twenty and thirty years go there with commendable regularity and listen attentively to the words of truth as they fall from the lips of the Free-for-All Pastor. Indeed, their attention is closer and their decorum better than that of some who dress finer and make louder professions. No better attention was ever observed in any church; and the kind usher, Mr. Robert Ranson, a prominent railroad man, understands the rules and decorum of quietly seating all who come. The minister is an old Methodist itinerant, and Presiding Elder of the Iowa Conference, who had been stationed in Keokuk for three years, and built up the old Exchange Street (now called the First) Methodist Episcopal Church, from a dilapidated, sinking condition to one of power and usefulness. He is a man of progressive and liberal ideas, and has a warm and devoted Christian heart, the zeal of youth and the ardor of one who believes in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He preaches from the heart to the heart; hence his sermons are eloquent, searching and convincing. His earnest manner is in full harmony with the notions of his honest supporters, who hate shams and shoddy of whatever kind.

A collection is taken up every Sabbath, and a true liberality is always present. Every one contributes according to his means and without regard to show. The sums thus collected, save the slight expenses, are given to the preacher, who, the members of this independent Church declare, shall be paid for his services like the ministers of other Churches. They believe in the declaration that "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

This, indeed, is a wonderful Church, and in its simplicity and earnestness, excellent behavior and admirable singing, is a good example to many with far greater pretensions.

The question has often been asked, "How long will it last? Will it not die out as soon as winter passes?" But it enlarges and is still drawing out more and more of all classes of men, and had they a larger room more would attend.

TEMPERANCE WORK.

THE RED-RIBBON MOVEMENT.

The Red-Ribbon movement reached Keokuk in the latter part of October, 1877, under the auspices of Capt. J. C. Bontecou. The club was organized the last of November, 1877, with Lee R. Seaton as President; Grover Hillis, First Vice President; Charles Higham, Second Vice President, and John Finnerty, Third Vice President; G. V. S. Rickards, Treasurer; J. T. Christy, Secretary; George Robertson, Chairman of the Executive, and Erie J. Leech, Chairman of the Finance Committee. Lee Seaton resigned about the 1st of January, 1878, and C. E. Moody was elected for the balance of the year.

At the expiration of the first year, November, 1878, the officers elected were as follows: President, C. E. Moody; First Vice President, George Estep; Second Vice President, John Finnerty; Third Vice President, John R. Dimond; Secretary, J. P. Christy; Treasurer, M. C. Sawyer.

Capt. Bontecou worked faithfully nearly four weeks, and secured about 3,000 signers to the pledge, as follows: Red-Ribbon, about 1,200; White-Ribbon, about 1,300, and Blue Ribbon, about 500.

An excellent three-story building was secured on Main and Second streets, with an entrance on both streets, which included lecture-room, reading-room, game-room, smoking-room, gymnasium and committee-rooms. The game-room and smoking-room gradually emptied themselves into the reading-room, so that when the club leased their present rooms, corner of Fourth and Main streets, they dispensed with the game and smoking rooms, to the entire satisfaction of the members of the club. They now have very commodious quarters. The audience-room is 40x70 feet, seating comfortably on their own chairs 550 people. The stage is 12x22 feet. The committee-room is 14x20 feet, and the kitchen is 14x20 feet, making altogether a suite of rooms of which any club may well feel a just pride. They are all well lighted and ventilated. The financial condition of the club is good, all the adornments, stoves, chairs, carpet, mattings, etc., being paid for, and money in the hands of the Treasurer. Mass-meetings are held every Saturday night, the hall generally being full.

Every Sunday night, a member of the ministerial association addresses the club, which meetings are also well attended.

The Red-Ribbon Choir, composed of George Robertson, Leader; Mr. Vinton, Organist; George Robertson and Charles Zerr, Soprano; Dr. P. Davis and J. H. Dryden, Bass; J. Ross Robertson, Alto, and Bert. Tracy, Tenor, furnish the music for the meetings.

Among the earnest workers, aside from those mentioned above, are Mr. and Mrs. H. Scott Howell, Mr. and Mrs. George Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Col. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Davis, Rev. John Burgess, Rev. Thomas Stephenson, Peter Brown, Erie J. Leech, J. A. M. Collins, Dr. A. J. Wilkinson, I. Lynch, Mrs. Stackhouse, Mrs. Ed. Vansant, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. De Pugh, Mrs. Bert Tracy, and a host of others. The work has resulted in building up many happy homes where formerly were poverty, unhappiness and distress. The work is going bravely on. The arrests for drunkenness are becoming less and less frequent. The Jail and Calaboose are both empty, and in a few months the more enthusiastic temperance workers expect to be able to have posted on the doors of the Calaboose and Jail, "*To Let.*"

WHITE-RIBBON CLUB.

The organization of the White-Ribbon Club dates with that of the Red Ribbon Club. It is under the management of lady temperance workers, and has been the direct means of much good. The Club has a large and handsomely arranged and handsomely decorated hall and reading-room, on Fifth street, between Main and Johnson, which is open every day, Sundays excepted, from 2 to 10 o'clock P. M. Since the organization of the Club, it has been the practice to assign three of its members to the care of the hall each week, but it is now proposed to employ a permanent Librarian, to whom its management will be confided.

At the time of the organization of the Club, the membership numbered 853. It subsequently increased to over one thousand, but since, from various causes, the number has decreased to about the original number. The officers of the Club consist of a President, one Vice President from each church represented and one Vice President at large, Treasurer and Secretary.

First officers: President, Mrs. H. Scott Howell; Vice Presidents, Mrs. O. Clemens, Mrs. D. Collier, Mrs. Libbie Leighton, Mrs. Dr. Collins, Mrs. Washington, Mrs. O. S. Conklin, Mrs. L. B. Cowles, Mrs. Thomas Allyn, from the churches, and Mrs. W. A. Patterson, at large; Secretary, Miss Sadie E. French; Treasurer, Mrs. S. P. Pond.

Present officers: President, Mrs. H. Scott Howell; Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. M. Steele, Miss Mary McCormick, Mrs. William Graham, Mrs. Dr. Collins, Mrs. A. E. Guinn, Mrs. O. S. Conklin, Mrs. J. A. M. Collins, Mrs. Thomas Allyn, Mrs. Col. Sullivan, Mrs. John Finnerty, Mrs. Bowden from the churches, and Mrs. W. A. Patterson, at large; Secretary, Miss Ellen Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. Frank Rickards. Mrs. Rickards declined to serve, and Mrs. Iowa Stackhouse was appointed to the vacancy.

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Since Jesse Creighton, the shoemaker, wielded the birch at "The Point," in 1834, a wonderful progress has been made, both in the system of imparting instruction and the magnitude of the buildings erected for the accommodation of the hundreds of youth who, in this year of our Lord 1879, daily assemble to receive instruction. Keokuk may well be proud of her present school organization, which, for efficiency and able management, is unsurpassed by any city in the West.

Until 1853, the school-buildings of Keokuk were of the old-fashioned, primitive kind, generally one-story, and a single room large enough to accommodate a single teacher and twenty to thirty scholars.

John McKean, one of the first schoolmasters of Keokuk, taught in a round-log house, 16x18 feet square, which stood in the hazel-bushes on the ground now occupied by the T., P. & W. Railroad offices, at the corner of Third and Johnson streets. This schoolhouse, when first built, had a log cut out for a window.

The Central Building, now occupied as a high school, was built in 1853, and the location was selected with a view to the accommodation of all the inhabitants of the small city, and answered the purpose for several years.

The Wells School Building, situated on the corner of Fifth and Times streets, was the first of the present series of ward-schools. It was built in 1865, and cost about \$18,000. In 1867, the Carey Building, on Des Moines street, was erected, costing in the neighborhood of \$17,000. The Torrence Building, on Fifteenth and High streets, came next, in 1869, at a cost of near \$20,000, and the First Ward Building, in 1874, with an expenditure of about the same amount.

In addition to these fine brick structures, it has been found necessary to establish schools at four other different points, viz.: On Concert street, between Eighth and Ninth streets; on Thirteenth, between High and Morgan, in Reid's Addition; and on Grand avenue, near the northern limits of the city.

The total receipts by the Treasurer of the School Board for the year ending February 22, 1879, including \$15,262.82 of borrowed money, was \$56,617.32.

The total expenditures were as follows: To teachers, \$25,511.34; other expenses, \$7,192.38; paid borrowed money, \$22,758.80; total, \$55,462.52.

NAMES AND LOCATION OF TEACHERS IN KEOKUK PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

W. W. Jamieson, Superintendent.

High School.—N. C. Campbell, Principal; X. X. Crumm, Sadie French, Mary Jewell and Florence Backus, Assistants.

Grammar School in Central Building.—2d Room, Misses Mary Hoagland and Cora A. Cooley; 1st Room, Misses S. V. Conklin and Carrie Medes.

Torrence School.—N. Messer, Principal. 4th Room, Miss Cora Higgins; 3d Room, Miss M. I. Taylor; 2d Room, Miss Annie E. Gage; 1st Room, Miss Flora Bronson.

Wells School.—William Fulton, Principal; 7th Room, Miss Tillie McKee; 6th Room, Miss Nettie Fletcher; 5th Room, Miss Kittie McCulloch; 4th Room, Miss Agnes McCulloch; 3d Room, Miss Hattie Solomon; 2d Room, Miss Dora Bradford; 1st Room, Miss Alice Crowell.

Carey School.—Miss Cora H. Pittman, Principal; 6th Room, Miss Emma Estis; 5th Room, Miss Fannie Malby; 4th Room, Miss Lizzie Hartt; 3d Room, Miss Annie Taylor; 2d Room, Miss Lucy Cowley; 1st Room, Mrs. S. Hicks.

First Ward School.—Miss M. S. Madden, Principal; 6th Room, Miss Helen Lloyd; 5th Room, Miss Minnie White; 4th Room, Miss Annie Campbell; 3d Room, Mrs. H. M. Kenyon; 2d Room, Miss Cora McCrea; 1st Room, Mrs. L. A. Stanton.

Concert Street School.—4th Room, Miss Emma Madden; 3d Room, Miss Eliza Amery; 2d Room, Miss Laura Jones; 1st Room, Miss Helen R. French.

Reid's Addition School.—Miss S. M. Batty, Principal; Miss Rosa Slaughter, Assistant.

Thirteenth Street School.—Miss M. A. Gilbreath and Miss Maggie Dollery.

Grand Avenue School.—Miss Lizzie Rubicam.

Special Teachers.—C. H. Pierce, Professor of Penmanship; S. P. Osgood, Professor of Vocal Music; and H. C. Bechtold, Teacher of German.

Board of Education.—John H. Craig, H. W. Rothert, W. F. Shelley, Samuel M. Clark, Guy Wells and C. P. Birge.

NATURAL HISTORY.

There are, in Keokuk, some gentlemen who have occupied their leisure hours in making collections of objects of natural history belonging to this region. This has not been done from mercenary motives, but for the love of the subject. Mr. L. A. Cox has devoted much time to collecting the crinoids of the Keokuk Limestone. His collection of fossils, including fish teeth, is very rare and valuable. Mr. Thomas Fletcher has worked in the same direction, and has accumulated a number of fossils that have been the admiration of scientists who have seen them. Col. S. S. Curtis is also in the same line of thought and research. His cases of specimens are beautiful, and extend over a wide range. Rudolph Heiser is a taxidermist, and has very many birds and mammals, insects, etc., mounted and beautifully displayed. Hon. C. F. Davis and Dr. J. M. Shaffer have, probably, the most extensive and varied collection. It embraces over 1,000 stuffed birds, 50 cases of insects, 200 mammals, 300 serpents, and several tons of geodes and other rock formations found in this immediate vicinity. These collections occupy several large rooms, fitted up for the purpose of their display, and form the nucleus of the most desirable cabinet of objects of natural history in the Northwest. These gentlemen do not make any pretensions to accurate scientific knowledge of the collections they are making. They are actuated by a desire to benefit others who may follow them, and are enthusiastic in the search for everything that belongs to the domain of natural history. The array of geodes is of remarkable beauty and value. They have made numerous exchanges with persons in New York, Iowa, Michigan, Kentucky

and elsewhere, and the geological department is assuming large proportions. In all respects, the collection is unsurpassed in the Northwest.

Can all these private museums be amassed in one general exhibit, for the public good? What would be a more potent educator for young and old, and, at the same time, be attractive to everybody? And the man who wants to erect a monument—"Perennius aere"—might expend \$25,000 in the erection of a suitable building for the reception and classification of these specimens, and thus leave a heritage of knowledge and incentive to growth that could be part of the life of every citizen and every sojourner. No city in Iowa has such a number of private collections of objects of natural history; no city anywhere would more appreciate their consolidation; no people would be more proud of the fact of having the best museum in the country. Let some man build the house. The rest will take care of itself.

KEOKUK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Prior to the organization of this Association, two different attempts had been made to establish a public library in Keokuk, both of which had proved total failures.

The necessity of such an institution continued to be felt by a majority of the leading citizens, and kept constantly in mind.

Pursuant to a call made on the 26th of November, 1863, through the *Daily Gate City*, a meeting was held at the Court House, two days later, with Rev. W. G. Craig in the chair, and William Thompson acting as Secretary.

The object of this meeting was "to establish a library and reading-room, and promote, by means of lectures and otherwise, the diffusion of knowledge."

The result of this meeting was the incorporation of the Keokuk Library Association, the articles of which were filed December 10, 1863.

A. J. Wilkinson was elected its first President; George W. McCrary, Vice President; George C. Thompson, Recording Secretary, and Howard Tucker, Treasurer.

The first Board of Directors consisted of A. Hagny, William Fulton, R. F. Bower, Patrick Gibbons, Rev. George Thatcher and J. L. Rice, the latter of whom was, on December 14, appointed Corresponding Secretary.

According to the plans adopted, the following were the terms of membership: The payment of \$10 constituted a stockholder. On this was levied an annual tax of \$2, the payment of which gave the privileges of the library and reading-room, and one vote at the annual election of officers.

The payment of \$50 constituted a life membership. This gave the right of the library and reading-room and one vote, but they were absolved from the payment of annual dues.

The payment of \$3 per annum, or \$1 for three months, constituted a subscriber. They were privileged the use of the library and reading-room, but had no vote.

The revenues from these sources, together with fines, proceeds of lectures and contributions, were the means relied upon to support the Association.

The library was first opened for the delivery of books on the 1st of June, 1864, in the hall over Younker & Bro.'s store, on the south side of Main street, between Third and Fourth. This hall was 39 feet long and 20 in width, and was rented for \$75 per annum.

The total value of the library when first opened, including books, fixtures, etc., was estimated at \$5,000. At the second annual meeting of the stockholders (May 1, 1865), the Association numbered 11 life members, 196 stockholders and 153 subscribers. There were 3,500 volumes of books, 200 pamphlets and magazines, 4 plaster busts, 6 engravings and 2 maps, together with a large collection of minerals, fossils and curiosities, estimated, with the fixtures, to be worth \$7,000.

The greater part of these were contributed by the citizens of Keokuk, from their private collections. A list of these friends of the library, with their donations, might be given, but it would require a larger space than can be given to this article.

The Association was already a success, and from the rapid increase of the library and readers, a larger room and better accommodations had become a necessity.

In May, 1865, the Directors secured the hall over George C. Anderson's bank, which they leased for five years at an annual rent of \$240. This hall, in which the library is still located, is 79x25 feet, with windows at both ends, affording ample light and ventilation, and is a comfortable and attractive apartment.

The first Librarian was Mr. Otto Lyman, who served until October 1, 1864, when he resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Lefever. He continued until April 14, 1865, and was succeeded by Miss Ellen J. Martin. The latter has been succeeded by Mrs. Col. Baker, Miss M. A. Parsons, Miss Emma Hart, Miss Sadie Graham—the latter acting as Librarian during the absence of Miss Hart, who for the past year has been in personal attendance.

The number of volumes in the library, at this date, numbers 6,200. There are eleven life members and nearly one hundred and twenty stockholders; some of the latter, however, by reason of non-payment of annual dues, are not entitled to the privileges of the library and reading-room.

The present officers of the Association are: L. C. Ingersoll, President; Mrs. Howard Tucker, Vice President; Ed. F. Brownell, Treasurer; William Fulton, Recording Secretary; and J. H. Westcott, Corresponding Secretary; Directors, B. B. Jewell, J. H. Westcott, H. Scott Howell, A. J. McCrary, John Gibbons and Samuel M. Clark.

BAYLIES' COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Baylies' Commercial College, at Dubuque, is the oldest now in existence in the State, and perhaps one of the oldest in the Northwest. It was founded in 1858, by Mr. Aaron Baylies, a gentleman of large and practical experience as an educator and business man, and one of the pioneers in the commercial college enterprise. Mr. A. Baylies died in 1863, and was succeeded by Mr. C. Baylies.

The Keokuk branch was established in this city during the fall of 1866, in charge of William H. Miller, formerly one of the Faculty at Dubuque. The Keokuk College has proven a success, and is now regarded as one of the permanent institutions of the Gate City.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons, chartered in 1849, and by act of the Legislature—session of 1849-50—was made the Medical Department of the Iowa State University, being the first department organized.

The College was located at Davenport, but finding the location unsatisfactory, it was, in 1850, removed to Keokuk, where it has been growing in usefulness.

ness and influence until to-day it occupies a prominent position among the regular medical schools of the country.

The Faculty, in its organization at Keokuk, was composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: John F. Sanford, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty; D. L. McGugin, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children, and President of the Faculty; Samuel G. Armor, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology; Nicholas Hard, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; George W. Richards, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine; A. S. Hudson, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; S. Mathews, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; J. C. Hughes, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

In 1851, by the death of Prof. Hard, then occupying the Chair of Anatomy, J. C. Hughes, M. D., Acting Demonstrator of Anatomy, was appointed during the session of 1852-53, to fill the vacancy.

At the close of the session of 1852-53, John F. Sanford, M. D., then Professor of Surgery, withdrew from the Faculty, and the vacancy caused by his resignation was filled by the appointment of J. C. Hughes, M. D., who has been connected with the institution as Professor of Surgery and Dean of the Faculty ever since, and is, at this time, the only member of the Faculty who has been associated with the College since its organization at Keokuk.

The College held its legal connection with the State University until the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1858. By constitutional enactment, the University was located at Iowa City and its Medical Department, not wishing to change its location from Keokuk to an interior city, continued a nominal connection until 1870, when the new Medical Department at Iowa City was organized.

Since then, the Medical College at Keokuk, under its original name—the College of Physicians and Surgeons—with a renewal of its charter, has continued to prosper, until its building and appliances, with its able corps of teachers, equal any of the colleges, East or West. Over five thousand students have received instruction in her halls, and her *Alumni*, now numbering over thirteen hundred, occupy respectable and influential positions in the profession wherever located.

Faculty.—E. J. Gillett, M. D., D. D., Emeritus Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology and Materia Medica; J. C. Hughes, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Surgery and Surgical Clinics; A. M. Carpenter, M. D., Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine and Medical Clinics; J. J. M. Angear, A. M., M. D., Professor of Physiology, Pathology and General Therapeutics; H. T. Cleaver, M. D., Professor of Obstetric Medicine and Diseases of Women and Children; J. C. Hughes, Jr., M. D., Professor of Anatomy; John North, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Toxicology, Materia Medica, and Demonstrator of Anatomy; J. M. Shaffer, M. D., Lecturer on Insanity; John Fyffe, A. M., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Toxicology—chair vacant; G. North, D. D. S., Lecturer on the Principles of Dental Science; Otto Von Tesner, Taxidermist and Curator of Museum; J. C. Hughes, M. D., Dean.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.

Eagle Lodge, No. 12.—This, the first Lodge organized in Keokuk, was instituted May 2, 1846, under dispensation granted by James R. Hartsock, Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Iowa Territory, to the following:

named persons: Peter Kinleyside, Lyman E. Johnson, John C. Ainsworth, William A. Clark, B. Tinsley, C. S. Moore, Justin Millard, E. H. Spinning and Joseph Welch. The first officers under dispensation were: Peter Kinleyside, W. M.; Lyman E. Johnson, S. W.; John C. Ainsworth, J. W.; B. Tinsley, Treasurer; Joseph Welch, Secretary; W. A. Clark, S. D.; and C. S. Moore, J. D. The first meeting was held "in the brick house of J. Mackley, on Main street." The Lodge worked under dispensation until July 8, 1847, when, at a called meeting held that day at 9 o'clock A. M., Grand Master Ansel Humphreys, who was present and presided, approved the work of the Lodge and presented it with a charter, numbered 12. At 2 o'clock P. M. of the day, the Lodge marched in procession to the Baptist Church, on Third street, where Grand Master Humphreys installed the following officers: Peter Kinleyside, W. M.; Lyman E. Johnson, S. W.; John C. Ainsworth, J. W.; B. Tinsley, Treasurer; A. V. Putman, Secretary; J. W. Patterson, S. D.; E. M. Brooks, J. D.; and S. Haight, Tiler.

John B. Knight, still living in Keokuk, was the first member initiated. This was on July 8, 1846. The first lodge-room was in a brick house adjoining Ainsworth & Co.'s store, for which a rental of \$7 per month was paid. In July, 1847, James Dougherty's building, on Johnson street, was rented for one year for \$100.

The present membership of Eagle Lodge is 146. The present officers are as follows: John R. Carpenter, W. M.; David W. Swartz, S. W.; Solomon S. Vail, J. W.; Harry Fulton, Treasurer; James L. Wilson, Secretary; Charles F. Bassett, S. D.; and Nicholas Gill, J. D.

Past Masters of Eagle Lodge: Peter Kinleyside, Lyman E. Johnson, Harry Fulton, John W. Patterson, O. S. Conklin, S. E. Carey, Dr. R. H. Wyman, L. W. Huston, Joseph W. Stimson, George R. Parsons, S. L. Hagney, H. W. Rothert, S. W. Wakefield and James L. Wilson.

Hardin Lodge, No. 29.—Instituted under dispensation December 15, 1851. The following were the charter members: J. M. Shelley, Dr. J. F. Sanford, D. W. Pressel, Lyman E. Johnson, C. Garber, Friend P. Cox, William Holliday and A. Hamlin.

The first officers were: Dr. J. F. Sanford, W. M.; D. W. Pressel, S. W.; J. M. Shelley, J. W.; A. Hamlin, Treasurer; S. G. Armor, Secretary; C. Garber, S. D.; W. P. Shartz, J. D., and William McKee, Tiler.

Present membership of the Lodge, 102. Present officers: L. Matless, W. M.; Henry Banks, S. W.; Frank Allyn, J. W.; E. H. Wickersham, Secretary; George E. Kilbourne, Treasurer; E. N. Agnew, S. D.; George Stobhard, J. D.; A. J. Smith, S. S.; H. Vogel, J. S.; William Lowrie, Tiler.

Gate City Chapter, No. 7.—Instituted under dispensation granted December 25, 1854, to the following named persons: George Russell, J. M. Shelley, John A. Graham, H. W. Beers, W. H. Wooster, C. Garber, D. W. Pressel, G. St. Clair Hussey, C. F. Conn, William Lamb, J. T. Arthur, O. S. Conklin, William T. Day and Dr. John F. Sanford.

The first officers were: George Russell, H. P.; J. M. Shelley, King; J. A. Graham, Scribe; G. St. Clair Hussey, C. of H.; O. S. Conklin, P. S.; D. W. Pressel, R. A. C.; J. K. Hornish, Third Veil; J. F. Arthur, Second Veil; W. T. Day, First Vail; J. F. Sanford, Secretary; Thomas Heaight, Treasurer, and Thomas E. Bruce, Guard.

The charter of the Chapter was issued June 2, 1855.

The present officers, who were installed in November, 1878, are as follows: D. W. Swartz, H. P.; George E. Kilbourne, K.; S. S. Wiles, Scribe; R. H. Wyman, Treasurer; G. R. Parsons, Secretary; Frank Allyn, C. of H.; H. Banks, P. S.; E. M. Agnew, R. A. C.; John R. Carpenter, Third Veil; J. H. Justice, Second Veil; A. V. Leopold, First Veil; William Lowrie, Tiler. The present membership is 117, the largest Chapter in the State.

Damascus Commandery, No. 5.—Was organized under dispensation from the Grand Encampment of the United States, December 15, 1863, naming Robert Farmer Bower, as Eminent Commander; Henry K. Love, Generalissimo, and George S. Gebhardt, Captain General. A charter was granted by the Grand Commandery of Iowa, dated June 3, 1866. R. F. Bower, was Eminent Commander until September 19, 1878, when he declined a re-election, and Henry W. Rothert was chosen in his stead. The other officers are: Guy Wells, Generalissimo; Dr. J. M. Shaffer, Captain General; Dr. R. H. Wyman, Treasurer, and D. G. Lowery, Recorder. The present membership is eighty-three.

Free Masons' Protective Association.—Organized in December, 1872, for the benefit of families of deceased members. It has paid over to such, a total sum of \$8,450. Present membership, 650. Present officers: H. W. Rothert, President; Dr. R. H. Wyman, Vice President; W. A. Brownell, Treasurer, and H. K. Pratt, Secretary.

Masonic Hall, in Keokuk, is located on the corner of Fourth and Johnson streets, in the building erected by Smith Hamill, the third story of which was built expressly for their use. The main hall is occupied by the two Blue Lodges and the Chapter. The Commandery has its own room on the same floor. The four organizations have expended about \$5,000 in fitting and furnishing the various apartments; and it is claimed that, for beauty and perfect arrangements, the hall has no equal in the State.

I. O. O. F.

Keokuk Lodge, No. 13.—Instituted July 31, 1848, with seven members, five of whom were as follows: George L. Coleman, R. B. Ogden, J. W. Taylor, J. R. Randolph and Peter Eichar.

The early records of this Lodge were destroyed by fire, and the names of the first officers cannot be obtained.

The first lodge-room of the order was fitted up in the upper story of John A. Graham's building, on Second street, near Main, for which was paid an annual rental of \$600. In 1858, the Lodge took possession of the building now occupied, and which, eleven years afterward, was purchased, as elsewhere stated.

The present officers of Keokuk Lodge are: John L. Hardin, N. G.; Robert C. Fry, V. G.; William C. Steely, R. S.; G. N. Vermillion, P. S., and W. H. Nicholas, Treas.

The one who has been longest a member of the Lodge is B. S. Merriam. Amount expended for sick benefits, \$3,500. Present assets, \$4,500. Membership, 110.

Puckechetuck Lodge, No. 43.—Instituted October 9, 1852. Charter members: George B. Wilson, William A. Taylor, Thomas Swanwick, William Edwards, E. H. Wickersham, John Early, Ben Farnum, Peter Eichar and J. L. Curtis.

First officers: George B. Wilson, N. G.; Thomas Swanwick, V. G.; W. A. Taylor, Sec.; Peter Eichar, Treas.

Present officers: H. A. Heaslip, N. G.; Dr. J. C. Hughes, Jr., V. G.; C. A. Leech, Sec.; J. W. Delaplain, Treas.; I. N. Tichenor, Permanent Secretary.

Present membership, ninety. Assets of the Lodge, \$4,500. Sick benefits paid since organization, \$4,000.

There have been, all told, 361 initiations, and of the present membership, 19 have belonged to the Order over twenty years.

Herman Lodge, No. 116.—Instituted in 1858. Charter members: Herman Rothert, Henry Tieke, George Shaefer, William Horn, Henry Mollers, Benjamin Farnum, E. J. Leach, M. Martin, Samuel Rauh and Solomon Rauh, all of whom are still living.

First officers: Herman Rothert, N. G.; Henry Tieke, V. G.; George Shaefer, Sec.; William Horn, Treas.

Present officers: Jacob Agne, N. G.; Jacob Kortz, V. G.; Karl Wirtz, Sec., and Karl Schulz, Treas.

Rebekah Degree, Colfax Lodge, No. 4.—Organized in 1868; re-organized in 1879. Present membership, 50, and rapidly increasing. Present officers: A. J. Mathias, N. G.; Mrs. D. E. Milward, V. G.; Mrs. J. M. Mace, R. Secretary; Mrs. H. W. Clendenin, Financial Secretary, and Mrs. O. Michaelis, Treasurer.

Puckechetuck Encampment, No. 7.—Instituted June 13, 1849. Charter members: W. G. Anderson, John P. Reed, Frank Bridgman, W. H. Hillhouse, William Dierdorf, J. W. Taylor, C. Kiefer, R. B. Ogden, G. L. Coleman and P. Eichar.

First officers: C. Kiefer, C. P.; J. W. Taylor, H. P.; J. P. Reed, S. W.; R. B. Ogden, J. W.; G. L. Coleman, Scribe; William Dierdorff, Treasurer.

Present officers: A. J. Mathias, C. P.; F. Schmidt, H. P.; I. L. Brown, S. W.; H. L. Tiffany, J. W.; C. Shulz, Scribe; B. S. Merriam, Financial Scribe, and E. H. Wickersham, Treasurer.

The total number who have been received into the Encampment is 235. Present membership, 69. Total receipts since organization, \$4,633.23. Expenditures, \$4,541.58. Investments drawing interest, \$1,000. Assets, \$1,500.

Odd Fellows' Building Association.—Organized in 1869, with a capital stock of \$15,000, in shares of \$25 each, the issue restricted to Lodges and members of the Order.

Soon after its organization, the Association purchased the building on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, for \$10,000. The building has since been greatly improved, and the large lodge-room in the third story is occupied by all the Lodges of the city, in common.

In 1875, an *Odd Fellows' Library* was organized, starting with about thirty old volumes, which number has increased to very nearly one thousand books and magazines valuable to the craft.

Odd Fellows' Protective Association.—Organized February 9, 1868, for the purpose of insuring the lives of Odd Fellows, on the mutual contribution plan. The present membership is 1,030, securing to families of members the full sum of \$1,000 in case of death. The present officers are: Frederick Brinkman, President; L. B. Cowles, Vice President; John C. Fry, Secretary, and D. G. Lowry, Treasurer.

This Association has already paid to families of deceased members a sum total of \$89,000.

KEOKUK VETERAN GUARDS.

COMPANY A, SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY, IOWA NATIONAL GUARDS.

July 3, 1872, the Keokuk Veteran Guards were organized by members of Torrence Post No. 2, G. A. R.; Richard Middleton elected Captain; John L. Day, First Lieutenant, and Ed. S. Carter, Second Lieutenant, and commissioned by Gov. C. C. Carpenter, to rank from July 4, 1872, and were armed with the Springfield B. L. rifles.

About June 1, 1875, the company reeruited nearly to one hundred men, and elected D. B. Hamill, Captain; L. A. Berryhill, First Lieutenant; James Hill, Second Lieutenant, and commissioned by Gov. C. C. Carpenter. George Hill, President; W. H. Carey, Secretary, and Hon. John N. Irwin, Treasurer. They securing Maj. A. Stickney, U. S. Engineers, in charge of U. S. Canal at Keokuk to drill them, and he in a short time, by his thorough discipline, brought them to be one of the best drilled companies in the West. They adopted a dark blue uniform with buff trimmings, the Iowa State buttons, and U. S. Army full dress cap, white pompon.

General Orders No. 2, dated Adjutant General's Office, State of Iowa, Des Moines, January 18, 1876, organized the Second Regiment Infantry, Iowa State Guards, of all companies in First Congressional District (Eighth Infantry, and attached the three Batteries) and ordered an eleetion for field and staff officers held by each company on February 8, 1876. This company was the first in the field, nominating Gen. A. G. McQueen (late Colonel First Iowa Veteran Cavalry) and one of the original members of the company, for Colonel; George A. Henry, of Keosauqua (late Captain Fourth Iowa Veteran Infantry), for Lieutenant Colonel; Abe Wilkin, Keosauqua (late Captain Second Iowa Veteran Infantry), for Major; C. A. Leech, of K. V. Guards, for Surgeon; L. S. Tyler (late Fifteenth Iowa Veteran Infantry), for Adjutant, and R. Johnston, Keosauqua (late Third Iowa Veteran Cavalry), for Quartermaster. Although the companies in north part of Distriet put another ticket in the field, the above were all elected by a handsome majority, and commissioned February 18, 1876, by Gov. Samuel J. Kirkwood, N. B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa. Being the oldest organized company in the regiment, the Keokuk Veteran Guards were designated A Company. On invitation of the Burlington Centennial Celebration Committee, the Keokuk Veteran Guards were furnished transportation on the C., B. & Q. and arrived in Burlington early on the morn of July 4, 1876, and quartered at the Starr House, and given a prominent place in the procession on that day. On the 5th, they participated in a prize-drill, and they claim, by public opinion, that they fairly won and were entitled to the first prize of \$100; and it is said the first decision of the judges awarded it to them, but it was afterward changed and they were awarded the second prize, of \$50, and as a sort of "peace-offering" they were ordered to the head of the column, and led the advance of the eight companies. After three days enjoying the hospitality of the patriotic citizens of Burlington, the company returned to Keokuk on the night of the 6th.

The Decoration Day Committee invited the Keokuk Junction Guards and Eighth Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guards, to partieipate, which they accepted, and in command of Capt. William Hanna, arrived in Keokuk May, 30, 1877; were met at the depot by Company A, Second Iowa National Guards, and escorted to the latter company's armory; stacking arms, the visitors were taken to the Hardin House, during their visit in the city. At 1

P. M., the companies formed and took the advance of procession, headed by Wagner's Silver Cornet Band, and marched to Oakland Cemetery, where, from the vault, they performed the last sad duty of escorting to the grave the remains of the late Col. S. M. Archer, Seventeenth Iowa Veteran Infantry, paying the honors due the deceased and firing a volley over the grave; then marched to the National Cemetery, where nearly seven hundred "boys in blue" lie buried, who died in our hospitals during the war, and there the companies further participated in observing Memorial Day, both companies firing volleys at once.

After supper, both companies gave the citizens a fine exhibition drill for a half-hour; returning to their headquarters, stacked arms, broke ranks and dispersed in squads, A Company, Second Regiment, entertaining their visitors in their well-known hospitable manner, and at an early hour on the 31st, escorted them to the cars, en route home.

Col. A. G. McQueen having resigned in the spring, on September 1, Lieut. Col. George A. Henry was appointed Colonel; Maj. Abe Wilkin, Lieutenant Colonel, vice Henry, promoted; Capt. D. B. Hamill, of A Company, Major, vice Wilkin, promoted. Col. George A. Henry appointed Rev. Thomas Stephenson, of Keosauqua, Chaplain, and D. W. Stutsman, of Bonaparte, Assistant Surgeon, September 6.

The State making no appropriation for the support of its militia, the Company remained quiet until the spring of 1878, when, by the untiring energy and perseverance of the active officers and men of the National Guard, the Legislature made a small appropriation, and the officers of the Regiment in Keokuk and active members of A Company called a meeting and recruited some fifty men, and, on April 25, elected H. G. Boon, Captain; and, a few nights after, H. H. Maquilken, First Lieutenant, and L. A. Renaud, Second Lieutenant. They were commissioned by Gov. John H. Gear. Of the fifty men, twenty-five were born in Iowa. The Company adopted the name of "Keokuk National Guards," and now have the finest full-dress uniform (dark-blue coat, trimmed with gold lace, three rows State buttons; light-blue pants, gold stripe; epaulets dark-blue, white fringe, with leather-bound cantele; Roman helmet, white-and-blue plume, gilt ornament in front, with figure 2 in center, crossed rifles on left side; white web-belt, with silver Company letter A on belt-plate) and the best material in its ranks of any company in Iowa, composed, as it is, of some of our leading merchants, attorneys and energetic young men of the city; and should receive a more liberal encouragement from the citizens, for every military company that ever went from Keokuk, either into the army during the war, or visiting other cities since, has reflected great pride upon the city, and, in no small degree, advertised her name abroad, as well as aided in making the fame of many of her most honored citizens, alive and deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAMBRINUS.

The first brewer in Keokuk, was William Schowalter, who began business in a small way, in 1850, on Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth. He continued in the business until 1855, when he died.

George Laudenschlaeger, came next, and built a frame brewery at the south end of Third street, near the river. When the street was opened, his building was moved to Fulton street, between Eighth and Ninth.

Peter Haubert established the "Keokuk Brewery," on Fourteenth street, between Main and Blondeau, about 1852. It is now owned by Peckstein & Nagel.

In 1855, A. Vockrodt built a stone brewery at the foot of the bluff, in Reid's Addition, which he owned and operated as an ale-brewery, at the time of his death, in 1877. In 1857, Messrs. Jacob Baehr and John Leisy, brewers from Cleveland, Ohio, came to Keokuk and rented Vockrodt's premises. Soon after, they began the erection of the present "Union Brewery," on the corner of Johnson and Thirteenth streets.

About the same time, Anschutz & Mantz built the Mississippi Brewery, still operated by Anschutz & Son, on the bank of the river above city limits.

After the death of Schowalter, his brewery was rented by Joseph Kurtz. This he operated about three years, when he removed to a frame building, which stood on the site of the present brick brewery on the plankroad, which was built in 1866. The expense of sinking an artesian-well, involved him to such an extent that he was compelled to suspend business. The water from this well proved unfit for making beer, but it possesses medicinal qualities of considerable value.

The brewery interest is at present represented by Peckstein & Nagel, Anschutz & Son, and Mrs. Leisy, under the old firm name of "Leisy Brothers." The Union Brewery, owned by the latter, is one of the largest in the State, and is superintended by H. Nicholaus.

MILLS.

The first flouring-mill erected in Keokuk was built by Ross B. Hughes, about 1846, and stood on the river bank immediately in front of the present passenger-depot of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. It was a two-story frame, with stone basement, known as the Keokuk City Mills. James F. Death operated it, when farmers, at a distance of 100 miles, brought their wheat in wagons, and received for it 37½ cents per bushel. This mill was burned down.

The *Imperial Mills*, now owned and operated by B. F. Hambleton, was built in 1850, by E. & H. K. S. Omelvenny. They ran it until April, 1853, when they sold to James F. Death, who in turn sold to Ross B. Hughes, but he was unable to meet the payments, and Death resold, in 1855, to W. H. Austin. In April, 1857, Austin sold to George L. Coleman and Ed. A. Foote. The next year, Austin, with C. H. Albers, bought it back, and retained the ownership until 1864, when "Citizen" Andrew Brown became proprietor. J. M. Billings and C. F. Davis were the next purchasers, in 1866, and sold, in 1869, to Robertson & Albers, and C. P. Hanna. Mr. B. F. Hambleton has been interested in the mill since 1874, and sole owner since 1876.

The building is of stone, three stories high, with five run of buhrs, and a capacity of 140 barrels per day.

The *Eagle Mills*, on Twelfth street, were erected in 1873, by Wills & Yenawine, who are still owners and operators. The building is of brick, 30x55 feet, three stories high, and basement of stone, with three run of buhrs. These mills do both merchant and custom work, and have a capacity of fifty barrels per day.

SAMPLE & M'ELROY'S IRON WORKS.

November 1, 1849, S. S. Vail and Seba Armitage, under the firm name of S. S. Vail & Co., commenced the foundry and machine business in their own

shops, erected on the west corner of Sixth and Blondeau streets, doing all kinds of foundry and machine work, and was known as the Keokuk Foundry.

In March, 1850, Aaron Vail was taken in as partner, without changing the style of the firm. In 1856, they erected new shops (wooden) corner of Ninth and Johnson streets, on leased ground, the old location having become untenable, owing to the grading of the streets, and moved into them, at same time changing the cognomen from Keokuk Foundry to "Buckeye Foundry." In 1863, Seba Armitage sold out his interest, and the firm name was changed to S. S. & A. Vail. In the spring of 1863, Aaron Vail, on account of failing health, sold out his interest to S. S. Vail, who alone conducted the business until the fall of 1863, when Seba Armitage again purchased an interest, and the firm became Vail & Armitage. In the fall of 1864, B. W. Davis bought an interest, and the firm became Vail, Armitage & Co. In the spring of 1865, S. S. Sample bought B. W. Davis' interest, the firm name remaining the same. During the same year, the entire stock and implements of the Pennsylvania Foundry was purchased and merged into the Buckeye Foundry. In 1868, they erected the present brick building occupied as a machine shop. In 1870, S. S. Sample purchased S. S. Vail's interest, and D. W. McElroy a portion of Seba Armitage's, and the firm name became Sample, Armitage & Co.; and during the same year the present brick building was erected and occupied as a foundry, the old wooden structures being now entirely superseded. In 1872, S. S. Sample purchased the interest of Seba Armitage, and the firm name became Sample, McElroy & Co.

In 1873, the boiler-making department was added, as also was begun the manufacture of semi-portable steam engines. In 1875, Perry P. Armitage purchased of S. S. Sample an interest, and until present date no further change has been made. The present buildings consist of a two-story brick machine-shop, 90x36; boiler-shop, 50x36; and foundry-building, 52x103, two stories, and necessary small buildings, and ground occupied is 200x140 ft.

MECHANICAL ENTERPRISE.

The first locomotive ever built in Iowa was turned out of the shops of the Des Moines Valley Railroad at Keokuk, in October, 1875. Every part, from the massive wheels to the smallest steam-cock, was made under the supervision of M. Sellers, Master Machinist of the road. The weight of the locomotive was twenty-four tons, and the cost \$17,000.

Sellers was crushed to death near the shops in Keokuk, in the summer of 1878.

THE ICE GORGE OF 1832.

The winter of 1832 was noted for the great ice-gorge at Keokuk. The winter had been an unusually severe one, and the ice, when broken up by a sudden rise in the river, was thirty-four inches thick, and piled to such a height that the trees on the opposite bluff could not be seen by a person standing on the Puck-e-she-tuck levee.

Five thousand pigs of lead piled on the shore near Campbell & Brishnell's warehouse were buried in the mud by the weight of the ice and was not recovered until the next June. Their storehouse was partially turned over, and all the houses on the levee more or less injured.

Four hundred cords of wood were carried away from the levee, where the C., R. I. & P. depot now stands, and entirely lost. The keelboat Ophelia, belonging to Isaac R. Campbell, was lifted to an angle of forty-five degrees, and remained in that condition until the ice melted. An elm tree three feet in

diameter, standing in front of Smith's log grocery, was cut half off by the ice. The water rose fourteen feet in one hour, and an iron bridge, such as now spans the river at this point, would have been swept entirely away by the immense weight.

There was another ice-gorge, about 1843 or 1844, that was about equal to the one described above. The ice piled up as high as thirty feet. It broke the moorings of the steamer Settler Otter, and played all sorts of fantastic tricks with the boats and houses that came in its way. The force and weight of the ice were irresistible and terrible to behold.

A REMINDER OF OLD TIMES.

Capt. James W. Campbell, of Fort Madison, has in his possession, as a reminder of old-time business transactions at Keokuk, a note given to his father. Isaac R. Campbell, by the Indians whose signatures it bears, in settlement of book accounts. An attempt was made to collect the amount of the note, but in consequence of a "shrinkage of values" and scarcity of money, the attempt was fruitless. The note is here preserved :

One day after date we or either of us promise to pay to Isaac R. Campbell & Co., or bearer, the sum of one thousand and seventy-six dollars, for value received of them, as witness our hand and seals this fifteenth day of August, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, at Keokuk, Wisconsin territory.

Witness:

KEOKUK, P, his mark, [L. S.]
 PAW SHIPA HO, X, his mark, [L. S.]
 WAW PAW LO, X, his mark, [L. S.]
 APANOSE, X, his mark, [L. S.]
 PAP NAW SY, X, his mark, [L. S.]
 NAN AW E QUIT, X, his mark, [L. S.] -
 NAW PAY SHAW CAN, X, his mark, [L. S.]
 NAW WAY AUC, X, his mark, [L. S.]
 WA PAY CO CASH CAK, X his mark. [L. S.]

MAYORS OF KEOKUK.

January, 1848, W. A. Clark; April, 1848, Justin Millard; 1849, Uriah Raplee. He resigned in September, 1849, and John A. Graham was elected to fill vacancy; 1850 and 1851, John A. Graham; 1852, 1853 and 1854, B. S. Merriam; 1855, D. W. Kilbourne; 1856, Samuel R. Curtis; 1857, Hawkins Taylor; 1858, H. W. Sample; 1859, William Leighton; 1860, William Patterson; 1861, J. J. Brice; 1862, R. P. Creel; 1863, George B. Smyth; 1864, J. M. Hiatt; 1865 and 1866, William Patterson; 1867, William Timberman; 1868, John A. McDowell; 1869, A. J. Wilkinson; 1870, William Timberman; 1871 and 1872, H. W. Rothert; 1873, Daniel F. Miller, Sr.; 1874 and 1875, Edmund Jaeger; John N. Irwin, the present Mayor, has held the office since April, 1876, and his third term is now nearly expired. J. B. Paul is the Mayor elect.

TOWNS.

WEST POINT.

The present town site of West Point is said to have been claimed by one Whitaker, in 1834, who sold out to John L. Cotton and John Howell, in 1835. They sold again to Abraham Hunsicker, who laid out a square, with one tier of lots on each side. Cotton built a log cabin near the northwest corner of the

square, and opened a small store, and the place was known as "Cotton Town." In the spring of 1836, the town site was occupied by three or four small log cabins. Early in May of that year, William Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, A. H. Walker and Green Casey arrived on the Black Hawk Purchase, from Illinois. They were all Kentuckians by birth and education, and, being pleased with the location, purchased the claim of Hunsicker, and proceeded to lay out additional lots. The name of West Point was given it at the suggestion of the officers of the garrison at Fort Des Moines (Montrose), who agreed, if allowed to name the town, to purchase a number of lots.

The new proprietors held a public sale of lots in September, 1836, the average price being about \$40.

The following sketches of the early history of West Point are selected from Hawkins Taylor's letters to the *Annals of Iowa*:

At that time (1836-37), there were but three or four log shanties on the town plat. John L. Cotton had the only store. The house was about 12x16, made out of peeled hickory logs, the split part inside, and rough boards nailed over the cracks: no ceiling, and the roof steep enough to please any Hollander. The stock in trade was one barrel of "red-eye," said to be of approved quality; about a dozen pieces of calico, and as many more pieces of domestics, some fancy articles, sugar, tea, coffee and tobacco, all amounting in value to perhaps \$200. At that time, there were not twenty acres of ground fenced in sight of West Point. A good deal more was broken up and planted; but the first object of the settler was to get in their corn and then fence their ground.

Within a few days after our purchase, my associates returned to Illinois, leaving me to put up a frame house for each of us, 18x32 feet, one story high. I had not a foot of plank to use in any of them; the studding was rails straightened; the siding, split boards, and the floors puncheons. The front doors and window-sash were brought round from Pittsburgh, and bought at Fort Madison.

On the 10th of September, 1836, the proprietors of the West Point made a sale of lots, after pretty full advertisement. The proprietors were all temperance men, and one or two of them Elders in the old blue-stocking Presbyterian Church, and they had set apart a liberal plat of ground to their late minister, who was coming to settle there, and they had arranged to build a meeting-house and organize a church. To be a "hard-shell" Baptist was then respectable with the settlers; to be a Campbellite, was passable; and to be a Methodist, could be tolerated; but they felt that it was asking rather too much for any one to come among them, and propagate temperance and blue-stocking Presbyterianism. It was strongly whispered that this was a bad lot to settle a new country—in fact, it was whispered pretty loudly. The proprietors were very anxious to have their sale a success. They were all Kentuckians, and, at that time, had seen but few Yankees; still, they had picked up some Yankee ideas, and, as nearly all the settlers were from the South, they concluded to make, on the day of sale, a regular, old-fashioned barbecue. No sooner was this known, than the hard-shells themselves softened, and offers from all quarters were made to take charge of the roasting department of the barbecue, and the worst of enemies became the best of friends. Both the sale and the barbecue were a grand success: plenty to eat for all, and well cooked, no one intoxicated, everything cheerful and pleasant. The sale amounted to about \$2,300.

West Point itself and immediate vicinity, up to its being cursed with getting the county seat, for which it struggled so long, was a model town for sobriety and moral character.

When first settled, it was a sort of half-way place of meeting, between a clan that lived on the Skunk, headed by a notorious rough of the name of Hamp. Rattan, and an almost equally hard set that lived on Sugar Creek, headed by a family of the name of Points. These parties would regularly meet in West Point, on Saturdays, run scrub-races, drink whisky, and made themselves generally disagreeable to the good citizens. The Rattan crowd were horse thieves and regular desperadoes. They finally became so bad that the citizens encouraged the Points party, and, one Saturday, they drove the Rattan party out of town, and finally out of the country: and as the county settled up, the Points party naturally drifted off. John Points was known as the bully of his section, although not at all quarrelsome.

At that time, there was a man of the name of Allan living near where Charleston is situated now. Allan was from Maine, and prided himself on being a Yankee—an article scarce at that time in that section. Allan had heard of Points as the bully of West Point. Points was a Kentuckian. Allan sent him word that he would meet him in West Point on a certain Saturday; that he was from Maine, and that he believed a Maine man could whip any Kentuckian. With the Saturday, Allan and Points met for the first time. Their friends formed a ring, and the two men went to work. Points had ten friends to Allan's one, but no one said a word. Perfect fair-play was observed until Allan said he was whipped. It was a rough-and-tumble fight, and

never were two men more evenly matched, and seldom better men. The fight was long and desperate, and both men were badly mangled when through.

Old Father Brand, a Virginia gentleman of the old school, who had graduated into a Justice of the Peace, commanded the peace, and commanded the power of the commonwealth to stop the fight; but no one obeyed, and the commonwealth stood still until the fight was over, when he had both participants arrested. Each one pleaded that it was merely in fun: no harm was intended; that it was merely to test the fighting-qualities of Maine and Kentucky. Allan was very eloquent that Points, at least, should not be fined, as he was the victor; but the Justice could not be convinced that it was legal for men to fight in fun. He fined them \$5 each, but I never heard of the fine being collected.

Another fighting scene, at that early day, was laughable in the extreme. Among the early settlers in West Point was a family of the name of Dodds. The old man was a little knob of a man, who did not weigh more than one hundred and twenty-five pounds; but he had been a celebrated fighter in Tennessee in his day. He had two sons, Orrin and Warren—both now good citizens in Arkansas. Orrin had a store on the southeast corner of the town; the doggery was on the northwest corner. There was a little path from the grocery up to Dodd's store, beaten through the grass. One beautiful evening, just about sunset, a big, blustering man of the name of Driscoll, from Kentucky, was boasting in the grocery of how many men he had whipped, and declaring, with boisterous oaths, that he could whip any man of his age. Dodd was by, but he had lost his voice, so that he could only whisper; but he went up to Driscoll, who was twice as big as he was, and asked him how old he was. Driscoll said he was sixty-five. Dodd, without saying a word, started slowly up the path to his son's store, who was at the time sitting out by the door. When he got there, he whispered "Orrin, old Driscoll says he can whip any man of his age. He is sixty-five; I am seventy-two. Will I whip him?" Orrin replied, "If you can make anything by it." The old man, without saying another word, turned and deliberately walked back the same path to the grocery, and again went up to Driscoll and said: "You say you can whip any man of your age. You are sixty-five; I am seventy-two;" and—diff! he took him, knocked him down and jumped upon him. Driscoll commenced hollowing "Murder! murder!" The bystanders took off Dodd, when he again slowly and quietly marched up the same path to his son's store and said, "I whipped him!" and that was the last of it. Driscoll was badly hurt, and never got drunk in town after that. It made him a good citizen.

The ambition of West Point in the early day of its greatness was to be the county seat, and after many trials and many failures, it finally succeeded in getting the Court House. Up to that time, Salmon had had a monopoly of selling whisky for the thirsty and the traveling men; but during court, John G. Kennedy, of Fort Madison, opened out with a caboose, where he was supposed to sell "choice red-eye."

Near the town lived a noble old man of the name of Creel, an old-fashioned Kentuckian, who kept up the Kentucky rule of taking a dram when he went to town. During court week, Creel came to town, and meeting a friend, they went to Kennedy's and took a couple of drinks. Creel then went into the Court House, and, not liking something that was said or done, very emphatically objected. Judge Mason was on the bench at the time, and he fined Creel five dollars.

After adjournment of Court, the old man went to Col. Stewart's residence, where Judge Mason was stopping, and told the Judge that he did not object to or complain of the fine, but that he really thought it should have been put on Kennedy and not him. The Judge, in his kind way, asked, "Why so?" "Why," says the old man, "I go to town, generally, about once a week, or once in two weeks, and, according to my old custom, I go to Salmon's and take two drinks, I treating some one and he treating me. We are used to Salmon's whisky; it is not strong and does not hurt us; we understand it. But here comes this man Kennedy, from Fort Madison, with his new kind of whisky, that we know nothing about, and I take only my two drinks, and it intoxicates me so I am fined. It was not me, but Kennedy, that was to blame." The Judge at once agreed to and did remit the fine.

FIRST PREACHERS, FIRST SERMONS, ETC.

The first preachers who visited West Point were Rev. Daniel Cartwright, a Wesleyan Methodist, and a distant relative of Peter Cartwright; a Mr. Burns, who lived near Skunk River, and a mulatto preacher of the Methodist faith, who lived in Van Buren County, an intelligent man and a good preacher. Rev. Cartwright died about twelve years ago, at Kossuth, in Des Moines County, where his son Harrison still lives, engaged in merchandising. The first Presbyterian minister was Rev. Alexander Ewing, who may be mentioned as the first minister holding regular services. Until the completion of the Presbyterian Church, meetings were usually held at the house of William Patterson.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Presbyterian Church was organized under authority of the Presbytery of Schuyler, June 24, 1837, and is believed to be the oldest Presbyterian Church organization in the State. The services were conducted by Revs. Samuel Wilson and L. G. Bell. The original members were William Patterson and wife Eleanor; Alexander H. Walker and wife Isabella; Ambrose Stone and wife Catherine; David Walker and wife Nancy; Cyrus Poage and wife Mary. William Patterson, A. H. Walker and Cyrus Poage were elected and installed Ruling Elders.

Of the original members, Cyrus Poage, who was a surveyor, moved to Missouri; Isabella and Nancy Walker died while members of the Church; William Patterson and wife removed to Keokuk; David Walker, who died in 1876, was the last one of the original members left at West Point.

Rev. Alexander Ewing was the first minister called to the Church, and was its Pastor from 1838 until 1841. He was succeeded by Rev. Salmon Cowles, who remained only one year, when Rev. John M. Fulton took charge for two years. Rev. L. F. Leake preached from 1844 to 1846, when Rev. Cowles returned and remained until 1847, when his connection was again severed, and his place filled by Jaines L. Fullerton, who, in 1851, gave way to Rev. James G. Wilson, now U. S. Consul at Jerusalem. Mr. Wilson was Pastor of the Church until 1853, when Rev. Cowles returned for the third time, and remained until 1860. In that year, Rev. George D. Stewart, now of Fort Madison, was called to the pastorate. During Mr. Stewart's administration, there was an extensive revival, and many were added to the Church. In 1865, Mr. Stewart received a call from the Presbyterian Church at Burlington, Iowa, which was accepted, and he was succeeded by Rev. William Crow, who remained for two years, when "Father Cowles," as he had come to be called, again assumed charge for one year. He was followed by Rev. Henry B. Knight, who remained until 1869. Rev. George A. Hutchinson succeeded him and continued two years. In 1871, Rev. James Welch was called to the Church, and during his administration the Church had a season of revival. The present Pastor, Rev. J. P. Baker, took charge of the Church in 1878, with a membership of 116.

The first church building was a brick structure, erected in 1838 or 1839, and was the first built of that material in the State. It stood on the same lot occupied by the present building.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organized by a Rev. Mr. Jennison, in 1839, at a meeting held in the old log schoolhouse, then standing on the corner of Race and Jefferson streets.

The original members were William Alexander, William Stewart, Simon Cooley, Lewis Pitman, William Rose, John Honnal and George Berry, with their wives, and in some cases their children were members. Also, Mrs. Eunice Harger and Mrs. James Scott, making the total membership about twenty. After organization, church services were held, sometimes in the office of Squire Brand's hotel, and occasionally in the old log schoolhouse. These two places were the only places capable of accommodating religious assemblies, and were occupied by all denominations.

During the year 1842, a small church was erected on Hayne street, in which the society worshiped until the year 1855, when they sold the old building to the German M. E. Church, and erected a more commodious building on the

corner of Jefferson and Race streets. In 1862, the Church had increased in membership sufficiently to secure and support a minister for his whole time. The Church continued to grow until 1865, when the roll of membership had reached 150. About this time, however, dissensions among the members caused a falling off, and, although the organization is still maintained, the Church has never since experienced its former condition of usefulness. A Sabbath school was organized shortly after the Church was established, with some forty or fifty members. William Alexander was the first Superintendent.

GERMAN M. E. CHURCH.

The German M. E. Church was organized in the fall of 1852, by Rev. Mr. Kopfsaga, with ten members—P. Wooster, his wife and daughter Annie; Peter Roth and wife, Jacob Yotter and wife, Jacob Risser and wife, and Charles Whitlock. In the year 1855, they purchased the old brick church first built by the M. E. Church, which they occupied until 1877, when they built their present neat and tasty church, 28x30 feet, on the site of the old brick. The present membership is twenty-three.

Soon after the organization of the Church, a Sabbath school was established, which now has an average attendance of sixty. P. Wooster was the first Superintendent, and so continued until 1877, when he was succeeded by Charles Whitlock. There are also three Bible-classes in connection with the Church, which are in a flourishing condition.

The following is a list of ministers who have been assigned to the Church since its organization: — Kopfsaga, Charles Schneider, and — Conrad, who died during the second year of his pastorate.

MENNONITE CHURCH.

As early as 1839, a few families of this faith had settled in the neighborhood of West Point; but it was not until 1845, that they had increased in number sufficiently to warrant the organization of a church.

In the spring of that year, Johannes Mueller (John Miller), a Mennonite preacher, arrived with his family, and, shortly after, a meeting was held to arrange for holding religious services. The night following this meeting, the house occupied by Miller was entered by robbers, Miller was brutally murdered, and his son-in-law, Henry Leisa, who occupied the house with him, received such wounds that he died shortly afterward.

In 1849, a second effort was made to organize a church. At this meeting, held on Sunday, Second-Advent Day, there were present Isaak Berghhold, Jacob Berghhold, Christian Gram, John Roth, Christian Schmitt, Jacob Risser, Jacob Ellenberger, John C. Krehbiel, Christian Krehbiel, Abraham Deutsch, David Herstein, Michael Roth, Jacob Roth, Jacob Blum and J. Goebel—fifteen in all. Jacob Ellenberger and John C. Krehbiel were elected preachers, and Isaak Berghhold, Jacob Risser and Christian Krehbiel as a Church Committee.

Meetings were held regularly from this time forward; the private houses of the members being used until 1850, when a log house was built on land previously purchased, three miles south of West Point, near Sugar Creek. The first services held in this church was on Pentecost Whitsunday, in 1850; and on the same day, in 1851, the preachers were ordained, and the first communion administered by Rev. David Ruth.

In 1855, the place of worship was removed to West Point, the schoolhouse and private residences being used for the purpose until July 26, 1863, when the congregation took possession of their new frame church.

At this first service, there were present the following ministers: Heinrich Ellenberger, the blind Mennonite preacher, from Lyons; Christian Schowalter, of the Franklin German Evangelical Church; —— Braschler, of the German M. E. Church; and George D. Stewart, of the Presbyterian Church of West Point.

The old log church on Sugar Creek was sold, but the lot on which it stood is still owned by the Church, and is used as a cemetery.

The present membership of the Church is 59, and the value of the church property is estimated at \$800. Rev. John C. Krehbiel is the present Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Efforts to obtain a detailed sketch of this Church were not rewarded. Rev. J. P. McAuley, the present Pastor, resides in Dallas, Ill., and divides his time with this and other churches.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic Church was organized in the summer of 1842, under the administration of Father J. G. Allemann, at that time located at Fort Madison. The heads of families who comprised the original membership were as follows: R. W. Strothman, Johan Rompp, Bernard Helman, Arnold Fullenkemp, Henry Dirker, Frank Witte, Bernard Brockman, Bernard Dropel, G. Dropel, Joseph Strothman and Bernard Dingman. The first services were held at the house of Joseph Strothman, Father Allemann officiating; soon after which, Father Allemann came to live at West Point, boarding at Mr. Strothman's. In the winter of 1842-43, the erection of a frame church-building, 21x40 feet, was commenced, which was completed and dedicated in the fall of 1843. The congregation, at that time, had increased to fourteen families. Father Allemann was succeeded by Father Michel, in 1846. His successors, in their order, were Rev. Fathers Reffe, Hottenberger, Johannes, Orth and Jacoby, who is now the priest in charge.

The first church built sufficed for eight or ten years, when it was enlarged and used until 1858. In that year, the erection of the present building was commenced, under the auspices of Father Reffe. It is not possible to state the cost of this building, as the brick were manufactured on the ground, and the largest part of the labor performed by members of the Church. The outlay on the building, in cash, was about \$6,000. The organ cost \$800, and the three fine-toned bells that hang in the tower, \$3,000. The membership of the Church, at this time, consists of about one hundred and fifty families.

The services of the Church on Sunday are: Low mass in early morning, with high mass and sermon at 10 o'clock A. M.; Sunday school from 2 to 3 o'clock, and vespers 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. On week days: 7.30 mass for children.

The first school in connection with the Church was organized about 1846, with an attendance of from fifteen to twenty children, who were taught by Father Alleman, in the church.

In 1850, the first school-building was erected, a brick, 20x24 feet, which stood south of the church-building. When this was completed, Henry Krebs took charge of the school. The erection of the present school-building was an event of the year 1877, under the supervision and management of Father Jacoby. The building is 55x69 feet, two stories and basement, which is arranged for four schools, three of which are in operation, with an average

attendance of 175 scholars. The schools are taught by the Sisters of St. Francis, their mother-house being at La Crosse, Wis. Four sisters have charge of the school, three of whom devote their whole time to the work. The principal language used is English, but German is also taught. Church history is made a study, and religious exercises are held in each room two hours in each week, conducted by Father Jacoby.

The societies in connection with the Church are: The Young Men's Sodality, for literary exercises, with 75 members; a Young Ladies' Religious Society, with 85 members. The meetings of the former are held at stated intervals, and of the latter, at the call of the Priest, and are under the guidance of Father Jacoby. The Altar Society, to which married ladies only are admitted, numbers 120 members.

A Mutual Life Insurance Association was organized by the members of this Church July 4, 1878, and is controlled by a President, Treasurer and three Assessors.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

This institution, which was successfully maintained for several years, was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, approved January 23, 1839. William Patterson, John Box, J. Price, A. H. Walker, Cyrus Poage, Joseph Howard, Isaac Beeler, A. Hunsicker, A. Ewing, Hawkins Taylor, Campbell Gilmer, David Walker, Solomon Jackson and William Steele were the incorporators.

The first term of the Academy opened on the first Monday in June, 1842, with Rev. John M. Fulton as Principal.

The same year, Mrs. McGunagle, of Athens, Ohio, opened a school for young ladies, under the directorship of William Stewart, Dr. Freeman Knowles, William Stotts and William Patterson. In her prospectus, Mrs. McGunagle sets forth that "the inhabitants of West Point and immediate vicinity are moral and intelligent, and it is believed that board can be had as cheap as at any town in Iowa, say from \$1 to \$1.25 per week."

The old Court House, erected during the time of the county seat troubles, now serves as a public school building.

POPULATION AND BUSINESS.

West Point is the largest inland town in the county, and numbers about twelve hundred inhabitants. Herman Brink owns and operates successfully a fine flouring-mill. It has five general stores, doing a good business; two stove, hardware and tinware stores; two drug stores; two wagon-making establishments; a grocery, queensware and crockery store, and the usual number of smaller stores, shops, etc. Jacob Peters is proprietor of the Planters' House, the principal hotel.

The village was incorporated in 1854, and has maintained an organized government to the present time. The present officers are: William G. Pittman, Mayor; James Daugherty, Assessor; R. A. Scovel, Recorder; Trustees —P. J. Entler, J. D. Peebler, Theodore Wichard, Peter Smith, Reuben Kilo and Christian Kraus.

DENMARK.

It is not remembered who located the first claim where Denmark is now situated, as the owner did not occupy it in person. In the summer of 1835, a boy was sent over from Des Moines County, who broke five acres of ground to

hold the claim. It was soon after sold to Wade Hampton Rattan, from whom it was purchased by Timothy Fox, Curtis Shedd and Lewis Epps, on their arrival from New Hampshire, in 1836. These men proceeded to lay out a town the next year, and the present name was given it by John Edwards, who was there at that time on a visit from the East.

Until the settlement at Denmark was made, the New England States had contributed comparatively nothing to the population of this part of the Black Hawk Purchase. "Yankees" were looked upon with suspicion, but in a short time these pioneers, with others who quickly followed, showed the stuff of which they were made by the superior quality of their improvements, their industry and enterprise, and interest in church and school. Denmark and vicinity soon became the garden-spot of Lee County, and in the years which have followed, the advance has been maintained.

During the summer of 1837, Rev. William Apthorp preached to the new comers, and in the spring of 1838 was organized the

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF DENMARK.

The founders of the Church were Timothy Fox, Lewis Epps, Curtis Shedd and their families, Edward A. Hills and Samuel Houston, who came early in 1836. In October following came William Brown and family, and among those who followed in 1837 were William B. Cooper, Ira Houston, David Wilson, John Hornby and Charles Whitmarsh, with their families; also Hartwell J. Taylor, Francis Sawyer, Jr., Timothy Sawyer, John E. Leeper, Austin Newton, Alonzo Barton and J. Gilman Field, single men.

At the organization, Rev. J. A. Reed, of Warsaw, Ill., and Rev. Asa Turner, of Quincy, were invited to assist. The first house of worship was 24x20 feet, covered with split boards, loose floor and unplastered walls.

Rev. Asa Turner, whose anti-slavery ideas would not be tolerated any longer at Quincy, Ill., where he had been preaching, was invited to the Church in July, 1838, and employed half his time. During this year, Daniel Epps, Francis Sawyer, Sr., Oliver Brooks, Isaac Field and Jonathan Bullard, with their families, came to the settlement, and the Church was further strengthened. Rev. Asa Turner was installed Pastor November 5, 1840, by the Illinois Association. The ministers present on this occasion were Rev. William Kirby, Rev. William Carter, Rev. B. F. Morris and Rev. Reuben Gaylord; also Charles Burnham, a licentiate. At this meeting was formed the Iowa Congregational Association, consisting of Revs. Asa Turner, J. A. Reed, Reuben Gaylord and Charles Burnham. The Churches embraced in the Association were Denmark, Lee County; Farmington, Van Buren Country; Fairfield, Jefferson County; and Danville, in Des Moines County.

In 1845, the Church began the erection of a new house of worship, which was completed the next year and dedicated in July. This house was destroyed by an incendiary fire some ten or twelve years afterward, after which the present building was erected.

An important event in the history of Denmark occurred in 1868, when, being without a Pastor, Prof. H. K. Edson was appointed a committee of one to fill the vacancy. He selected Rev. E. Y. Swift, who was installed in the following year, and still continues in charge of the congregation.

Mr. Swift has proved a valuable acquisition to the community. By his consistent Christian character, he has endeared himself to his Church, and, recognizing the inevitable advance in religious thought and action, he has acquired the esteem and admiration of the community generally.

DENMARK ACADEMY.

The schools left behind by the pioneers from "Yankee-land" were sadly missed, and at the earliest possible moment it was determined to found an institution which would afford the growing children better advantages than the common schools, then hardly worthy the name, could supply. It was not until 1842, however, that the establishment of this school became feasible. Messrs. Curtis Shedd, Timothy Fox and Lewis Epps, the proprietors of the town, had donated one-half the lots to the proposed institution, and by special act of the Iowa Territorial Legislature, approved February 3, 1843, Denmark Academy was incorporated. Isaac Field, Reuben Brackett, Oliver Brooks, Hartwell J. Taylor and Asa Turner, Jr., were named in the act as the first Trustees, who were to hold their offices for one year from the first Monday in March following. The object of the act was to establish a "literary institution for the purpose of instructing the youth of both sexes in science and literature."

The town lots donated were designated as part of the stock, and the proceeds arising from their sale was to constitute a permanent fund, the interest only to be used. Other stock was issued in shares of \$25 each, which were to be considered as personal property and transferable on the books of the corporation, and the annual income of the institution (not including tuition) was limited to \$3,000.

The original Trustees continued to hold office for many years, being re-elected at each annual meeting.

Albert A. Sturgis, of Washington, Iowa, was employed to take charge, and the first session of the Academy was opened in September, 1845, in the Congregational Church, which, prior to that time, had been used as a district school-room. The patronage of the school was derived principally from the residents of Denmark and vicinity, and while the number of students was small as compared with its present attendance, the founders were thoroughly satisfied with their beginning. Mr. Sturgis continued in charge until the fall of 1848, when he went East, studied theology, entered the ministry, and, soon after, went as a missionary to the Mycronecan Islands, where he still remains.

Mr. Sturgis was succeeded by George W. Drake, and continued at the head of the Academy until July, 1852. In September of the same year, H. K. Edson was placed in charge. Mr. Edson proved a most valuable acquisition, as his continuation to the present time indicates. He has given his entire time to the Academy until the present year, when, at his own request, he was granted leave of absence for one year, and is now traveling and studying in Europe. His wife, who, for many years, presided over the female department, accompanied him.

In 1848, the Trustees decided to erect a building of their own, and a stone edifice was erected, at a cost of some \$2,500. Mr. Isaac Field, as the Building Committee, superintended the erection of the building, assorting the stones with his own hands. This building was occupied until the year 1865, when larger facilities were demanded, and the erection of a main building, to which the old one now forms an addition. The new edifice was completed in 1877, costing about \$17,000. Messrs. Isaac Field and Curtis Shedd constituted the Building Committee; but, as in the former case, the larger part of the supervision devolved upon Mr. Field. The contract for the stone-work was let to Mr. Fry and partner (name forgotten); but the latter backing out, Mr. Fry completed the work, in a most satisfactory manner to the Trustees, although at

a large pecuniary loss to himself. Be it said, however, that having faithfully performed his work, the Trustees did not allow him to suffer, but paid him an excess over the contract price.

After the completion of the new building, the old charter and the stock were surrendered to a Board of fourteen Trustees provided for by the new articles of incorporation filed January 21, 1868, under the general laws of the State. Thirteen of the fourteen Trustees were elected March 2, 1868, as follows: Isaac Field, Oliver Brooks, Lewis Epps, A. M. Fisher, T. S. Taylor, Asa Turner, John Houston, H. K. Edson, George Shedd, Curtis Shedd, William Brown, Kellogg Day and H. Mills. The Trustees, by the new articles of incorporation, are made sole managers of the Academy, and have power to fill vacancies in their own body.

Denmark Academy has acquired a reputation for thorough training and capable management second to none in the State. The business depression in the country has decreased the attendance, to some extent during the last two years; but its general advancement in attendance and efficiency has been continuous since its organization. The Academy possesses a good apparatus, cabinet and library.

The teachers in charge, during the present session of 1878-79, are: George W. Brigham, Principal; Mrs. George W. Brigham, Preceptress; Rev. D. D. Tibbets and Miss Anna D. Smith, Assistants, and Miss Helen B. Smith, Teacher of Music.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist Church, of Denmark, was organized November 15, 1848, by a council of ministers, as follows: B. F. Braybrook, Agent of the American Home Mission Society; H. Burnett, of Mount Pleasant; Leonard Ilsley, of Farmington; G. J. Johnson, of Burlington; W. B. Knapp, of Charleston; Mr. Weddell, late of Covington; J. H. Hope, of Keokuk, and Mr. Claypole, of Chillicothe, Ohio.

The principal members uniting with the Church at that time, were David Terril, Jonathan Swan, William Simmons, Noble Blackington, James A. Shedd, Eliza Stigler, Charlotte Swan and Mary Simmons. Of this number, Mrs. Charlotte Swan and Noble Blackington alone remain.

After the organization of the Church, a site for a building was sought for, but all lots in the village, eligible for such a purpose, being owned by persons having no sympathy with the Church, and who refused to sell, a lot was donated by one of its members, and a small house of worship was erected. A spirit of persecution followed the Church, and for many years the struggle went on, the membership increasing all the time, until the little church became too small, when all went to work with willing hearts and hands to build a more suitable one; and the spirit of that determination is seen to-day in a church-building as attractive as any in this part of the country.

There have been baptized into the Church, 107 persons; 59 have been received by letter, 29 by experience, being a total of 195; 33 have been excluded, 81 dismissed by letter, 1 dropped, 21 have died, total, 136. The present membership, is 59.

The following have presided over the Church, as Pastors, in the order named: James M. Hope, William A. Wells, —— Ormsby, Isaac Leonard, W. A. Eggleston, John Warren, J. M. Coggeshall, J. Lewellyn, W. C. Pratt, E. Anderson, J. Lewellyn, J. W. Hough and Arthur Stott, the present Pastor.

Between the pastorates of Isaac Leonard and W. A. Eggleston, Rev. Morgan Edwards, a descendant of the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Edwards, resided at Denmark for a time, and was a powerful advocate of the Baptist faith. He did much to break down the barrier of opposition, and was instrumental in organizing several other Baptist Churches in the country.

This Church was largely noted for its liberality in raising money for church and benevolent objects, and has sent into the field several faithful workers, who are making good records for themselves.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The business interests of the village of Denmark may be enumerated as follows:

Three general stores, owned and managed, respectively, by George L. Epps, Blackington & Holland and Day & Ingalls; two wagon-factories, conducted by J. J. Krehbiel & Co. and Hart & Heiser, each with a blacksmith-shop attached; the Wright Spring Company, manufacturers of wagon springs and seats; one harness-shop; one meat market; one shoe-shop; one livery; one hotel, and a cheese-factory. The last named is an enterprise of such importance that it deserves special notice.

At a very early day, the farmers in the vicinity of Denmark turned their attention to the dairy, and it has proved to be the most profitable branch of their business. Prior to 1875, each farmer manufactured cheese in his own private dairy, but in that year the

DENMARK DAIRY ASSOCIATION

was organized. This is a stock company, with a capital of \$3,500. A suitable building was erected, 30x50 feet, two stories in height, the first story being of stone, with the curing department warmed by steam.

C. M. Turner, who formerly managed a factory at Danville, in Des Moines County, was secured as manufacturer, he putting in the machinery, which is of the most improved pattern. The average run, extending from April to December, is three and one-half tons of milk daily, producing about one hundred thousand pounds of cheese in the season, which is of a more uniform quality, and brings a better price than that manufactured in private dairies. Farmers within a radius of three or four miles, who have had many years' experience, have, almost to a man, abandoned cheese-making at home, and bring their milk to the factory.

Mr. Turner exhibited cheese from his factory, at the St. Louis Fair, in 1875, 1876 and 1877, taking the first premium of \$100 each year.

I. O. O. F.

A Lodge of this Order, known as Rescue Lodge, No. 193, was organized in Denmark, February 22, 1869, with Hiram Andrews, Theodore Pyle, Edwin Conrad, George F. Case, C. E. Mead, R. J. Smith and George L. Epps charter members. C. E. Mead was first N. G., and Theodore Pyle, first Scribe. The Lodge now numbers about thirty-five members, and has a handsomely-furnished room, with a well-appointed library. Dr. A. A. Holland is present N. G., and F. J. Murphy, Scribe.

MONTROSE.

The first settlement at Montrose, after the days of Louis Tesson Honori, was made by Capt. James White, in 1832. He inclosed some six or seven acres, and, from material procured on the island near by, erected a double log cabin near the creek, about thirty rods from the river. When the Government selected this point for a military post, in 1834, Capt. White's improvements were purchased and made the nucleus of the barracks erected that year.

After the removal of the troops and the abandonment of the post, in 1837, David W. Kilbourne laid out a town and named it Montrose. Prior to 1834, the place was known as "Cut Nose" village.

Sometime after Kilbourne had laid out his town, the heirs of Thomas F. Riddick brought suit to establish their title to the mile square derived through Tesson Honori, and after it was decided in their favor, the town site was again surveyed and partition made between the heirs.

D. W. & Edward Kilbourne opened the first store in 1839. The building was afterward occupied by Chittenden & McGavic, and still stands, the oldest house in the town. The weather-boarding was of clapboards smoothed with a drawing-knife.

Montrose was incorporated in 1857. At the first election, held June 1, of that year, J. M. Anderson was chosen Mayor; Washington Galland, Recorder, and E. J. Hamlet, Gowen Hamilton, B. F. Anderson and George Purcell were elected Councilmen.

Those who have since filled the Mayor's chair are as follows: 1858, Cyrus Peck; 1859, E. J. Aldrich; 1860 and 1861, J. Comly; 1862 and 1863, Oliver Dresser; 1864, J. S. Lakin; 1865, Frederick Hahn; 1866, L. M. Sloanaker; 1867, J. S. Lakin; 1868 and 1869, S. P. Carter. Carter resigned in August, and D. C. Riddick was elected to the vacancy; 1870, H. A. Winther, who was killed in September, by falling from the roof of the school-building; D. C. Riddick was elected to fill the unexpired term; 1871, D. C. Riddick; 1872, George Purcell; 1873, J. B. Kiel; 1874, William H. Morrison; 1875, Robert Allen; 1876, George Purcell; 1877 and 1878, J. S. Lakin; 1879, W. T. Wilkinson, the present incumbent.

Prior to the opening of the canal in 1877, Montrose was an important river town, in its being situated at the head of the Rapids, where, except in high water, cargoes were discharged and carried over the rapids by lighters. The loss from this industry, however, has been more than balanced by the greater attention paid to manufacturing. There is located here a very large saw-mill, owned by Guy Wells, G. B. Felt and D. J. Spaulding, having a cutting capacity of over fifty thousand feet of lumber per day. Machinery is attached for cutting shingles, lath, pickets, etc., and connected with the saw-mill is a planing-mill for dressing lumber. This firm employs from fifty to seventy-five hands.

J. A. Smith is proprietor of a mill for the manufacture of heading, staves, boxes, etc., which employs a large number of hands. There is also a flouring-mill for custom work.

The population of Montrose at this time is about one thousand, and being surrounded by a magnificent farming country, and having shipping facilities, both by rail and river, there is no reason why it should not maintain its present important position.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS—THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

was organized in 1846, by Rev. G. C. Beaman. The original members were Solomon Beckley, wife and two daughters, Mrs. F. Bishop, Mrs. M. La Fevre and Mrs. John Carpenter, all of Montrose; two men named Boler and Mr. Singly, with their wives living near Charleston, united with the Church at its organization. Mr. Beaman preached until 1854, services being held in the private houses of the members, and the schoolhouse. Rev. E. Holt succeeded him and erected the present church edifice in 1852. The ministerial succession is as follows: Rev. A. Vanstavoren, whose pastorate was ended by his death in 1860; Revs. William Kendrick, Aaron Thompson, Burgess, French, Belville, and G. C. Beaman, who was a second time the Pastor and remained until his death. Rev. J. T. Bliss, the present Pastor, was called three years ago. Rev. Waldenmeyer, of Nauvoo, Ill., partially supplied the Church at various times, when the pulpit was vacant. The present eldership is Thos. Sawyer, C. B. Leavenworth and George Curtice. A Sabbath school has been maintained since the organization of the Church, and has now an average attendance of sixty scholars. The Church also supports a mission Sabbath school, which is now in its third year, with an average attendance of seventy scholars, who are taught in the afternoon.

METHODIST CHURCH.

In the year of 1847, Rev. J. T. Coleman preached a few times in Montrose, but it was not until 1850 that a class was formed and Montrose constituted a mission with Rev. D. Crawford in charge. The first official board consisted of G. S. Pendergast, H. Woodruff, R. B. Scott, John Schooley, A. Rucker and E. R. Mahin. In 1851, Montrose circuit included the classes at Charleston, Boston, Ambrosia, Sandusky, Nashville and a class in Jefferson Township. Rev. John Jay was the minister. In 1852, came Rev. John Gilee. The first Quarterly Meeting was held November 1 of this year. In 1853, Rev. F. Evans; 1854, I. P. Teter; 1855, F. Evans; 1856 and 1857, F. Goolman; 1858, — Mulholland. In 1859, the circuit was divided, and Rev. G. St. Clair Hussey was the Montrose Pastor for two years; 1861, M. See; 1862, William Bishop; 1863, William Brown; 1864, P. C. Smith; 1865 and 1866, L. F. C. Garrison; 1867, John Orr; 1868, J. T. Coleman. 1869, Montrose and Farmington circuits were united and Revs. B. A. Wright and J. W. Cheney were assigned to the work; 1870, B. A. Wright and T. C. Miller; 1871, John Burgess; 1872 and 1873, William Patterson; 1874, supplied; 1875, James Hunter; 1876, supplied; 1877, Fletcher Robinson; 1878, supplied.

The present church-building was erected in 1855. Present membership, eighty-five. A Sabbath school is connected with the Church, which is attended by about fifty scholars.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This Church was organized in 1861, by Rev. R. Jope, of Keokuk, with fifteen members. Mr. Jope ministered to the new congregation for about six months, when he was succeeded by Rev. Robert Page, who remained some four years. Rev. James Rambo came next, for two years, and he, in turn, was succeeded by Rev. James Woodward. Rev. M. W. Darby, the last Rector, a much-loved minister, died in 1878, since which time the pulpit has been vacant. In 1869, the congregation erected a neat church at a cost of \$2,000, which is free from debt. The members of the Church number some forty persons, with an average attendance of eighty children at the Sabbath school.

The Catholic citizens of Montrose and vicinity erected a tasty stone church in 1860, but have no regular priest.

The Re-organized Church of Jesus Christ Latter-Day Saints, or, as commonly known, "Mormons," have also a handsome frame chapel, called "St. Mark's Church."

SCHOOLS.

The public school of Montrose is an institution of which the inhabitants are justly proud. The building, a three-story brick, was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$15,000. The school is of a high order, and graded in some four or five departments, with a competent Principal and able assistants. Prof. J. K. McCullough, of Burlington, has been in charge during the year just closing. About three hundred scholars are in daily attendance.

MASONIC.

Joppa Lodge, No. 136, was organized April 5, 1858, under dispensation granted by Grand Master J. F. Sanford. The first officers were as follows: H. B. Munson, W. M.; Charles Staley, S. W.; W. H. Hasket, J. W.; C. P. O'Neil, Treas.; J. M. Anderson, Sec.; J. M. Hawkins, S. D.; G. W. Tolman, J. D., and Ezra Bishop, Tiler.

The charter of the Lodge, issued by Grand Master J. R. Hartsock, is dated June 9, 1859. Present membership, forty-nine.

Present officers: Thomas Ellis, W. M.; S. A. Carter, S. W.; A. E. Kiel, J. W.; C. M. Horne, Treas.; P. W. Bowen, Sec.; H. Gerboth, S. D.; L. B. Harrison, J. D.; W. Kennedy, S. S.; G. W. Kiel, J. S., and R. Goodnough, Tiler.

Masonic Hall is a neatly-furnished room in a two-story brick building, owned by the Lodge, and situated on the corner of First and Chestnut streets. The Lodge is in good working order, well officered and increasing in numbers.

Martha Chapter, No. 5, of the Order of the Eastern Star, was organized in 1870, and has some forty members. The officers are: Thomas Ellis, W. P.; Miss Josephine Anderson, Worthy Matron; Mrs. J. B. Kiel, Associate Matron; Mrs. R. S. Owens, Treas.; Miss I. D. Ellis, Sec.; Mrs. Susan Ellis, Conductress; Mrs. A. Ballou, Associate Conductress.

Meetings are held on the first and third Fridays of each month, in Masonic Hall.

The Red-Ribbon Club and a literary society, or debating club, are institutions permanently established in Montrose, well managed, and doing much good to the community.

FRANKLIN CENTRE.

This town was laid out on the 21st of March, 1840, by J. L. Scott and S. C. Reid, appointed by act of the Legislature to locate a county seat of Lee County. The land upon which the town is situated was donated by Johnson Chapman, John Brown and Thomas Douglas. The Court was never removed to Franklin Centre. Other towns had greater influence, and in the war over the question Fort Madison secured the permanent location of the county seat.

The first house in Franklin Centre, was built by Thomas Douglas, in 1859.

The first store was kept by William Tillman, and, after him F. Welge, Arnold, Brown, Walker and Ehinger were the principal merchants. Frank Sala established the first drug store in 1868. Conrad Stein opened the first

stove store. The town had for a time two flouring-mills, the present one, built and operated by Jacob and Adam Weigner, the other in the factory-building run by Trump & Bullinger. The first saw-mill was built by John McMillan and Jacob Weigner. The first start toward the woolen-factory was made by Henry Wedige and Frederick Lang, who put in operation a carding machine prior to 1865. In that year, Jacob Weigner, George Mehl, Valentine Schwan, F. Welge, Mr. Holdefer and F. Lang formed a stock company under the name of the Franklin Manufacturing Company. This Company manufactured woolen goods until 1872, when it failed, and the mills have since been operated by F. Kreikenbaum, J. Berger and others.

The Baptists began the erection of the first church in 1842, on the north side of the public square. Before it was completed, it was sold to the Methodist organization, who finished the house but were unable to maintain it, and it was sold to William Tillman, who occupied it with a stock of goods.

The first church-building proper was erected by the Evangelical congregation in 1856. The first sermon was preached in the new church by Rev. Kroenlein. Mr. John Berger built the stone chapel now occupied by the German Presbyterians, 1862. In 1868, the Mennonites built their fine structure, in which is combined church, schoolhouse and residence of the Pastor.

The Independent school-building of Franklin Centre is a two-story stone with cupola and bell, erected in 1873. It has a seating capacity for 160 children. The school has always been conducted by the best teachers that could be procured, and is not exceeded in efficiency by any in the county. A literary society has been an attachment for several years, holding regular meetings during the winter months. In addition to the public school, the Evangelical congregation and the Mennonites support denominational schools. It should be here stated, that at the census of 1875, there was not a child in Franklin Township of the age of fourteen years but could read and write.

Franklin Centre was incorporated in 1874. Previous to this, Christian Hirschler, had made an effort to incorporate the town, but had failed. In the spring of 1874, Louis Heisecke, H. C. Heiser and others called a meeting, and the project was placed properly before the people.

A petition signed by thirty of the most prominent citizens, was presented to the District Court, sitting in Fort Madison, and an election was ordered for the 25th of June following. At this election, thirty-one votes were cast for incorporation and eleven against.

At the first election for town officers, Arthur Graham was chosen Mayor; John Eyman, Recorder; and Louis Heisecke, Frank Wagner, George Vogt, Louis Halfner and Frank Weil, Aldermen.

Franklin Centre is situated on a rich rolling prairie, and is very nearly the geographical center of the county. It has a large German population, who are industrious and frugal, mostly out of debt, and yearly adding to the surplus laid away for future needs.

CHARLESTON,

in Charleston Township, was laid out by Joseph Hupford, March 5, 1849. It was for many years the point at which county conventions were frequently held, and at one time had aspirations for the county seat, but failed, and is now a quiet country village that has probably seen its best days.

NASHVILLE,

on the Mississippi River, below Montrose, was laid out by Elias Smith, July 29, 1841, and was incorporated by special act of the Territorial Legislature, but a charter was never adopted.

CROTON,

on the Des Moines River in Van Buren Township, and a station the C., R. I. & P. R. R., was laid out by Lewis Coon, July 3, 1849.

PILOT GROVE,

in Marion Township, was laid out by Wesley Harrison, Stephen Townsend and others, April 16, 1858.

ST. PAUL,

in the same township, was laid out April 30, 1866.

PRIMROSE,

in Harrison Township, was laid out by George W. Perkins, and James H. Washburn, February 28, 1848.

SOUTH FRANKLIN,

on the B. & S. W. R. R., was laid out by Hon. P. Henry Smyth, of Burlington, August 22, 1872.

VINCENNES

is a business little village in Des Moines Township, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R.

WEVER

is a station on the C., B. & Q. Railroad, in Green Bay Township. It is built but a short distance from the old town of Jollyville, which it has superseded. The surrounding country is very fertile and gives Wever a good local trade. It has the usual places of business for a town of 300 inhabitants.





BIOGRAPHICAL DIRECTORY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

agt.	agent	mach.	machinist
bdg.	boarding	mech.	mechanic
carp.	carpenter	mer.	merchant
clerk	clerk	mfr.	manufacturer
Co.	company or county	mkr.	maker
dir.	dealer	P. O.	Post Office
far.	farmer	prop.	proprietor
gro.	grocer	S. or Sec.	Section
I. V. A.	Iowa Volunteer Artillery	st.	street
I. V. C.	Iowa Volunteer Cavalry	supt.	superintendent
I. V. I.	Iowa Volunteer Infantry	Treas.	Treasurer
lab.	laborer		

KEOKUK CITY.

(P. O. KEOKUK.)

ACKLEY, J. S., carpenter.

ACKERMAN, GEORGE, dealer in groceries, wood and produce, corner of Tenth and Concert streets; was born in Fort Madison. Married Miss Margaret Gable, of Franklin, this county, in 1875; have one child—George Lawrence. Mr. A. engaged in his present business in 1871. Himself and wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

Ackley, Thomas, railroad fireman.

Ackley, William, laborer.

Adair, William T., bricklayer.

Adamson, A. M., soap manufacturer.

Agne, Jacob, saloon.

AGNEW, C. N., baggage-master and yardmaster of C. B. & Q. R. R.; born in Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., in 1846; came to Keokuk in 1873, and has since been engaged in railroading. Married Miss M. C. Yeate, of Augusta, Ill., in 1868; they had two children—Alulelia, and Charles E. (died in 1871). Mr. A. is a member of the Masonic Lodge. Enlisted in 1862 in Co. G of 73d Ill. V. I.; he was in all the battles of the Atlanta campaign; was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., in August, 1865. In politics, Republican.

Ahlstedt, P. A., shoemaker.

Aiken, Joseph S., teamster.

Albert, E. T. & Son, boots and shoes.

Alden, Charles.

ALEXANDER, FONTAINE, of the firm of R. F. Bower & Co., wholesale grocers, Main st., between Second and Third sts.; Mr. Alexander was born in Cumberland Co., Ky., Dec. 28, 1841; came to Keokuk in 1857; he was employed as a clerk for his father, Miller Alexander, and for the firm his father was afterward connected with—Cleghorn & Alexander, pork-packers, for several years; in 1865, he went to Salt Lake City, Utah, and was for one year engaged in the produce business, freighting, etc.; in 1866, he went to Louisville, Ky., lived there and in St. Louis, Mo., until February, 1868, when he returned to Keokuk, and, from that time until 1872, he was engaged as traveling salesman in the wholesale grocery business; from 1870 to 1872, he was a member of the firm of Collier, Robertson & Co., wholesale grocers; from 1872 to 1875, he was engaged in merchandise brokerage business; afterward he became a member of the firm with which he is now connected.

ALLYN, FRANK, attorney at law; born in Keokuk in September, 1846;

he is a graduate of Miami University in Ohio, Class of 1867; Mr. Allyn has been engaged in the practice of law for the last ten years.

Alton, Charles, molder.

Alton, Henry, livery.

Alton, James, blacksmith.

Anderson, Daniel, plasterer.

Anderson, D. G., plasterer.

Anderson, Frank, laborer.

ANDERSON, ISRAEL, was born in Greene Co., Penn., Feb. 28, 1815; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1837, thence to this county in 1840. In 1861, he was appointed Captain of Co. C, 3d I. V. C.; was engaged in the battle of Pea Ridge; the company were marching by columns of four; the rebels were coming from the right; Capt. A. looked about and cried out where is the Colonel? (Lieut. Col. Trimble had been severely wounded and compelled to leave the field.) Not seeing the Colonel or Maj. Perry, he gave out the following order, not found in cavalry tactics, in a loud and determined voice, "Fours right! draw revolver and give them hell, boys." The order was promptly obeyed. One of Gen. Pike's Indians just then fired at him from where he was lying on the ground in ambush; the ball missed the Captain, but struck his horse; the Captain, knowing his horse was hit, saw the Indian, fired at him with his revolver and also called to one of his men to shoot that scoundrel; his cavalry was repulsed, the company moved to another part of the field, and, in half a mile from where the Captain's horse was shot, he dropped dead, and he immediately remounted another; next day, on looking over the field, several of Gen. Pike's Indians were found dead, piled upon the very spot from whence his horse was fired upon and killed; Capt. A. was subsequently wounded at Batesville, Ark., in 1862. He is tall and straight, six feet two inches in height, with dark complexion and keen, piercing eye; he is generally known as old "Black Hawk," with which chief and Keokuk and other leading Indian chiefs he was well acquainted. Capt. A. has been married three times; present wife was Sarah Hamilton. Has been twice Sheriff of Lee Co.

ANDERSON, J. G., attorney at law; born in Cincinnati, Ohio; came to Keokuk in 1857; Mr. Anderson graduated from the State University of Missouri, where the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him in 1869; studied law with Gilmore & Anderson, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1871; he continued in the office of Gilmore & Anderson until March 1, 1873, when he became a member of the firm of Howell & Anderson; he and Mr. Howell continued in partnership until July 1, 1877; the firm was then dissolved, and Mr. Anderson was engaged in practice alone until Jan. 1, 1879, when he admitted Wm. J. Roberts to partnership, the firm name being at present Anderson & Roberts. Mr. A. married Miss Emily Tomlinson Sept. 22, 1876; she was born in Kentucky; they have one child—Joseph R.

ANDERSON, JAMES H., of the firm of Gilmore & Anderson, attorneys, came to Keokuk in 1856; from 1860 to 1863, he resided in Clarke Co., Mo. He enlisted and served about eight months in the 21st Mo. V. I.; in January, 1863, he returned to Keokuk, and, in May of that year, he enlisted in Co. A, 45th I. V. I.; served in that regiment until September, 1863. Mr. Anderson was admitted to the bar March 12, 1866; he is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Anderson, Jerry, barber.

Anderson, John, laborer.

Anderson, R. J., retired.

Annable, D. H., clothing.

Anschutz, F. W., brewer.

Anschutz, H. W., retired.

Armitage, Seba, Alderman.

ANWERDA, J., retail dealer in liquors, cigars and tobaccos; born in Holland in 1825; came to America in 1848, to Keokuk in 1851; started present business in 1869. Married Miss Sophia Harriet in 1854; she was born in Holland in 1827; they have three children—Theresa, Burnett and Henry. members of the Catholic Church. Mr. A. is Liberal.

Ayres, T. R. J., & Sons. jewelry and musical instruments.

BAKER, S. F., & Son, patent medicines.

BALBACK, A., proprietor of Franklin House, between 10th and 11th sts.; born in Wurtemberg, Ger., in 1838; came to Keokuk in 1872; started present business in 1873. Married Miss Annie Vale in 1873; she was born in this county in 1854; they have one child —William, born in 1876. Members of the Lutheran Church; Mr. B. is a member of the Druid's Society; in politics, Liberal.

Baldwin, Theo. F., lumber.

Bales, Charles.

Ballinger, M. A., attorney.

Ballinger, William, attorney.

Bancroft, W., physician.

Banks, Henry, painter.

Barnisconi, Lewis, saloon.

Barney, Lewis T., Supt. Barney's Vineyard.

Barr, W. J., clerk.

Barrett, Jacob.

Barrett, Wilson, prop. Barrett House.

BARTLET, H. D., grocer. 71 Johnson st., Keokuk; was born in St. Louis in 1824. On the 25th of December, 1846, he married Miss Sarah Ann Hayden, a native of Bartholomew Co., Ind.; have three children living—Charlotte, now Mrs. George Hagney, of Hancock Co., Ill.; Martha Ellen, now Mrs. H. C. Lemming, of this city, and Fannie Gertrude. Mr. Bartlett was several years Marshal of this city; has been a resident of Iowa since 1833; he is an energetic business man, whose public spirit is ready at all times to advance the interests of any deserving enterprise, public or private.

Bauer, George, grocer.

Bawden, Benjamin, marble works.

Beck, John, stock-dealer.

Beddenstadt, J. A., gardener.

Beede, S. E., commercial traveler.

BELKNAP, WILLIAM W., GEN., is the son of Gen. William G. Belknap, of the United States Army, who distinguished himself in the war of 1812, in the Florida war, and at Resaca and Buena Vista in the war with Mexico, and died in the service in 1851, in Texas. He was born at Newburg, New York, in 1829, and, after attending the high school and academy there, and pursuing his studies in Florida, where his father was stationed,

he entered Princeton College in 1846, and graduated in 1848. After studying law in Georgetown, D. C., and being admitted to the bar in Washington City, he went, in July, 1851, to Keokuk and commenced the practice of the law, shortly afterward forming a partnership with Hon. R. P. Lowe (who was soon after elected) District Judge, and later Governor and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State), and brought his mother and two sisters there in 1852. He was a member of the Legislature from Lee County, in 1857, as a representative of the Democratic party; but, being a strong Douglas Democrat, and not uniting with the members of that party who favored what was known as the Lecompton Constitution of Kansas, which was an important and exciting question in the politics of the party, he joined the Republican party. He was appointed Major of the 15th Iowa Vols., by Gov. Kirkwood, in 1861, of which regiment Gen. Hugh T. Reid was Colonel, and participated in that capacity in the battle of Shiloh, where he was wounded and had his horse shot under him. He remained in the army until the close of the war, rising gradually through the grades of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel; was appointed Brigadier General of Volunteers, by President Lincoln, in 1864, on the recommendation of his Commanders, Gens. Blair and Sherman, and was brevetted Major General in 1865 for gallant and meritorious services during the war. Having, as Brigadier General of Volunteers commanded the 3d Brigade, 4th Division, 17th Army Corps (Blair's) of the army of the Tennessee (McPherson's); he was in numerous battles; among them, Shiloh, Corinth, the several battles near Atlanta, and the battle of Bentonville, N. C. He was engaged in the siege of Corinth, Vicksburg and of Atlanta, and commanded his Brigade (composed of the 11th, 13th, 15th and 16th Iowa Regiments), under Sherman in his march from Atlanta to the sea; thence to Goldsboro', Raleigh and Washington. He was repeatedly mentioned for coolness and courage, and in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he took pris-

oner Col. Lamplrey, 45th Alabama, by pulling him over the works by his coat collar. At the close of the war, he was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 1st District of Iowa. On the accession of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, he was offered the choice of either one of three important public positions in another State, and one at Washington, which he declined, and remained Collector of the 1st District (comprising the counties of Lee, Des Moines, Louisa, Washington, Jefferson, Van Buren, Henry, and Davis), until October, 1869, when he was appointed Secretary of War by President Grant, and his many friends point to the records of that office for the proof of his faithful labors for a term of over six years. Prior to this appointment, he was selected as the orator for the Army of the Tennessee at the re-union of all the Western armies, at Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, December, 1868, and delivered the address at the great Re-union of Iowa soldiers, at Des Moines, in September, 1870. After his resignation of the office of Secretary of War, articles of impeachment were presented against him, and, after a protracted and thorough trial, he was acquitted by the Senate. Gen. Belknap married, in 1854, Miss LeRoy, of Keokuk, the sister of Mrs. Hugh T. Reid, and their son, Hugh Reid Belknap, is now a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. His present wife, whom he married in 1873, formerly Miss Tomlinson, of Harrodsburg, Ky., is the daughter of the late Dr. John Tomlinson, an able and famous physician of that locality. They have one child, a daughter, Alice Belknap. Since leaving the War Department Gen. Belknap has been engaged in legal practice; his residence is Keokuk, but his business before the Departments at Washington, a large part of which results from his employment as attorney by several Railroad Corporations, requires him to be absent from home during a portion of each year.

Bennett, James A., produce.

BENSON, C. L., carpenter, contractor and builder; shop, corner 5th and Johnson streets. Was born in Stowe, Vermont, where he remained until the

breaking-out of the war, when he enlisted in a Vermont regiment and served until July, 1865; he came to Keokuk in 1866; married Miss Ella E. Ackley, in this city; have one child —Eldon L. Mr. Benson acts with the Republican party.

Benton, Jacob, watchman.

Bepler, Jacob, molder.

BERG, MARTIN, saloon-keeper, Fifth street, between Main and Blon-deau; was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1827; came to America in 1852, and to Keokuk in 1853, and has since been engagued in the hotel and saloon business. Married Miss Phebe Hiser in 1863; she was born in Ohio in 1843; they have five children—Lizzie, Albert, John, Amelia and Martin, Jr. Mr. B. is a member of the Druids and Turner Societies; the family belong to the German Presbyterian Church; Liberal.

Birmingham, Thomas, grocer.

Berry, Thomas, teamster.

Berryhill, John, Sr., carpenter.

Beverenger, Charles, brickmason.

Billings, J. B. dry goods.

Biloff, C., laborer.

Bindel, Adam, traveling salesman.

Birge, C. P., wholesale grocer.

Bisbee, John M., wholesale grocer.

Bishop, J. W., Supt. Iowa Coal Co.

Blackburn, D. W., conductor C. B. & Q. R. R.

Bland, Austin, bill-poster.

Bland, George, blacksmith.

Blom, Nicholas, lye and soap factory.

Blom, Wm., wholesale grocer.

BLOOD, H. B., passenger agent of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway Co. Col. Blood was born in Charlton, Worcester Co., Mass. During the late rebellion, he entered the U. S. service as Assistant Q. M. of volunteers with the Army of the Potomac; in the winter of 1864, he was appointed Chief Quartermaster of the 25th Army Corps; mustered out in November, 1865. He then engaged in the coal mining business in Pennsylvania; continued in the mining business until 1875, two years of the time in Clay Co., Ind.; the Colonel was connected with the construction of the Philadelphia & Baltimore Central Ry. in Pennsylvania; he also superintended the construction of the

road with which he is now connected from Hannibal to Louisiana, Mo.; came to Keokuk in 1876, and has held his present position since that time; he has been connected with railroad business more or less since 1858.

Blose, E. A., tailor.

Blixt, H. A.

Bode, Charles, drayman.

Bode, Louis, clerk.

Bolte, Louis, brushmaker.

Booth, E. C., foreman in porkhouse.

Bostwick, H. N., dry goods.

BOTTE, P., boots and shoes, Fourth street, bet. Main and Johnson; born in Germany, in 1841; came to Keokuk in 1874. Married Miss Mary Grienwald in 1871; she was born in Germany in 1848; they have three children—Paul, Elizabeth and August. In politics, Liberal.

BOWDEN, T., of the firm of T. Bowden & Son, dealers in wrought-iron, pipe, gas and steam fittings of every description, Third st., between Main and Johnson. Mr. Bowden was born in Derbyshire, England, in 1824, emigrated to Newport, Ky., in 1849, thence to this city in 1849. He married in England, Miss Hannah Lee; they have four children—Joseph, who is engaged in business with his father, Sarah (now Mrs. Wm. Holt), Matilda (now Mrs. Chas. Zerr), and Hannah. Mr. Bowden is a Democrat. He built the Keokuk Gas Works, and was Superintendent of them for ten years. Residence, 720 Main st.

Bower, B. B., retired.

BOWER, R. F., of the firm of R. F. Bower & Co., wholesale grocers, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., Sept. 15, 1823. In 1837, his parents removed with their family to Louisville, Ky., where R. F. Bower was brought up and learned the drug business; in 1848, he went to Madison, Ind., where he was engaged in flouring-mill business until his mills were destroyed by fire in 1854. R. F. & F. Bower commenced business in Keokuk as wholesale grocers in 1856; F. Bower afterward died, and Mr. R. F. Bower carried on the business alone until July, 1865; he then admitted as partners J. Finigan and Alexander Collier; they were associated together until May 25, 1875, when Mr. Bower again as-

sumed entire control of the business; July 1, 1876, he admitted Fontaine Alexander as a partner; their business is principally in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois; average annual sales, about \$400,000. Mr. Bower is President of the Commercial Bank, President of the Keokuk Loan & Building Association, and also a Director of the Iowa State Insurance Co. To him more than to any other man, is the city indebted for the founding and success of the Keokuk Library Association, which, under his Presidency and fostering care, has outgrown all others of its kind in our State; has also been Treasurer of the city; his library of miscellaneous and Masonic books is one of the largest, most valuable and well-selected in the West. Mr. Bower was made a Mason in Union Lodge, No. 2, at Madison, Ind., in the fall of 1850, in which Lodge he served as Secretary for a number of years; on the 14th of November of the same year, he was exalted in Madison Royal Arch Chapter, No. 1; in 1855, in Raper Encampment (as Commanderies at that day were designated), at Indianapolis, he was dubbed a Knight Templar, in which order he has since won high honors. Shortly after removing his residence to Iowa, he became a member of Hardin Lodge, No. 29, of Keokuk, in which he has ever since sustained a membership, and of which he has served as Senior Warden and Master; he became a member of Gate City Chapter in 1857 or 1858, and was elected its High Priest in 1868 and 1869; he received the order of High Priesthood in 1869, at Mt. Pleasant, and in the year 1873 was chosen Grand High Priest, and has served for two years, retiring from the position in 1875; in 1865, he passed the circle of Perfection in Parvin Council, No. 5, of Royal and Select Masters, at Keokuk, over which body he presided for a number of years; in the Grand Council he has been a steadfast worker for many years; in 1866, he was chosen Treasurer of that body, and has been annually re-elected until, at the last annual assembly (in 1875), he was elected Grand Master, which position he now holds; in 1874, he represented our Grand Chapter at the General Grand Chapter, at Nashville,

where he was chosen General Grand King; in 1877, Deputy General Grand High Priest, which office he now fills; in his Grand Chapter and Grand Commandery, he holds the honorable position of Representative from several corresponding Grand Bodies, and St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, whose semi-centennial anniversary he attended, elected him an honorary member Sept. 15, 1869; on the 20th of August, 1868, by special dispensation, he received the Ancient and Accepted Rite, thirty-second degree, in Philadelphia Consistory, No. 1, and was created an honorary Sovereign Grand Inspector General, thirty-third degree, of the Southern Jurisdiction at St. Louis, in September, 1868, and on the 18th of September, 1868, was crowned an active thirty-third degree for Iowa; May 31, 1876, he was made a Knight of the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, and on the 4th of May, 1878, he received the degrees of the Royal Order of Scotland.

Boud, E. L., clerk.

Boudewyns, Frank, boiler-maker.

Boudewyns, Joseph, collar-maker.

Boyle, John, traveling salesman.

Brackelsburg, C., works in foundry.

Brannan, J. H., trader.

BRIDGES, SAM. G., Government contractor; came to Keokuk in the fall of 1858; engaged in the jewelry business here for a great many years; from 1868 to December, 1873, he was contractor for furnishing supplies to the United States Government in the West; in December, 1873, he received the contract from our Government to furnish headstones for the deceased Union soldiers; from that time to November, 1877, he erected over 256,000 headstones; he is still engaged in soldiers' monumental work. Mr. Bridges is a native of Newton, Mass.; in 1853, he went to Boston, where he remained until he came to Keokuk.

BRIDGE MAN, ARTHUR, GEN., Secretary of the Keokuk & Des Moines Railroad Co.; born in Hampshire, Mass., July 6, 1808; came to Burlington in 1838; engaged in mercantile business there for six years; then removed to Fairfield, Iowa, where he re-

sided until 1849; during his residence in Fairfield, he was for a time Register of the General Land Office, and also carried on mercantile business while there; in 1849, he came to Keokuk, and, until 1861, he was engaged in merchandising here; since then, he has given his entire attention to railroad business; for several years, General Manager and Secretary of the K. & D. M. R. R.

Brinkman, J. W., retired.

Brown, Andy, Special Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Brown, Jeremiah, painter.

Browne, Gibson, lawyer.

Brown, William, salesman.

Brownell, Ed. F., Cashier Keokuk National Bank.

Brownell, William, retired.

Brunat, Ernst, wood engraver.

BUCK, ASAPH, of the firm of Kellogg, Birge & Co., wholesale grocers; born in Switzerland Co., Ind.; came to Henry Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1846; lived there fifteen years, and one year in Van Buren Co.; in 1862, he came to Keokuk; he has been connected with the grocery business ever since; in 1865, he became connected with the firm he is now associated with, as salesman; in 1872, he was admitted to partnership.

BUCK, A. G., proprietor of second-hand store, and dealer in miscellaneous goods, Main between Eighth and Ninth streets; was born in Patriot, Ind., in the year 1842; in 1848, his parents removed to Henry Co., this State; thence to this county in 1863; in 1864, Mr. Buck enlisted in Co. C, 45th I. V. I.; was honorably discharged. He married Miss Mary Holt, of this city; they have four children—Frank F., Walter R., Nellie and Amy.

Buck, William C., traveling salesman.

Buel, Hamden, hardware.

Burgess, John, Methodist minister.

BURKE, JAMES E., retired; born in Ireland; came to Ohio in 1836; in 1843, he removed to Wood Co., W. Va.; lived there until 1849, and, in May, 1849, he came to Keokuk, having visited this place and decided to locate here in April of the same year; in Ohio, he was engaged in the contracting business; the first seven years of his residence in Keo-

kuk, he was engaged in mercantile business; he afterward engaged in steamboating, which he continued for about four years; he afterward returned to mercantile business, which he continued until 1865, since which time he has not been engaged in active business.

Burke, John, soda water.

Burkett & Co., wholesale notions.

Burnell, Henry, cooper.

Burnell, Henry, machinist.

Burns, John. (See Biography on last page of Keokuk City.)

Burns, Robert, carpenter.

Burns, Thomas, retired.

BURT, B. C., U. S. Mail Agent, Burlington & Keokuk route, C., B. & Q. Ry.; Mr. Burt came to Harrison Tp., Lee Co., Iowa, Nov. 9, 1842; engaged in agricultural pursuits until he entered the U. S. Army in September, 1863; he was 1st Lieutenant of Co. A, 60th U. S. Colored Infantry, and had command of the company until he was mustered out, Nov. 4, 1865; he then returned to Harrison Tp., and was located at Primrose, until he came to Keokuk in 1870; at Primrose, he held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Constable, Postmaster, etc.; after leaving the army, he was appointed Postmaster at Primrose, and held that office until he came here; since 1870, he has held the position he now fills.

Bush, George, bootmaker.

Bush, Jacob, coppersmith.

Buss, Diedrich, roofer.

Buss, G. H., roofer.

Buss, John T., roofer.

CABUS GEORGE, hair-dressing saloon.

Cahalan, John, stone-mason.

CAHALAN, J. & W., dealers in all kinds of family groceries and country produce, on the corner of 5th and Paleen sts., Keokuk, Iowa; established in 1868.

Caldwell, George, porter.

Calhoun, C. A., carpenter.

Calkins, Lawrence, clerk.

CAMP, E. R., druggist, cor. Fifth and Paleen sts.; was born in Chenango Co., N. Y., in 1850; removed to Charleston, this county, with his parents in the year 1855. Married Miss H. Roberts in 1868; she was a native of Beverly,

Ohio; they have three children—Edgar W., Curtis B. and Cora Belle. Mr. C. is Republican. His father, S. W. Camp, was born in Campstown, Penn., June 8, 1824. Married Adelia O. Chase in 1843; she was a native of Bainbridge, N. Y., born April 28, 1824; they removed to Charleston, this county, in 1855, where he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, until the breaking-out of the war, when he entered the service and served until his death, which occurred in December, 1861. In early life, he was a firm supporter of the Whig party; on the organization of the Republican party, he joined its ranks and remained a faithful supporter of the same.

CAMPBELL, N. C., Principal of Keokuk High School.

CAREY, SAMUEL E., wholesale and retail dealer in china, glass, queensware, silver and plated ware, etc.; born in Rochester, N. Y., came to Keokuk in 1853; engaged in present business ever since he came here; Mr. Carey established the first store of this character in Iowa; he has been a member of the School Board seventeen years; Director of the Keokuk National Bank; has held that position since the organization of the bank; he has been connected with the Iowa State Insurance Co. for over twenty years; he is now a Director and Treasurer of the Company; he is also one of the Directors of the Keokuk Loan and Building Association.

CARPENTER, A. M., M. D.

PROF., was born in Lincoln Co., Ky., Dec. 12, 1835; his father, John Carpenter, Esq., died when the subject of this sketch was 2 years old. Prof. Carpenter received his education at Centre College, Ky.; he studied medicine under Wm. Pawling, M. D.; graduated at the University of Louisville, Ky., in 1854, and located at Keokuk in 1855, where he soon acquired a prominent position in the profession; in 1865, he was appointed to the Chair of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, which position he still holds. The school, in 1865, had an attendance of some forty students, but for the last few years the classes have averaged over 200.

Prof. Carpenter is also a member of the American Medical Association, ex-Vice President of the Iowa State Medical Society, ex-Secretary of the Keokuk Medical Society, ex-President of the City Board of Health, and a Medical Director of the Iowa Life Insurance Company. In 1876, the President of the American Medical Association appointed Prof. Carpenter Chairman of a committee of medical men to organize a State Board of Health, and, at one of the largest meetings of the society ever held in the State, he was elected President and still occupies the position. Dr. Carpenter is a frequent contributor to the medical literature of the country, and enjoys the credit of first publishing the effects of the use of carbolic acid in the sore throat of scarlet fever; he possesses an intellect quick and incisive as well as comprehensive, and a presence and address forcible and impressive; in his lectures, he finds no necessity for notes, but speaks extemporaneously; in politics, a subject in which he takes a deep interest, he is a Democrat of the old school.

CARPENTER, C. A., dealer in teas, coffees and spices, Main st., between Second and Third.

CARPENTER, GEORGE R., conductor on C. R. I. & P. R. R.; was born in Galesburg, Ill., June 28, 1853, where he remained until 1870, when he came to Keokuk, remaining until 1872, in which year he went to Springfield, Ill.; thence to Kansas City, Mo., in 1875; in 1876, to Warsaw, Ill., in which place he married Miss Adelia Brawner March 6, 1877; she was born April 11, 1854; they removed to this city the 6th of March, 1877; she died June 10, 1878.

CARPENTER, J. R., lockmaster; born in Queens Co., N. Y., in 1849; came to Keokuk in 1870; appointed to present position in 1877. Married Miss F. Hanlet in 1873; she was born in Keokuk in 1853; has one child—John E.; Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic Lodge. In politics, Liberal.

CARR, T. B., dental surgeon, Main st.; was born in this county in 1849. Married Miss C. M. Cradick, of Missouri, in 1873; Mr. Carr has been en-

gaged in the practice of his profession since 1871; from 1871 until 1875 in Missouri, since then in this city.

Carroll, Michael, stone-mason.

Carter, E. A., clerk.

Carter, S., planing-mills.

Carter, S. C., planing-mills.

Chamberlain, E., carriage-maker.

Chapman, H. G., carpenter.

Chapman, O., express messenger.

Charner, H., saloon.

Charnier, S. B., Jr., butcher.

Chartier, Eugene, chair-bottomer.

CHATMAN, CHARLES W.

member of Fire Department, Keokuk; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1849; came to Keokuk in 1861. In 1870, he married Miss Eliza Kelly, of this city; they have four children—Leona, Adelia, Harry, Walter and America; Mr. Chatman has been connected with the fire department over five years; he is the President of the Fire Association.

CHERRY, J. W., of the firm of Cherry & Corwine, furnaces, stoves, tinware, etc., No. 158 Main st.; born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1843; came to Keokuk in 1865. Married Miss J. L. Winchell in 1863; she was born in Zanesville in 1843; they have two children—Lutie and Georgia M. Mr. C. is a member of the Masonic Lodge. In politics he is Liberal.

Chevillon, Eugene, cabinet-maker.

Chittenden, A. B., retired.

Christy, J. P. printer.

Clappeer, German, second-hand store.

CLARK, JAMES, & CO., wholesale dealers in leather and saddlery hardware and shoe findings, manufacturers of saddles, horse-collars, etc.; this firm is composed of James Clark, of St. Louis, native of New Jersey, who came to St. Louis in 1837; Newton E. Clark, of Westfield, N. J., and James E. Clark, of Plainfield, N. J.; the business was established here in 1851, by A. P. Thomas & Co., Mr. James Clark being at that time junior member of the firm; Messrs. Thomas & Clark continued together until 1855; then the firm was changed to Clark & Van Nostrand; in 1858, another change was made, and the firm became J. & H. H. Clark, which continued until the present firm was established in 1870.

Clark, H. H., druggist.

CLARK, NEWTON E., of the firm of James Clark & Co., wholesale dealers in leather, saddlery hardware and shoe findings, and manufacturers of saddles, horse-collars, etc.; Mr. Clark was born in Westfield, N. J.; came to Keokuk in 1856.

CLEAVER, HIRAM T., physician and surgeon; office in Estes House Block; the Doctor was born in Centerville, Washington Co., Penn., Feb. 17, 1822; in 1841, he graduated from the Friends' Seminary, at New Lisbon, Ohio; he afterward read medicine with Dr. Tillinghast Green, of New Lisbon; was located at New Lisbon four years, and in August, 1848, he came to Wapello, Louisa Co., Iowa; engaged in practice there until he came to Keokuk in 1862; while a resident of Louisa Co., he represented his district in the State Senate four years, from 1854 to 1858; in 1862, he graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, and, in 1871, he also graduated from the Chicago Medical College; he is a member of the American Medical Association, State Medical Society and Keokuk Medical Association; he has been President of the State Society. He was sent as a delegate to the Convention of Physicians and Surgeons lately held in Europe, at which nearly all the leading nations were represented; he is Vice President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk, and has filled the chair of obstetrics in that institution since the session of 1862-63. He is now City Treasurer, and has held that office for three years. Dr. Cleaver has been married three times; his first wife was Anna Hanna, daughter of Benj. Hanna, of New Lisbon, Ohio; second wife was Lydia Frances Appleton, daughter of Etherington Appleton, of Pittsburgh, Penn.; one daughter survived her—Laura Matilda—now the wife of H. J. Lander, of Muscatine; the Doctor's third wife was Miss Garrett, daughter of Col. Elisha Garrett, of Garrettsville, Portage Co., Ohio; they have five children—Emma R. (now the wife of Dr. A. G. Seroggs, of Muscatine), Mary G., Nellie, John and Hiram; present wife is Clarissa, daughter of Solomon

Braeken, of Brownsville, Fayette Co., Pa. Dr. Cleaver and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

CLEMENS, ORION, attorney at law, corner of Fifth and Blondegau streets; was born in Gainsborough, Tenn., in 1825; was editor of the *Union* in Hannibal, Mo., from 1850 until 1853; was editor of Muscatine *Journal* in 1853 and 1854. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of Nevada Territory, which position he occupied until 1864. Immediately after Nevada became a State, he was elected Representative to the Lower House; served one term. In 1866, he went to St. Louis and became connected with the St. Louis *Democrat* in 1867. In 1870, he went to Hartford, Conn., and became editor of a literary paper, and afterward a political paper in 1873; edited a Republican daily paper at Rutland, Vt.; came to Keokuk in 1874, since which year he has been engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Clemens married Miss Mary Stotts in this city in 1855.

Clendenin, H. W., *Constitution*.

Cobb, J. C., carpenter.

COCHRAN, WM. J., attorney at law; was born in Crawford Co., Penn., where the village of Cochranton is now located, Jan. 28, 1814. In 1843, he located at West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, and there engaged in the practice of law, having been admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg in 1841. Mr. Cochran served in the Legislature during the time he was a resident of West Point, and introduced the bill creating Keokuk a half shire town. In December, 1846, he removed to Keokuk, resided here until 1851, when he purchased a farm in Des Moines Tp., this county, and resided there until November, 1866, when he returned to Keokuk, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Cochran married Elizabeth Chambers, May 19, 1844; she was born in Allegany Co., N. Y. They have two children—John P. and Glenn L.

Cody, James, carpenter.

Colkitt, G. W., carpenter.

Collier, Alex., wholesale grocer (C. Robertson & Co.)

COLLIER, WM., of the firm of Craig & Collier, attorneys; born in Van

Buren Co., Iowa, in February, 1845; he graduated from Monmouth College, in Illinois, Class of 1869; read law with McCrary, Miller & McCrary, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1870, since which time he has been engaged in the practice of his profession; since Sept. 1, 1872, he has been associated with Mr. Craig. Mr. Collier married Miss Ella J. Doolittle Oct. 29, 1872; she was born in Ohio; they have two children—Wm. L. and Helen M. Collins, Stephen, contractor.

COLLINS, W. B., attorney at law; was born in Lexington, Scott Co., Ind.; in 1843, his parents removed to this county. In 1861, Mr. Collins entered the service; was promoted to Major of the 7th Mo. V. I.; served until June, 1864; his brother, Joseph A. M. Collins, was a Sergeant in the 2d I. V. I.; was in the signal service at the capture of Fort McAllister, near Savannah, Ga., and was a brave soldier. Their father, Dr. Milton F. Collins, was the first President of the first medical society in this city, and one of the oldest medical practitioners in Iowa. He was Lieutenant Colonel of the 60th U. S. I. in the late war, and recruited nearly the entire regiment himself.

COMMERCIAL BANK, Main street; R. F. Bower, President; H. W. Rothert, Vice President; Edmund Jeager, Cashier.

Comstock, Gilbert, stoves.

Conable, A. L., capitalist.

Conkey, Aaron, retired.

CONKLIN, O. S., capitalist, Keokuk; res. cor. Second and Bank streets; was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1815, where he remained until 1835, then went to Vicksburg, and there engaged in mercantile business until 1845, when he returned to Ohio; from there to Covington, Ind., thence to Keokuk, in 1850; remained till 1857, then removed to St. Clair Co., Ill., making it his home until 1866, when he returned to this city and engaged in the real estate and building business. He married Miss Sarah McFadden in Wayne Co., Ind., in 1850; she was a native of the same county; was born in the year 1825; they have four children living—Jennie (now Mrs. C. L. Howe, of Chi-

cago), Sally, Ida and Dayton. Mr. Conklin acts with the Republican party; was formerly a Whig. He has held various local offices.

Conn, Henry, carpenter.

Conn, Thomas, policeman.

Conroy, Patrick, teamster.

Cook, Fred, dairyman.

Cook, John, machinist.

Cooper, William, tinner.

Copeland, Hugh, carpenter.

CORWINE, G. H., of the firm of

Cherry & Corwine, stoves, tinware, etc., etc.; was born in Kentucky in 1844; came to Keokuk in 1855. Married Miss Mary Winchell in 1877; she was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1846. Mr. C. enlisted in 1864, in Co. C, 45th Regt. I. V. I.; was in the service three months, and was mustered out the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Corwine are members of the Christian Church; in politics, Mr. C. is Liberal.

Cox, James W., retired.

Cox, L. A., plasterer.

Craig & Collier, attorneys.

CRAIG, JOHN H., born in Washington Co., Penn.; graduated from Washington College in 1848; afterward spent three years in Natchez, Miss.; engaged in teaching and pursuing his studies while in Natchez; afterward read law in Wheeling, Va., and at Washington, Penn.; admitted to the bar in the spring of 1856; came to Keokuk in the spring of 1857; engaged in practice of law here since May 1, 1857. For twelve years, he has been a member of the Board of Education; for the last three years, he has been President of the Board. Mr. Craig has held the position of City Attorney several terms; he is now serving in that capacity.

Creel, Robert P., brickmason.

Cross, David, farmer.

Crowell, William, bricklayer.

Cunningham, Patrick, grocer.

Curtis, J. C., dry goods.

DAVIS, PASCHAL, physician.

Daley, Thomas, stone-mason.

DAUGHERTY, D. C., attorney at law and real estate agent; born in Crawfordsville, Ind.; came to Keokuk in 1841; engaged in mercantile business about fifteen years; three years in pres-

ent business. He served two years as Alderman of the Second Ward. Captain Daugherty raised Co. D, 10th Mo. V. I.; nearly all the men were enlisted in Iowa, but as the quota of Iowa was filled, his company entered a Missouri regiment; mustered in July 25, 1861; served until September, 1864; the Captain was wounded twice, but has never applied for a pension.

DAUGHERTY, J. F., wholesale dealer in liquors and cigars, No. 59, Johnson st.; started present business in 1859; in 1870, D. C. Daugherty bought an interest in the business, and continued until 1877, when J. F. Daugherty bought him out; Mr. D. has continued the business himself since. Mr. Daugherty was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1835; in 1841, he came to Keokuk. Married Miss D. Ressler in 1874; she was born in East St. Louis, in 1844; they have four children; Mr. Daugherty has four children by former marriages. Enlisted in July, 1861; was Captain of Co. H, 10th Mo. V. I.; was in several battles; mustered out in 1862. Mr. D. was a member of the City Council, and Deputy Clerk of the District Courts Democratic.

DAVIS, C. F., President of the Keokuk Savings Bank, and Vice President of the Iowa Life Insurance Co.; Mr. Davis was born in Clarksburg, Harrison Co., W. Va.; came from there to Keokuk in 1849; he has resided here ever since, excepting one year, 1851, when he was in Montrose, this county; from 1856 to 1860, he was associated with Wm. S. McGavic and A. B. Chittenden in mercantile business; from 1860 to 1864, he was engaged in pork-packing, and for two or three years, he owned a half interest in the Imperial mills; for two years, he was engaged in the planing-mill business; Mr. Davis has been connected with the Keokuk Savings Bank and the Iowa Life Ins. Co. since their organization.

DAVIS, WILLIAM G., dealer in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, glass and queensware, notions, etc., Fulton, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; was born in London, Eng., in 1825; came to this country in 1852; lived a short time in Philadelphia, Penn.,

came to this city in 1857; in September, 1861, enlisted in Co. I, 8th Kan. V. I.; was enrolled as Sergeant; served until November, 1864, when he was honorably discharged; was in every battle of his command, the principal ones being Chickamauga, Chattanooga, and all through to the capture of Atlanta. Mr. Davis has been twice married; first wife was Elizabeth Ann Howe; she died in St. Joseph, Mo.; present wife was Mrs. Jane Scott, widow of William Scott, who died in the service at Stevenson on Sherman's march to the sea. Mr. Davis is a Republican; member of the M. E. Church; he engaged in present business in this city in 1874.

Day, John H., fruit-dealer.

Day, John S., retired.

DELAPLAIN, J. W., was born at Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill., July 8, 1829; with his parents, he moved to Adams Co., of the same State; thence to Iowa, crossing the Mississippi River on the ice at Fort Madison Jan. 2, 1840; with his parents, he went to a point near Fairfield, but returned after an absence of about a month to Fort Madison, and attended school, Judge Robert A. Russell being his first teacher; after receiving an education fitting him for the ordinary walks of life, he entered the employ of R. W. Albright, editor of the *Fort Madison Courier*, afterward known as the *Lee County Democrat*, as printer's apprentice; continued on the paper until his departure from Fort Madison, in the spring of 1848; spent several months in St. Louis for pleasure and recreation, and came to Keokuk in the spring of 1849; his first occupation here was with Howell & Cowles, proprietors of the *Keokuk Register and Des Moines Valley Whig*; was identified with the newspaper business in various capacities a number of years; In January, 1860, he established the *Sunbeam*, a temperance paper, not for pecuniary motives alone, but principally with the object of benefiting the community through laudable efforts in the cause of temperance, in which he had the support of the Good Templars; although meeting with considerable opposition during the exciting times of the

war, the paper existed some twenty months; during the period of three years from Jan. 1, 1863, to July 1, 1866, as partner of Mr. Howell; from August, 1860, to August, 1862, he was the G. W. Secretary and Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the State of Iowa; in the fall of 1867, Mr. D. engaged in the agricultural implement business; continued in it until the fall of 1873; during the existence of the Board of Trade in the fall and winter of 1873-74, he was its Secretary; in April, 1876, he was elected City Clerk, which position he has since filled. Mr. Delaplaine married Jane Elizabeth Trimble Dee, 27, 1855; they have five children—Clara T., George W., Joie Grant, Minnie B. and Grace Helen.

De Young, A., gardener.

Dieling, John, railroad shops.

Dietz, Edward, teamster.

Dimond, A. J., shoemaker.

DIMOND, JAMES K., of the firm J. Dimond & Son, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, etc., on Main bet. Eighth and Ninth sts.; Mr. Dimond was born in New Albany, Ind.; removed with his parents to this city in 1854. In 1877, he married Miss Mary E. Hall; they have one child—Truman Albert. During the war, Mr. Dimond entered the service; was honorably discharged.

DIMOND, JAMES, Sr., of the firm of James Dimond & Son, dealers in staple and fancy groceries, Main St., between Eighth and Ninth sts., Mr. Dimond was born in Ireland in 1811; came to the United States in 1830; lived in Pittsburgh, Penn., until 1835, when he went to Louisville, Ky., thence to New Albany, Ind., where he married Miss C. Terrick; they removed to this city in 1854; had six children, four of whom are living—James K., John W., Ellen and Jennie; Mr. Dimond's residence is on Des Moines st., between Sixth and Seventh.

Dimond, John, shoemaker.

Dimond, John R., shoemaker.

Dimond, John W., grocer.

Dingledine, Jacob, gardener.

Donahue, James, plasterer.

Donegan, John, plasterer.

Donegan, John C., blacksmith.

Drummond, D. B., Government contractor.

Dummel, John, feed store.

Duncan, John A., furniture.

Durfee, B. F., grocer.

DRESSEL, CASPER, proprietor of "Casper's" wine and beer hall, No. 10 Fifth st.; born in Germany in 1838; came to America in 1849, and to Keokuk in 1870; started present business in 1870. Married Miss F. Lauff in 1860; she was born in Germany in 1840; they have four children; the living are Elizabeth and Fred K.; Lotta died in 1878, and an infant, unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. D. are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. D. is a member of the Druids' Society. Liberal.

EAGAN, MICHAEL, cooper.
Ebersol, Abram, carpenter.

Eckard, Charles, cigar-maker.

Edwards, William, attorney.

Ehinger, George E., homeopathic physician.

Ehrhardt, Leonard, butcher.

Elgin, Henry C., drayman.

Elrick, George.

Elser, Joseph, carpet-weaver.

Embry, George, carpenter.

EMERSON, J. H., proprietor of photograph and art gallery, corner of Fifth and Main streets; was born in Paterson, N. J., in 1827; when about 3 years of age, his parents removed to Ohio, where he remained until 1847, when he went to St. Louis, where he first engaged in the business of photographing. He married in Hancock Co., Ill., Miss Mary Christfield, a native of Madison, Ind.; they removed to this city in 1854; have two children—Georgiana and Harry C. Mr. Emerson acts with the Democratic party.

Engelhart, George, blacksmith.

Engelhart, George, Jr., blacksmith.

Erb, John, Government detective.

Essig, John A. and Son, confectioners.

Evans, A. H. (See Biography on last page of Keokuk City.)

Evans, John E., cooper.

Evans, Thomas, car-shops.

Ewers, Robert, baker.

EWERS, WILLIAM, proprietor of meat market, Fourth street, between Main and Johnson; born in Germany, in 1830; came to America in 1855—to Keokuk in 1856; started in present

business in 1858. Married Miss Anna Pepfer in 1869; she was born in Germany in 1842; they have five children—Frank, George, Pauline, Waliska and Albert. Mr. Ewers has three children by a former marriage—Annie, William and Amelia. Catholic Church. Republican.

FABER, ANTHONY, car-shops.

Farragher, Minty, stone-mason.

Farrar, H. S., wholesale millinery.

Farnum, Ben, broom-maker.

FARRELL, J. W., wholesale and retail dealer in choice wines, liquors and cigars, Johnson street, between Third and Fourth; was born in Tioga Co., N. Y., in 1832; in 1836, moved to Sperry Co., Ohio, and to Keokuk in 1852; in 1858, started present business. Married Miss Lizzie Howe in 1859; she was born in County Sligo, Ireland, in 1843; they have had four children; the living are Alice M. and Maggie; John H. died in 1864; Clara died in 1866. Mrs. Farrell is a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Farrell is a Jackson Democrat.

Farrell, P. W., plasterer.

Favard, P. J., retired.

Fleeney, Mark, stone-mason.

Fegan, Thomas, clerk.

Ferris, Samuel, painter.

Fields, Orange, carpenter.

Finerty, John, Deputy County Recorder.

Finerty, Patrick, with *Constitution*.

Finigan, John, grocer.

Finley, John, bolt-cutter.

FLETCHER, G., proprietor of meat market on High street, near Concert street; was born in Washington Co., N. Y. Married Miss Seeley, a native of the same State; they removed to this city in 1858; have five children living. Fletcher, Thomas, butcher.

FLOOD, A. J., dealer in dry goods, notions and millinery; born in Haverstraw, N. Y.; came to Keokuk in 1855; engaged in present business since 1872. He was previously employed as a clerk in this place and St. Louis. For one year, he was engaged in clerking for B. L. Hardon, of St. Louis.

Flood, Thomas, farmer.

Ford, Daniel, contractor.

FORD, T., railway contractor; residence on Morgan between Eighth and

Ninth streets. Mr. Ford was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1840; in 1853, removed with parents to New York, thence to Virginia in 1856; at the breaking out of the war, he enlisted in Co. A, 10th Key West, Va., Union Inf.; entered the services as Orderly Sergeant; was promoted 2d Lieutenant; served until the close of the war; was honorably discharged. In 1870, he married Miss U. G. Benner, of Hancock Co., Ill.; came to Keokuk in 1871; have one child living—Jessie May, born in this city, Keokuk. Mr. Ford acts with Republican party.

Fowler, H. E., engineer.

Fowler, John R., limekiln.

Frank, John H., painter.

Fraser, Hugh, tailor.

Fraser, John, Tailor.

Fraser, T. S., clerk.

Fritch, William, restaurant.

Fry, John C., with *Gate City*.

Fry, Robert C., book-keeper.

Fuerst, J. S., collar-maker.

Fuller, Constantine, saloon.

FULLER, E. E., M. D., druggist; came to Keokuk in 1856; engaged in present business ever since he came here. The Doctor is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk; he discontinued practice in 1867. He is a native of Medford, Mass.; moved to Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1835; lived there until he came to Keokuk.

Fuller, George S., druggist.

FULTON, HARRY, residence corner of Seventh and Exchange sts.; was born in Watertown, Jefferson Co., N. Y., in 1829; came to this county in 1842; was engaged in the grocery trade in this city ten years; also in the wholesale clothing business ten years. In 1861, was appointed U. S. Marshal, which position he filled until 1871; he was also appointed and served as Deputy Provost Marshal during the war. In the early history of the county, he was Deputy Sheriff two years; was also Coroner one term, and has filled various local offices. He married in this city Miss M. E. Patterson; have one child—Ida C. Mr. Fulton, in early life, acted with the Whig party, and was the nominee of said party for Representative; on the decline of the Whig party he

joined the ranks of the Republican, and has since been identified with it.

FULTON, Harry, farmer.

FULTON, WILLIAM, insurance and real estate agent; office over Commercial Bank, Main st., between Third and Fourth sts.; Mr. Fulton was born near West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Penn., June 4, 1829. In 1854, he graduated from Washington College, Penn.; from 1854 to 1856, he was engaged in teaching in the State of Louisiana; came to Keokuk April 30, 1857; read law here, and was engaged in practice until 1863; since which time he has been engaged in present business. He is Secretary of the Library Association. June 20, 1865, he married Elizabeth Dalzell, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn.; they have had five children; lost one; the living are Nannie P., Robert E., James McQueen and Mary E. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton are members of the Westminster Presbyterian Church; Mr. Fulton is Secretary, and also one of the Deacons, of that society.

GABRIEL, H. stock-dealer.
Galloway, G., tailor.

Games, John M., sleeping car.

Gampert, Wm., sewing-machine agent.

Garrity, Peter, stone-cutter.

Garthoff, W., machinist.

GASTON, S. M., dental surgeon. Main street; was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, in 1849. During the war, served in an Ohio regiment; was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He came to this city in 1878.

Geiger, Augustus, tinner.

Geiser, Frederick, molder.

Geser, Joseph, laborer.

Gennhardt, Adam, stave-maker.

Gibbons, John, attorney.

Gibbons, Patrick, retired.

Giffen, Isaac, cooper.

Gillam, O. M., teamster.

Gillespy, H. C., fisherman.

Gillmore, Geo. F., carpenter.

GILLMORE, R. H., was born in Newark, Ohio; for several years he was engaged in newspaper editorial work in Ohio; in 1856, he was admitted to the bar, and, in 1858, came to Keokuk; he has been engaged in practice here ever since; from 1863 to 1866, he was Assistant U. S. District Attorney.

GILLMORE & ANDERSON,

attorneys; firm established in 1867.

Given, John, R. R. C., R. I. & P.

Goins, Elisha, plasterer.

Good, J. W., carpenter.

GORGAS, J. F., of the firm of J. F. Daugherty & Co., dealers in groceries, fruits, etc., on Johnson, between Second and Third streets; was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1854; in 1857, his parents came to this county; he has been engaged in business in this city since 1877. Politically, Mr. G. is a Democrat.

Gorman, Daniel, saloon.

Graham, E. W., traveling salesman.

Graham, Thomas B., farmer.

Gray, Patrick, teamster.

Gray, W. S., carpenter.

Gray, Wm., carpenter.

Gregg, M., dry goods.

Greminger, F., confectioner.

Greene, J. H., grain merchant.

Green, Thomas J., marble-cutter.

Greenwald, M., gardener.

Grice, John, machinist.

Griffen, Malachi, engineer.

Grifley, J. C., harness-maker.

Grifley, John T., carpenter.

GRIFFIN, A. L., Vice President and General Superintendent of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway Company; Mr. Griffin commenced railroading twenty-four years ago, and has been engaged in the business twenty years of the time which has elapsed since; he was with the Delaware & Lackawanna R. R. Co., in Pennsylvania for twelve years; five years Superintendent or the M. I. & N. Ry. Co.; two years with the road he now represents; came to Keokuk Aug. 1, 1876; Mr. G. was born in Albany, N. Y.; resided at Warsaw, Ill., several years previous to his removal to Keokuk.

Griffith, P. J., stone-mason.

Griggs, F. V., carpenter.

Grinnell, Spencer, steamboat clerk.

Gruner, A., butcher.

Guessford, John, painter.

GUNN, F. R., livery, feed and sale stable; present location Johnson st., between First and Second; was born in Erie Co., N. Y., 1822; came to Keokuk in 1857, and has since been engaged in the livery business. Married Miss L.

Gray in 1865; she was born in Missouri in 1841; has three children—Fanny, Frederick and Carver. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Gunn manufactures a superior article of eye-water, which is recommended by a great many prominent citizens who have had occasion to use it.

Guttman, Joseph, cigar-maker.

HACKETT, CHARLES, carpenter.

Hagerman, B. F., capitalist.

Hagerman, James, attorney.

HAIN, C. H., Station Cashier of K., D. & M. R.R.; born in Reading, Penn., in 1855; came to Keokuk in 1877. Member of Masonic Lodge. In politics, Liberal.

Hagney, Adam, real estate agent.

Hagerman, William, tailor.

Haines, Josiah, physician.

HALE, OSCAR CUTLER,

Cashier of the State National Bank of Keokuk, was born in Wells River, Vt., July 26, 1816, and is the son of Charles Hale and Mary Ann Hale, nee Reed, the former of English, and the latter of Scotch Presbyterian stock; at an early age, he entered Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N. H., but, having a strong desire to engage in mercantile pursuits, he left at the age of 16 years and engaged as a clerk; he occupied this position for six years, when he formed a partnership and engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel goods, under the firm name of Holt and Hale. In 1840, he was elected Cashier of the Bank of Newbury, and, although but 24 years of age, accepted, and served for seventeen years. In 1844, he was appointed Aide-de-camp to Gov. Mattocks, of Vermont, with the rank of Colonel, and served during his term.

In 1858, he removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and organized the banking-house of Rix, Hale & Co.; at the end of four years, he became Cashier of the Keokuk branch of the State Bank of Iowa, and, when this bank was converted into the State National Bank, in 1865, he was elected Cashier and still holds the position; he is also Director in various other corporations, besides being sole manager of the business of Rix, Hale & Co., employing

a large capital in lands, stocks, loans and other investments; as a sagacious banker and business man he has few superiors in the West. Col. Hale was married on the 26th of June, 1844, to Miss Susan D. Rix, of Royalton, Vt. Hamill, D. B., wholesale grocer (S. H. & Co.)

Hamill, Smith, wholesale grocer.

Hamilton, John, retired.

Hammond, Benjamin, in egg store.

Hanson, A. P., brickmaker.

Hanson, Andrew, gas-fitter.

Haps, Anton, retired.

Haps, George, teamster.

Hardesty, G. W., brickmason.

HARDIN, ANDREW J., City

Marshal; born near Macomb, McDonough Co., Ill., Feb. 10, 1844; came to Keokuk with his parents in 1851. Enlisted in August, 1861, in Co. C, 3d I. V. C.; served three years; he was in all the battles participated in during that period. Mr. Hardin was engaged in blacksmithing and wagon-making until 1871, when he was appointed on the police force; he was appointed soon after Deputy Marshal, and served in that capacity until he was elected Marshal in 1875; he has also been Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

Hardin, Enos, proprietor Hardin House.

Hardom, Victor, retired.

Harmon, Leroy, teamster.

Harmon, William, teamster.

HASSALL, GEORGE, photographic artist, corner Main and Third streets.

Hassall, Robert, retired clergyman.

Hasselton, D. J., carpenter.

Haskins, W. H., painter.

Heffleman, Henry, farmer.

Heinmann, John, tailor.

Heiser, Rudolph, druggist.

Heller, Franz, feed store.

Helwig, John, shoemaker.

Henderson, H. T., brick machine.

Henderson, J. G., pumpmaker.

Hendricks, Hector, second-hand store.

Hennemann, Charles, saloon.

HERBENER, J., saloon-keeper,

between Eighth and Ninth streets; born in Germany in 1851; came to America in 1869; to Keokuk in 1873; started present business in 1878. Married Miss Kate Schneider; she was born in

Keokuk in 1854. They have two children—Edward and John. Members of the Druids society; members of the Catholic Church. Mr. H. is a "red-hot" Democrat.

Hickey, James, mason.

HIGGINS, GEORGE T., Sheriff of Lee County; was born in Ohio Co., W. Va., in 1822; came to Keokuk in 1843; was elected Sheriff in 1875. He married Elizabeth Fanning in 1847; she was born in Canada; they have five children living—Margaret E., J. E., Rose, John and George. Previous to his election to the office of Sheriff, Mr. H. was Chief Engineer of the Fire Department in this city a number of years; was also engaged in the grocery trade several years. Mr. H. is a Democrat.

Hilden, George, gunsmith.

Hill & Miller, livery.

Hill, George, painter.

Hill, James, grocer.

HILLIS, D. B., physician and surgeon; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., July 24, 1825; he received a literary education at the South Hanover College in Indiana; in 1847 and 1872 he graduated from the St. Louis Medical College; commenced practice in 1847, at Rockford, Ind.; remained there nine years, then removed to Brownstown, in the same State, where he practiced two years, and, in 1858, came to Bloomfield, Iowa, and lived there until he came to Keokuk, in 1860.

Hilpert, Christ., cooper.

HILPERT, F., proprietor of cooper-shop, Concert street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; was born in Germany in 1836; came to Keokuk in 1856; he started in present business in 1858, on a small scale; now has the largest cooper business in Keokuk; employs ten hands, and has two branch shops. He married Miss M. Bogart in 1858; she was born in Germany in 1834; they have three children—Chris., Jennie and Kate. Mr. Hilpert landed in Keokuk with \$1 in his pocket; he did not do as the average self-made man—build a fortune from it, but spent it the first night; he now has a fine business, a good home and plenty of this world's goods. Democratic.

HILTON, GEORGE O., proprietor of Mississippi Valley Nursery; residence and nursery on Des Moines avenue; Mr. Hilton was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1828; in 1853, he engaged in the nursery and fruit-growing business with Charles Hubbell; the partnership was dissolved on Mr. Hubbell's departure for California; the business is now carried on by Mr. Hilton quite extensively. Mr. Hilton married Miss Mary E. Luce, in Oberlin, Ohio; she was born Buffalo, N. Y.; they have five children—George F., Frank E., Robert A., Libbie M. and Birdie. Mr. Hilton and family are members of the Baptist Church; Republican.

Hine, Adam, retired.

Hine, Bellamy, clerk.

Hiner, John, butcher.

Hines, Martin, section boss.

Hirst, James, carpenter.

Hixon, James, carpenter.

HOBBS, JOHN W., broker and loan agent; office, Main street, corner Fourth; born in Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Ohio; came to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1858; lived there until 1860, then moved to Fort Madison, Iowa; resided there three years and then went to Carthage, Hancock Co., Ill.; he was in the County Clerk's office for a short time; afterward connected with the Hancock County National Bank; came to Keokuk Feb. 1, 1869, and was connected with the banking-house of Bower, Barclay & Co. until the organization of the Commercial Bank, when he was elected Cashier of that institution, and continued with it until he resigned his position Feb. 1, 1876, to go South and attend to a Government contract which had been awarded to him; since 1877, he has been engaged in his present business

Hodge, H. C., Jr., grocer.

Holdorf, Martin, coppersmith.

Holt, Thomas, well-digger.

Horn, William, tinner.

Horning, John, rag-dealer.

HORNISH, JOSEPH K., attorney at law; born in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; came to Keokuk in October, 1850; since 1853, he has been prominently identified with the organization and construction of the railroads of this vi-

cinity; he has also taken an active interest in politics; was a War Democrat; has been a candidate for Congress in this district, running far ahead of his ticket at the time.

Hoskins, John, plasterer.

HOSMER, ARTHUR, lumber-dealer, and President of the State National Bank; born in Niagara Co., N. Y.; came to Keokuk in 1857; he was one of the original Directors of the Keokuk branch of the State Bank; at the time of the re-organization and change to a National Bank, he was also elected a Director, and has been connected with the institution ever since; he has been extensively engaged in the lumber business most of the time since 1862; his son Arthur, Jr., is associated with him in this business, and their trade is very large, amounting to from five to six million feet per annum; their shipments now are principally to Kansas.

HOWELL & CLARK, proprietors of the *Gate City*.

Howell, H. Scott, attorney.

Howell, J. B., *Gate City*.

Howne, David, carpenter.

Hubenthal, Charles, butcher.

HUGHES, JOSEPH C., M. D., was born in Washington Co., Penn., April 1, 1821; the Doctor is a graduate of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Penn., and received from that institution the degree of A. M.; read medicine with J. F. Perkins, M. D., of Baltimore, Md.; graduated in medicine from the University of Maryland in 1845; in the spring of 1845, after graduating, he located at Mt. Vernon, Knox Co., Iowa; remained there five years, engaged in the practice of his profession; during this period, he devoted much of his time to the study of anatomy and surgery, and the preparation of anatomical and surgical appliances; in the fall of 1850, he accepted an invitation to the demonstrationship of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, then the medical department of the Iowa State University; in the winter of 1851, he was elected to fill the chair of anatomy, which he occupied two years; in 1852, he was elected Dean of the Faculty, and in the

spring of 1853, he was elected to the chair of surgery, which position, with that of Dean of the Institute, he has held ever since; to Dr. Hughes belongs the honor of having built up one of the most flourishing institutions in the West; the College building, with its valuable museum and appliances for teaching, is owned by him; he has operated by the bilateral method for stone in the bladder fifty-three times, with but five deaths; in one case he performed the operation successfully four times, the only case of the kind on record; the Doctor was a Delegate to the Medical Congress which met in Philadelphia in 1876; Hughes' Medical and Surgical Infirmary and Eye and Ear Institute, connected with the College, is an enterprise of his own, and under his exclusive control. Gov. Kirkwood appointed him Surgeon General of the State at the outbreak of the rebellion, which position he held until the close of the war; he was also President of the Board of Medical Examiners during the war; he organized and had professional charge of the army hospitals at Keokuk for several months; these hospitals were among the largest in the West, having as many as 2,000 patients within the wards at one time. In 1866, the Doctor was elected one of the Vice Presidents of the American Medical Association, also a Delegate of the Association as its representative to the British Association for the Promotion of Science, the Provincial Medical Association of Great Britain, the American Medical Society of Paris, and such other Scientific bodies in Europe as may affiliate with said Association, and, accompanied by his wife, daughter and eldest son, spent the summer of that year in an extended trip on the continent of Europe; he has been twice President of the Iowa State Medical Society. He married at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1848, Miss Amanda T. McGugin, only child of D. L. McGugin, M. D., a physician of Mt. Vernon, who was a Surgeon in the Mexican war, also Surgeon in the late rebellion, and for fifteen years a professor in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Keokuk; he died in 1865, aged 58 years. Dr. Hughes is one of the lead-

ing surgeon of the West, and enjoys as large and lucrative practice; he has a family of four children, three sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Joseph C., Jr., fills the chair of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk; after his election to that professorship in the spring of 1876, he revisited Europe and attended the University at Edinburgh, Scotland, better qualifying himself for the important position to which he had been elected.

Huiskamp, G. L., boots and shoes.
Huiskamp, H. C., boots and shoes.
Hunter, Enoch, janitor.
Hunter, John, clerk.
Hunter, Robinson, carpenter.
Hunziker, G., vineyard.
Hurlbut, E. C., drayman.

HURT, C. H., Assistant Treasurer and Auditor of the St. Louis, Keokuk & Northwestern Railway Co.; Mr. Hurt was born in Barry, Pike Co., Ill.; lived there until April, 1861, when he enlisted in the first company which was organized in that county; April 25, 1861, he was mustered into the U. S. service in Co. G, 8th Ill. V. I.; Mr. H. participated in all the battles his regiment was engaged in, and was the last volunteer of his company to be mustered out, in May, 1866. After leaving the army, he returned to his native county and was engaged there in agricultural pursuits for three years; in 1869, he went to Hannibal, Mo., and was engaged in coal and real estate business in that city until he came to Keokuk in September, 1874; since coming here he has been connected with the Company he now represents.

Huston, L. W., postal clerk.
Huston, R. W., postal clerk.

TNGERSOL, E. M., dairyman.

IMMEGART, JOHN H., dealer in groceries and produce, Main st., between Seventh and Eighth; Mr. Immegart was born in Hanover, Germany, in the year 1824; came to this country in 1839; he resided in Newport, Ky., seven years; removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1846; thence to Evansville, Ind., where he remained until 1857, when he came to this city. Mr. I. has been twice married; his first wife was

Miss Susan S. Eisberg, of Cincinnati, Ohio, married in 1846; his present wife was Miss Mary E. Sangford; they were married in 1870; she was born in Hancock Co., Ill., in 1845; Mr. Immegart's family are Cornelius (born in 1852, married Amanda Cox, of Hancock Co., Ill., in 1870), Susie S. (born in 1854, married O. Phillips, of this city, in 1875), William F. (born in 1856, married Miss Bertha Byers, of Franklin, Iowa, in 1876), John S. (born in 1858), George W. (born in 1862). Mr. I. is a Democrat. He has been engaged in the grocery trade in this city since 1861.

IVINS, W. S., proprietor of the Keokuk Omnibus and City Livery-Stable, office, Third st., between Main and Johnson; born in Burlington Co., N. J., in 1824; came to Keokuk in 1841; kept "The Boat Store" from 1846 until 1848; in 1850, he became proprietor of the "Ivins House" and engaged in the hotel business until 1853, when he went to California; returned to Keokuk in 1855, and engaged in the real estate business until 1857; in 1858, he started his present business and has since continued it with good success. In 1849, he married Miss V. W. Wilcox; she was born in Warsaw, Ill., in 1832; they have three children—Eva N. (now Mrs. R. Jones), Elizabeth, William S. Mrs. Ivins is a member of the Episcopal Church; Liberal.

Ingersoll, L. C., dentist.

Inman, Maurice, carpenter.

IRWIN, STEPHEN, of the firm of Irwin, Philips & Co., wholesale and retail dealers in dry goods and notions, corner Main and Third streets; Mr. Irwin was born in Butler Co., Ohio; came to this county in April, 1856.

JACKSON, W. E., teamster.
Jacobs, J. H., grocer.

JAMES, S. L., Clerk of Circuit and District Courts of Lee Co.; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1840; removed to this county with his parents, in 1857. Was elected Clerk in the fall of 1878; previously was Deputy Recorder two years. Mr. James acts with the Republican party.

Jamieson, W. W., Superintendent City Schools.

JEAGER, EDMUND, Cashier of the Commercial Bank; was born in Germany; came to the United States, and located at Lawrenceburg, Ind., in July, 1853; attended the Indiana State University, at Bloomington, and graduated from the Law Department of that institution, in 1857; came to Keokuk the same year; was engaged in the practice of law here until he was elected County Judge, in the fall of 1865; he was re-elected to that position and served until the office was abolished; then served as Auditor until the expiration of the term for which he was elected Judge; afterward, elected Auditor, and served until he engaged in the banking business, Jan. 1, 1872; was Vice President of the Commercial Bank until Jan. 31, 1876, when he became Cashier. Mr. Jeager served two terms as Mayor of Keokuk, one term as Alderman, Vice President of the Board of Education, etc.

JENKINS, G. F., M. D., physician and surgeon; office, corner of Fifth and Main streets; residence, corner of Seventh and High streets; he was born in Clark Co., Mo., in 1842; received a medical education at Leland Medical College, San Francisco, and Missouri Medical College; graduated from the latter, in the spring of 1867, since which time he has been engaged in active practice in his profession. He is a member of the National, State and Keokuk Medical Associations. In 1870, Dr. Jenkens was united in marriage to Miss Lottie Vanwagenen, a native of Fulton, N. Y.; have three children—Marcia L., Florence G. and George B.

JENNINGS, HENRY D., bookbinder and blank book manufacturer, Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets; was born in Adrian, Mich., in 1843; lived there until 1852; he then went to Wayne Co., N. Y., and resided there for six years; then returned to Adrian, where he learned the business which he now follows. Previous to the war of the rebellion, he was for three years a member of the Adrian Guards; when the war broke out, he raised Co. D, 2d Mich. V. I.; entered the service April 25, 1861; when the company

was organized, he was elected its Captain, but being only about 18 years of age, he declined the honor and went out as Orderly Sergeant; he served three years; was mustered out April 25, 1864; he was in the following battles: First Bull Run, July 21, 1861; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862; Malvern Hills, July 1, 1862; second Bull Run, Aug. 29, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862; Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863, and Gettysburg, July 2, 1863, besides other minor engagements; he served eighteen months in the 2d Mich. V. I. and eighteen months in Co. K, 3d Mich. Artillery. After leaving the army, Mr. Jennings worked three years in the Government book bindery, in Washington, D. C.; in 1867, he returned to Adrian, remained there six months, then went to Fort Wayne, Ind.; after two years' residence there, he came to Chicago, where he spent a few months, then located in Racine, Wis., where he lived two years; from Racine, he went to Milwaukee, and remained four years; he was foreman of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* bindery; afterward, was engaged in business at Kenosha, Wis., three years; came to Keokuk, in January, 1878; since learning his trade, he has worked at present business all the time, except during the period that he was in the army.

JEWELL, BENJAMIN B., of the firm of S. Pollock & Co., wholesale grocers; born in Madison, Jefferson Co., Ind., July 10, 1839; came to Keokuk in November, 1855; was employed as a clerk two years; engaged in keeping books for eight years. In January, 1865, he was admitted to partnership in the firm of S. Pollock & Co.

JOHNSON, T. W., DR., office and residence, corner Fifth and Hyer streets. Johnson, A. M., farmer. Johnson, C. A., farmer. Johnson, Gust., carpenter. Johnson, Robert, teamster. Johnson, S. H., lawyer.

JOHNSTONE, EDWARD; this distinguished citizen of Keokuk was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., July 4, 1815, where he received an education that fitted him for the study of law, which he practiced in Greensburg,

that county ; at the age of 22, he was admitted to the bar, and "started West to grow up with the country ;" he first settled at Mineral Point, Wis., where he remained until the fall of that year, when he went to Burlington and served as clerk in the Territorial Legislature ; during that session he was appointed one of three commissioners to collect testimony relating to the titles to the half-breed lands ; the discharge of this duty called him to settle at Montrose, in the spring of 1838, where he remained until January, 1839, then removed to Fort Madison, after the law was repealed, under which he was appointed. Mr. Johnstone and Gen. H. T. Reid were employed by the St. Louis Land Company, who had been speculating in half-breed titles, to institute proceedings to secure a division of the lands under the partition laws of the Territory, which resulted in the Decree Title, under which the titles to the lands are now held ; in 1839, Mr. Johnstone was elected to the Legislature, and was chosen to preside over the deliberations of the House, and, in 1840, was elected to the Council. When James K. Polk succeeded to the Presidency, was appointed United States Attorney for the Judicial District of Iowa ; in 1851, when the Board of County Commissioners was abolished, he was elected to be County Judge of Lee Co., and made the most efficient guardian of the interests of the taxpayers to whom the management of the public affairs of the county were ever intrusted. He was elected to the Constitutional Convention on the ticket with Col. Wm. Patterson, and took a prominent part in the deliberations of that body ; in 1868, he removed to Keokuk to become Cashier of the Keokuk Savings Bank, a position which he is still filling to the satisfaction of the patrons of that bank. In all the relations of life, public or private, Judge Johnstone has but few, if any, superiors ; he is a public-spirited, enterprising citizen, and one whose honesty and fidelity to public and private trusts is unimpeachable ; he is an excellent scholar, a close reader and deep thinker ; is eminently qualified by nature and education to be a leader in the affairs of State and nation. Judge Johnstone mar-

ried in April, 1849, in St. Louis Co., Mo., Miss Elizabeth V. Richards ; has had four children.

Johnston, J. E., grocer.

Johnston, J. E., Cashier Wabash Railway Jones, Ed. H., clothing.

Jones, Frank, hats and caps.

Jones, Jacob, carpenter.

Jones, Jonathan, tax-title dealer.

Jones, Wm. H., barber.

Joplin, L. A.

KALTWASSER, WILLIAM, man-

KARLE, JOHN, firm of Karle & Schulz, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture, No. 139 Main street ; born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1830 ; in 1851, he came to America, and to Keokuk in 1858 ; started present business in connection with Mr. Schulz in 1859 ; they started on a small scale, but, by industry and good management, have now the largest establishment of the kind in Keokuk. In 1853, Mr. K. married Miss S. Schulz ; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1832 ; they have four children—Annie, Mary, Ida and John. Members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Karle is a member of the Knights of Honor. Republican.

Kearney, M. D., blacksmith.

Keeny, Ora, grocer.

Kellogg, C. A., retired.

KELLOGG, BIRGE & CO., wholesale grocers ; the original firm was established in 1856, and was composed of C. A. Kellogg and C. P. Birge. Wm. E. Kellogg came to Keokuk in 1865, and in the same year became a partner in this house, then the firm name was changed to Kellogg, Birge & Co. ; in 1867, C. A. Kellogg retired from the firm ; the business was conducted by the remaining members until 1872, when Asaph Buck and George C. Farmer were admitted to partnership. Their sales are principally in Iowa and Northern Missouri, amounting to about \$300,-000 per annum.

KELLOGG, WM. E., of the firm of Kellogg, Birge & Co., wholesale grocers ; born in Jamestown, N. Y. ; resided in Louisiana and Ohio several years ; came to Keokuk in 1865 ; engaged in present business ever since.

Kellher, Martin, shoemaker.

KEMPER, H., MRS., proprietress of cigar manufactory, corner Third and Johnson streets; H. Kemper (deceased) was born in Germany in 1838. Married Miss Barbara Lafert in 1867; she was born in Germany in 1848; they have seven children—Hermann, William, Mary, Annie, Barbara, Antoine and John. Mr. Kemper died in 1878. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican.

Kennedy, Daniel, teamster.
Kenniston, Isaac, painter.
Keppel, C., grocer.
Keppel, Frank, glue-factory.
Kessler, Geo., dairyman.
Kiedasch, J. F., drugs.
Kiefer, Frank, saloon.

Kilbourne, Geo. E., retired.

KING, MARVIN R., attorney at law; born near Plattville, Grant Co., Wis., Feb. 15, 1847; while he was quite young, his parents removed with their family to Nauvoo, Ill.; lived there about two years; then came to Hamilton, Ill.; came to Keokuk in 1865; Mr. King is a graduate of the Keokuk High School, and, in 1871, he graduated from the Iowa State University at Iowa City; he was admitted to the bar in 1874, and has been engaged in practice here ever since. He holds the positions of Assistant Prosecuting Attorney and U. S. Commissioner; he was appointed to the latter position in 1875. Dec. 27, 1877, Mr. King married Miss Lettie Stewart; she was born in Columbus, Ohio; they have an infant daughter, born Feb. 26, 1879.

KISSICK, J. B., proprietor of the Opera House saloon, in the rear of the Post Office; was born Londonderry Co., Ireland, in 1822; came to America in 1842; to Keokuk in 1867; started present business in 1876. In 1859, married Miss M. A. Lewis, at St. Louis; she was born in Dublin, Ireland; they have one child—Mami L., born in 1862. Mr. K. held the office of Justice of the Peace five years; Liberal Republican.

Kinnaman, H. A., telegraph operator.
Kiser, Oscar, pork merchant.
Klein, Samuel, dealer in hides.
Knowles, F., Dr., retired physician.
Kraft, Jacob, eating-house.
Kramer, H., gardener.

Kramer, H. C., farmer.
Kruger, Henry, teamster.

LAFEEBER, HENRY, carpenter.

Lafeber, Derk, carpenter.
Lafeber, William, carpenter.
Lagerpuch, L., blacksmith.
Lambert, T. L., farmer.

LANDER, H. C., keeper of city prison; born in Pickaway Co., Ohio, in 1832; came to Keokuk in 1851; engaged in the bakery business until 1854; then went on the survey of the Keokuk & Des Moines Ry.; continued in that business a short time, and went in the Post Office under Col. Wm. Patterson, remained there until 1856; from 1856 to 1860, he was foreman of Patterson & Timberman's slaughtering-house; in 1860, Mr. Lander met with an accident in the mill of Paul & Hyatt, which laid him up for one year; from 1861 until 1862, he was wharf-master; then went into the army as sutler of the 25th Mo. V. I.; came back in 1866, and started a restaurant; kept it until 1870; then was elected keeper of city prison; has held the position since, except one year, when he served as Justice of the Peace. Married Miss Mary L. Rogers in 1854, of Clinton, Ohio; Mrs. Lander is the daughter of J. M. Rogers, a well-known old settler, who came here in 1846 (now living in Warren Co., this State); they have one child—Wm. H., born in 1855. Mr. L. is President of the Young America Fire Department, also, one of the charter members of the Free-for-all Church; belongs to the choir; Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church. Mr. Lander is a Republican.

LARSON, JOHN, proprietor of boarding-house and saloon, Johnson street, between Second and Third; born in Sweden in 1845; came to Keokuk in 1869; started present business in 1870. Married Sophia Johnson in 1871; she was born in Sweden in 1846. They have three children—Annie, Ellen and John. Mr. Larson is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge. Liberal.

Lee, James A., grocer.

LEECH, E. J., Deputy Clerk of the United States Courts; came to Fort Madison in 1850. He served nearly a

year as Deputy County Recorder, and from August, 1852, to 1854; when he came to Keokuk, he served as Deputy Clerk of the District Court; afterward he held the position of Clerk of the District Court. Mr. Leech was Secretary of the School Board at Fort Madison. The large school building at that place was built while he was connected with the Board. In August, 1861, he enlisted in the 3d I. V. C.; served about one year as First Lieutenant of Co. C; engaged in the practice of law in Keokuk, from the latter part of 1864 to 1867. From 1867 to 1871, he held the position of Deputy Clerk of the District and Circuit Courts. He has held his present position since 1871. For six years, he was Secretary of the Keokuk Loan and Building Association; on account of pressure of official business, he was compelled to decline re-election at the late meeting of the Association in March, 1879.

Leeser, John, cigar store.

Leffler, Joseph, foundry.

Leighton, William, capitalist.

Leindecker, John, foreman stove works.

Leindecker, Mat., machinist.

Leisy, John, brewer.

Leopold, A. V., harness.

Lewis, T. J., farmer.

Libby, E. P., photographer.

Liddle, William.

LIMBERG, CONRAD, residence corner Tenth and High sts.; was born in Saxony, Germany, in the year 1824; came to this country in 1853; at the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. D, 1st I. V. I.; was honorably discharged. He married Miss Kate M. Hild, in this city, in 1857; have six children living—George T., Dora, Emma, Amelia, Katie Rosa and Lizzie Nellie. Mr. Limberg and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

Lindenfelt, Henry.

Lindstrom, Charles, carpenter.

LINEBAUGH, HENRY W., of the firm of H. W. Linebaugh & Son, watchmakers and jewelers, Main st., between Fourth and Fifth sts.; Mr. Linebaugh was born in Prince William Co., Va., Feb. 15, 1811; in the same year, his parents removed with their fam-

ily to Russellville, Logan Co., Ky.; Mr. L. lived there until he came to Keokuk in 1845; he established the first jewelry store in Keokuk; he has continued in the same business ever since he came here. His first wife was Eliza McLaring; she died two years after marriage, leaving one son, James Henry, who is now associated with his father in business. Mr. Linebaugh's present wife was Virginia McLaring, a native of Macoupin Co., Ill.; they have one son, Frank W., a youth of five years.

LOFTUS, R., saloon-keeper, corner Fourth and Johnson; born in Ireland in 1827; came to Keokuk in 1856; started present business in 1864. Married Miss Jane Loughery in 1874; she was born in Ireland in 1840; they have one child, Martin, born in Keokuk in 1875. Mr. Loftus has five children by a former marriage—Frank, Rosa, William, George, Mary—members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Loftus is a Greenbacker.

Linquist, L. F., furniture.

List, Philip, blacksmith.

Lizer, Michael, gardener.

Loftus, Roger, saloon.

Lohmer, William, stove mounter.

Lomax, P. T., attorney.

Lorenz, F.

Love, J. M., Judge U. S. Dist. Court.

Lowenstein, William, wagon-maker.

Lowry, D. G., news depot.

Lowrie, H. M., agricultural store.

Lowry, Robert.

Lucas, Samuel, car shops.

LUCAS, W. K., agent for C. R. I. & P. R. R.; was born in Williamsport, Warren Co., Ind., in 1842; in 1868, came to Keokuk and has since been engaged in railroading; enlisted in 1862, in Co. E, 54th Ind. Inf.; was at the battle of Vicksburg and several others; was mustered out in 1863. Married Miss Sarah Shoutz in 1872; she was born in Butler Co., Penn., in 1841. Mr. L. is a member of the Knights of Honor; Mrs. L. is a member of the M. E. Church.

LYNCH, JAMES, Justice of the Peace; born in Prince Edward Co., Va., Oct. 18, 1812; his parents removed with their family to Scott Co., Ind., when he was about 10 years of

age; he lived there until he came here, in December, 1849; in 1852, he was elected Street Supervisor; in 1853, he was elected City Marshal, re-elected and served two terms; afterward served as Deputy Marshal, Policeman and Constable; in 1861, he enlisted in Co. C, 3d I. V. C.; served until the close of the war; after leaving the army, he returned to Keokuk, and was appointed Government Distillery Storekeeper, which position he held for two years; then was appointed member of the police force; continued to serve as policeman until he was elected Justice of the Peace in 1876, re-elected in 1878, also elected County Coroner in 1878; he now holds both positions. He married Susan Ardray Dec. 27, 1838; she was born in Scott Co., Ind. They have six children living—Maria A. (now Mrs. C. W. Taylor), Morgan A., Matilda J. (now Mrs. Andrew Smith), Charles Edward, Frank T. and Harry.

Lynch, Robert, carpenter.

McCARTHY, JOHN, engineer.

McCRARY, A. J. AND GEO. W., HAGERMAN, JAMES AND FRANK, attorneys at law; practice in all State and Federal Courts; special attention given to collections, corporation business and municipal bonds. McCrary, Geo. W., Secretary of War. McClarnen, J., silversmith.

McCLUEY, J. E.; blacksmith-shop, corner of Fourteenth and Main sts.; Mr. McCluey was born in this city in 1853, and has resided here since, with the exception of six years; he commenced blacksmithing in 1866; he gives special attention to horseshoeing; repairing neatly and promptly done.

McCormick, George, clerk.

McCOY, J. S., Deputy Sheriff Lee Co.; was born in Wayne Co., Ohio, in 1838; removed to this county, with his parents, in the year 1848. Married Miss M. J. Fisher, of Washington Co., N. Y., in 1869; have three children—William P., Effie and J. F.

McCUTCHEN, J. F., contractor and builder; residence corner Twelfth and Seymour sts.; was born in W. Virginia in 1816; came to Keokuk in 1843. In 1845, married Miss Elizabeth Pore,

a native of Westmoreland Co., Penn.; born in 1822; they have four children —Virginia (now Mrs. M. Remley), Uriah, who married Miss Mary Wisenborne, of Nauvoo, Ill.; Franklin and Milton. Mr. McCutchen is a Republican; himself and wife are members of the M. E. Church. He has been engaged in contracting and building since his coming here in 1843; he put up the second brick building in this city.

McDermot, Michael, teamster.

McDonald, John, stone-cutter.

McDonald, Michael, plasterer.

McDonald, O. P., physician.

McElroy, William, carpenter.

McEvitt, John, tailor.

McGavic, E. J., lumber.

McGavic, W. J., lumber.

McGILLIS, JOHN, member of Fire Department, Keokuk; was born in Portage Co., Ohio, in 1857; came to Keokuk in 1870; has been connected with the Keokuk Fire Department five years; was Foreman of Fire Company in the old Volunteer Fire Department; is now a member of the paid Fire Department Association.

McKenzie, N., watchman.

McKeon, Patrick, stone-mason.

McLELLEN, H. K., Superintendent of Verandah livery stable, Nos. 221 and 223 Johnson st.; was born in Lincoln Co., Maine, in 1838; in 1850, with his father, moved to Carthage, Ill., and from that time until 1878, has traveled quite extensively, visiting and remaining a short time in Indiana, Illinois, California, Missouri, Montana, Utah, Arizona; in 1861, enlisted in Co. D, 16th Ill. V. I.; was in several engagements; mustered out in 1862; re-enlisted in the 12th I. V. C., Co. G; was mustered out the latter part of 1862. Republican.

McManus, Patrick, contractor.

McNamara, James, contractor.

McNamara, J. B., cracker bakery.

McNAMARA, M., MRS., dealer in groceries and provisions, notions, etc., cor. of Tenth and Main streets; her maiden name was Stafford; her husband was Michael McNamara, who came to this county about the year 1857, and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until his

death, July 19, 1876; their children are Thomas M., Mary E., Adda F., Joseph M., Margaret A., John and Arthur.

McNAMARA P., contractor, also dealer in stone-cement, etc., and proprietor of a flour and feed store, corner Fourth and Exchange streets; Mr. McNamara was born in Ireland. He married, in his native country, Miss C. O'Brien; they emigrated to this country in 1849; lived in Boston, Mass., a short time; moved thence to New Hampshire; thence to Sandusky, Ohio; thence to New Albany, Ind., from which place he removed to this county in 1857. They have five children—James W., Mary, Kate, George and Maggie. Mr. McNamara acts with the Democratic party.

McQuade, James, carpenter.

Maas, John, dairyman.

Magniss, Henry.

Main, John, stone-mason.

Mann, George D., music teacher.

Mark, John, butcher.

MARSHALL, SAMUEL TAYLOR, attorney at law; was born near Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio; educated in Miami University, at Oxford, from which he graduated in 1840; he studied law a few months in Cincinnati; went from there to LaFayette, Ind., and continued his studies in the office of Pettit & Orth, leading lawyers of that State; he joined the Patriot Expedition to Canada, was captured, and suffered much in prison from July, 1841, until February, 1842; he holds a commission as Lieutenant Colonel received in that service; in December, 1842, he came to Fort Madison, and the county seat being located at West Point, he began the practice of law there in February, 1843; in 1846, Mr. Marshall came to this city; has practiced and resided here ever since, with good success. Mr. Marshall married on the 26th of February, 1846, to Miss Louisa Patterson, daughter of Col. Wm. Patterson, of this city, and has had a family of ten children, six now living.

Martin, B. F., plasterer.

Martin, James, grocer.

Martin, Robert, teamster.

Martin, W. G., teamster.

Martin, W. G., teamster.

Martin, W. H., carpenter.

MASON, J. K., dealer in groceries, produce, notions, etc., Fifth st., corner of B and Commercial; was born in Adair Co., Mo., in 1840; in 1843, his parents removed to Illinois, in which State Mr. Mason's boyhood was spent. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. A, 19th Regiment, I. V. I.; served until June 22, 1865, when he was honorably discharged; he was in a number of battles, the principal, siege of Vicksburg, Springfield, Mo., Yazoo City, Morganza Bend, Mobile, Black Water Bay, White Ranche, and Spanish Fort. He married Rachel L. Markley, Alexandria, Mo., in 1866; she was born in Arkansas in 1853; have one child—Nellie. Politically, Mr. M. has always acted with the Republian party.

Matheney, J. W., stove-founder.

MATHENEY, A. N., boots and shoes, Main av., between Ninth and Tenth; born in Ohio in 1835; came to Keokuk in 1852. Married Miss Abby J. Gove in 1858; she was born in Massachusetts in 1832; has five children—John, Mary, Lizzie, Lucretia and Minnie. Mr. M. is a member of the I.O.O.F., Knights of Honor and Temple of Honor; members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Matthias, Leonard, boots and shoes.

MAXWELL, J. DAVID, & CO., general fire, life, accident and marine insurance agents; Mr. Maxwell was born in Alexandria, Mo., Aug. 13, 1850; he spent several years in St. Louis, Texas, New Orleans and San Francisco: came to Keokuk in 1877; engaged in present business ever since he came here. He married Miss Laura Wyman, of Keokuk; she is associated with her husband in the insurance business.

Maxwell, John, real estate and loan agent.

Mayhew, Ben., farmer.

Mayhew, J. W., teamster.

Mayhew, William, policeman.

MEDES, W. J., attorney at law and County Superintendent of Schools; born in Cincinnati, O., Nov. 30, 1850; came to Keokuk in April, 1857. Mr. Medes is a graduate of the Iowa State University, at Iowa City, Class of 1872; he

was admitted to the bar in March, 1876; in 1875, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and re-elected in 1877; he is editor of the *Central School Journal*, a paper devoted to educational interests, and of such merit that it has acquired a circulation of over 5,000 copies. Mr. Medes married Kate F. Hagny Nov. 29, 1877; they have one son—Hugh Lloyd.

MENZ, JOHN, proprietor of Eagle House, corner First and Johnson sts.; born in Prussia in 1830; came to America in 1853; to Keokuk in 1876. Married Miss C. Steiner in 1856. She was born in Switzerland in 1836; they have six children—Louisa, Emeline, Milda, Ella, Ida, Robert. Mr. Menz is Secretary of the Knights of Honor. Liberal.

Mechelson, C.

Mirkle, Christian, farmer.

Merriam, B. S., City Assessor.

Merritt, Isaac Porter.

Metcalf, Ed. W., pilot.

Meyers, Louis, shoemaker.

Michaelis, Otto, barber.

MILLER, DANIEL F., attorney at law; was born near Cumberland, Md., Oct. 4, 1814; his parents emigrated to Wayne Co., O., when he was about 2 years old; he was sent to school from his 6th until his 12th year, then, until his 15th year, worked on a farm and in a printing office; in his 16th year he went to Pittsburgh, Penn.; there commenced the study of law, and was admitted to practice at the Pittsburgh bar in the spring of 1839; in April, 1839, he came to Ft. Madison, engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been in active practice since, except on one occasion when he was called to the excitements of political life; in 1840, he was elected a member of the Iowa House of Representatives; in 1848, he was elected on the Whig ticket Representative in Congress from Iowa, but did not get the certificate of election on account of a fraud perpetrated on one of the ballot-boxes in a western county; he went before Congress and exposed the fraud, and his opponent was unseated, a new election ordered, and at the new election he was elected by a majority of about 800, in a district opposed to him

politically by almost a thousand majority. His hatred of slavery united him with the Antislavery movement which grew out of the Kansas-Nebraska territorial organization, and in 1856 he was chosen Presidential Elector at Large for Iowa on the Republican ticket; in the spring election of 1873, he was elected Mayor of the city of Keokuk by the citizens, irrespective of party. These facts give but a faint outline of the public life of Mr. Miller; they indicate his popularity with the people and his positions of responsibility and trust, but they afford little clue to his active and valuable services in the Legislature and in the Courts; he was one of the foremost in council and one of the most eloquent in debate; he was the tall Iowa chief, on whose face rested the light of intelligence, and in whose heart glowed the fire of friendship. Mr. Miller married in 1841, Miss Rebecca S. Phillips; ten children have been the result of the union.

MILLER, DANIEL F., JR., attorney at law; born in Ft. Madison, Iowa, May 27, 1851; came to Keokuk in 1859; admitted to the bar June 27, 1872; he is associated with his father, Hon. Daniel E. Miller, in practice of his profession. Mr. Miller married Miss Lillie A. Archer Feb. 27, 1878; they have one son, Daniel F., Jr., born Feb. 16, 1879.

Miller, H. R., Sec. and Supt. Gas Light & Coke Co.

Miller, Jacob, foundry works.

MILLER, P. H., dealer in groceries and provisions, corner of Sixteenth and Johnson streets; was born in Germany, in 1834; came to this country in 1853; lived in New Jersey until 1856, then came to Burlington, Iowa; thence to Warsaw, Ill., in 1860; remained until 1864, when he removed to this city. He married Miss Georgiana Keel, in Ft. Madison; born in this county in 1841; they have five children—Annie M. Emma O., Flora H., Nellie C., and John E. Members of the Presbyterian Church; he is Republican.

Miller, Valentine, tailor.

MILLER, W. H., proprietor of the Keokuk Mercantile College, Estes House Block; born in Auburn, N. Y.,

came to Keokuk in 1866; engaged in present business ever since he came here.

Mills, S. M., real estate agent.

Mirrieles, James, & Co., grocers.

Mitchell, William, teamster.

Montague, G. T., clerk.

Moor, D., attorney.

Moody, J., stock-feeder.

Moore, Timothy, watchman.

MOORE, W. S., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in tinware; Mr. Moore was born in New York City in November, 1815; came to St. Louis with his parents in January, 1816; lived there until 1832, then went to Springfield, Ill., and made that his home until 1845, then returned to St. Louis; Mr. Moore ran the first two locomotives which were brought to Illinois; he was engaged for fifteen years in steamboating; he was also engaged in tin manufacturing, previous to the great fire in St. Louis about thirty years ago; came to Keokuk in 1855; engaged in present business ever since. Mr. Moore makes and sells more tinware than all the other dealers of Keokuk combined. Last year he sold over 38,000 fruit cans.

MORRISON, W. H., attorney at law and real estate agent; Mr. Morrison was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1840; read law in the office of R. W. Clark, a leading member of the bar in that county; was admitted to the Clermont Co. bar, in 1864; came to this county in 1865. Married Miss E. F. Leopold, of this city, Nov. 6, 1876. Mr. Morrison practices in the State and Federal Courts; special attention given to practice in Probate Courts and settlement of estates, also to collections in real estate and notarial business.

Muller, J. L., saloon.

Mullen, P. J., teamster.

Mumm, Edward, attorney.

Murphy, Martin, drayman.

Murphy, Patrick, teamster.

Myers, Henry, grocer.

Myers, James A., engineer.

Myers, Theophilis, carriage-factory.

NARRLEY, JOHN, butcher.

NARRLEY, W. G., of the firm of Narrley & Walsmith, proprietors of meat market No. 614 Main street; born in

Pike Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to Keokuk in 1852. Started in present business in 1867. In politics Mr. Narrley is liberal.

Nienan, James, farmer.

Neff, A.

Nelson, James, stove-founder.

Nelson, John, teamster.

Nelson, N. P., painter.

Nelson, William, carpenter.

Neuer, V., gardener.

Neyeus, John, teamster.

Neyeus, Joseph, teamster.

Nichols, William H., carpenter.

NODLER, T., MRS., dealer in staple and fancy groceries, Main, between Fourth and Fifth streets, Keokuk, Iowa; Mrs. Nodler's maiden name was Theresa Whealen. Married in this city in 1857, J. B. Nodler, now deceased; he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Dec. 25, 1834; came to Keokuk in 1856; engaged in the grocery business in 1857, which he continued until his death, on the 25th of August, 1873; they had five children —Edward S., Charles N., Albert M., John J., Louis J. Mrs. Nodler is a thorough and reliable business woman, and, during her residence in this city, has merited and received the confidence and repeat of the community at large; she is doing an average business of \$70,000 a year. Her store is well stocked with everything usually kept in a first-class grocery store.

Nolkemper, Frank, blacksmith.

Nombalaïs, Eugene, tailor.

O BERTOP, C., toys.

O'Brien, Ed. C., teamster.

O'Brien, Patrick, engineer.

O'CONNOR, F. H., DR., physician and druggist, 122 Main street, between Second and Third streets; the Doctor was born in Ireland; came to this country and located at Ft. Wayne, Ind., in 1847; remained there until he came to Keokuk, in 1852; immediately after his arrival here, he established the business he is now engaged in, and engaged in office practice of his profession, which he has continued ever since; his is the oldest established drug house in Keokuk. He manufactures many standard preparations which should find their way into every family; his "Excelsior Hair

Tonic" is without doubt one of the most excellent preparations now in use; his sales of this valuable article extend to nearly every part of this country; he has many letters from Washington, D. C., New York, Philadelphia and other cities, which testify to the value of the preparation. His Hair Restorative, Condition Powders, etc., are very highly recommended by those who have used them, in various parts of the United States; they have been before the public for many years, and are fast surpassing the worthless preparations with which the country has been so long afflicted.

O'DONNELL, THOMAS, wholesale and retail liquor dealer, Fourth st., between Main and Johnson; was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, in 1831; came to America in 1851, and to Keokuk in 1853; engaged in the liquor and grocery business in 1860; and is now doing an exclusive liquor business. Married Miss Ellen O'Donnell in 1853; she was born in County Tipperary, Ireland; died in Keokuk May 16, 1863; has three children—Kate, Maggie and Thomas. Present wife's maiden name was Mary Davarn; married her in 1864; she was born in Galloway in 1839; they have four children—William, Manna, Michael and John. Members of the Catholic Church. Mr. O'Donnell is at present Councilman; Democratic.

OGDEN, R. B., book and job printer; born in Leesburg, Loudoun Co., Va., Feb. 5, 1825; came with his parents to Urbana, Ohio, in 1832; in 1838, he went to Cincinnati, there he entered the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette* and learned the printer's trade; remained there about five years, then went to Springfield, Ohio, where he remained until he came to Keokuk in 1846; published the Keokuk *Gazette* from 1847 to 1849, when he was appointed Assistant Postmaster; in 1850, he established the first book and stationery store in Keokuk; carried on that business until 1865; since then he has been in the book and job printing business. Mr. Ogden's wife was Miss Elizabeth M. Miller, daughter of Rev. Reuben Miller, of Springfield, Ohio; they have four children—Charles W., Robert M., Helen G. and Mary M.

OHLER, A., proprietor of Gate City Beer Hall, No. 626 Main st.; born in Rhein Pfalz, Germany, in 1848; came to America in 1868; to Keokuk in 1874, and has since been engaged in the saloon business. Married Miss Mary Myer in 1869; she was born in Rhein Pfalz, also, in 1848; they have two children—Annie and Amanda. Mr. Ohler is a member of the Druids' Society and of the Saengers' Association. Oldenburg, William, engineer.

Ott, John, drayman.

Owen, Samuel, teamster.

PADGETT, THOMAS, dry goods.

Patterson, David, teamster.

PARROTT, JAMES C., was born in Talbot Co., Md., May 21, 1811, where he was educated; in 1831, he went to Wheeling, W. Va., and remained there until February, 1834, when he joined the 1st Regiment of U. S. Dragoons; during the spring and summer of that year, the regiment made a campaign among the Indians in the Rocky Mountain country, and, in September, came to Fort Des Moines (now Montrose), where it remained until the spring of 1837, when it was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Mr. Parrott's term of enlistment expired in February, 1837, since when he has remained a citizen of Lee Co. Sept. 4, 1838, he married Miss Henrietta Buckhalter, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., then 18 years of age; five children—three sons and two daughters—were born of this union. When the war of the rebellion came on, Mr. Parrott took an active part in raising volunteers, which he followed to the field; by reference to army appointments, between March 13, 1865, and July 28, 1866, the following appears on record: "Lieut. Col. James C. Parrott, of the 7th I. V. I., for gallant and meritorious service at the battles of Belmont (Mo.), Forts Henry, Donelson, and Shiloh (Tenn.), Corinth and Iuka (Miss.), in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, and for faithful services through the war to date from March 13, 1865." T. J., the eldest son of Col. Parrott, was a member of the 2d I. V. I., and for two years rendered efficient service in the Signal Service

Department; in April, 1867, Col. Parrott was appointed Postmaster at Keokuk, a position which he filled with credit to himself, honor to the Government, and satisfaction to the citizens, until March 4, 1879; in these twelve years not a single act of negligence of duty to the Department or to the public stands charged against Col. Parrott, who has spent the better part of the years of his life in the service of his country.

Parsons, George R., insurance agent.
Paul, J. B., lumber (Tabor & Co.).

PATTERSON, J. C., of the firm of W. A. & J. C. Patterson, proprietors of the Patterson House; Mr. Patterson was born in Adair Co., Ky.; came to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, in 1837. His father, Col. Wm. Patterson, is among the early settlers of this county. In 1846, they came to Keokuk. The Patterson Bros. have been conducting the Patterson house since 1869. W. A. Patterson was born in Adair Co., Ky.; came to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, in 1837; came to Keokuk in 1846; he and his brother, J. C. Patterson, are proprietors of the Patterson House, which is the leading hotel of this section of the State.

PATTERSON, WILLIAM, COL., Keokuk; was born in Wythe Co., Va., March 9, 1802; when he was 4 years of age, his father moved to Adair Co., Ky., where William received his education. In 1822, he married Miss Eleanor Johnson, a native of Maryland. In 1829, they removed to Marion Co., Mo.; thence to Sangamon Co., Ill., in 1833; in 1837, removed to West Point, this county, where he resided until 1846, then removed to this city (Keokuk) and engaged in merchandise and pork-packing; in 1848, he went exclusively into the latter business, to which he still devotes his capital and experience. Col. Patterson has taken an active part in public affairs; he was elected a member of the first Legislature of the Territory of Iowa in 1838; while in that body, he was influential in settling the disturbance concerning the boundary-line between this portion of Iowa and Missouri; at that time, the Missourians of Clark Co.

claimed the point of Iowa lying below a direct extension of the northern boundary line of their State to the Mississippi River; the people of this section resisted their claim, and determined that the boundary line should follow the Des Moines River to its mouth; the contest between them waxed warm; war seemed imminent; the militia on both sides were called out, and general orders given to march to the scene of action; at this juncture, Col. Patterson was commissioned Colonel of militia by Gov. Lucas, of Iowa, and authorized to raise a regiment, which he at once proceeded to do; Col. Patterson was several times elected to the Legislature, both to the upper and lower House, and served in all, during nine sessions, regular and special; he was a member of the Constitutional Convention which convened in Iowa City in 1857; he has been three times elected Mayor of Keokuk, and was Postmaster several years. He was the first Elder of the old Presbyterian Church elected in Iowa, having been chosen for that office in 1837; he was one of the chief movers, and most liberal donors to the erection of the Westminster Church in this city.

PEARCE, ISAAC N., blank-book manufacturer and bookbinder (established in 1852); born in Liverpool, England, Dec. 2, 1820; came to the United States in 1849; lived in New York City and vicinity about six months; then went to St. Louis, resided there a little over two years; then came to Keokuk. Mr. Pearce married Matilda Carr; she was born in Liverpool; they have four sons and four daughters.

PEIRCE, C.H., proprietor of Peirce Normal Penmanship Institute (established in 1871); the Professor is Superintendent of Penmanship in the city schools, and Professor of Penmanship in the Keokuk Mercantile College; he has been engaged in teaching penmanship, for the last fifteen years; for four years he taught in the Ohio State Normal School; graduated from Eastman's Business College in 1870; came to Keokuk in 1871. Prof. Peirce is a native of Clark Co., Ohio.

PIERCE, P. F., DR., was born in Germany July 14, 1854; came to the

United States in 1861; lived at Farmington, Van Buren Co., Iowa, until 1865; then removed to Dover, Lee Co., where he remained until he came to Keokuk in 1868; learned the drug business and read medicine with F. H. O'Connor, M. D.; graduated from the Eclectic Medical College, of St. Louis, in 1874; he then returned to Farmington and was engaged in the drug business and practice of his profession until 1876; he then came to Keokuk again; the Doctor manufactures what he calls Pierce's Little Liver Pills, which he claims to be a perfect liver medicine, aiding digestion and cleansing blood, causing no pain, purely vegetable, containing no calomel, as many remedies for similar diseases do.

Peck, C. K., hardware, and Government contractor.

Peck, Peter H., railroad engineer.

Pelgin, John, cooper.

Pelgin, Louis, cooper.

PERKINS, JOHN T., undertaker, on Third street, between Main and Johnson streets; Mr. Perkins was born in Lewis Co., Ky., in 1842; came to this city in 1863. Married Miss Henrietta Browne, of this city, in 1871; they have two children—Lillian May and Gracie Lee. Mr. Perkins is a member of the Masonic Order, also of the Order of I. O. O. F.; is Democratic.

Perry, C. H., retired.

Peterson, Daniel, & Co., grocers.

Peterson, Frank.

Pflug, John.

Phelan, J. D., saloon.

Phelan, Mat., saloon.

Phillip, C. E., wholesale dry goods.

PHILLIPS, T. F., grocer; was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1843; removed to this city with his parents in 1850. Married Miss Carrie D. Hunt, of Van Buren Co., in 1875; they have one child—Earl E. During the war, Mr. Phillips enlisted in Co. A, 2d I. V. I.; served until the close of the war; was honorably discharged. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; acts with the Republican party.

Phillips, M.

Phillips, T. F., grocer.

Piekert, Frank, boots and shoes.

Pipkin, Robert, teamster.

POLLOCK, S. & CO., wholesale grocers; the business was established by S. Pollock, in 1861; in January, 1865, John M. Bisbee and Benjamin B. Jewell, were admitted to partnership. Mr. Pollock came to Iowa in 1843; engaged in farming pursuits in Henry Co. until 1845; three years on the Half-Breed Tract, two years in California; in 1853, came to Keokuk. Mr. P. is from Guernsey Co., Ohio; Mr. Jewell is a native of Jefferson Co., Ind.; came to Keokuk in 1855; Mr. Bisbee was born in Worthington, Hampshire Co., Mass.; came to Keokuk in 1856. Messrs. Pollock & Co. do a business amounting to about \$300,000 per annum; their sales are principally in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois.

Polsler, Henry, tailor.

Pond, S. P., dealer in butter and eggs.

Power, John J., deputy Co. Treasurer.

Price, William, painter.

Puder, George, farmer.

Puder, John, butcher.

Purdy, George, painter.

Pyles, Barney, teamster.

RABER, BENEDICT, cooper.

Raber, Ben, cooper.

Radasch, E., cigars.

Rankin, Henry, brickmaker.

Rankin, John, brickmaker.

RANKIN, WM. T., attorney at law; born in Keokuk June 28, 1854; graduated from Monmouth College in Illinois Class of 1874; he is also a graduate of Columbia Law School, Class of 1876. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has been engaged in practice here ever since; from Aug. 4, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1878, the firm being Rankin & Smith; since then Mr. Rankin has had no partner. He has held the position of Assistant United States District Attorney since Sept. 1, 1877.

RAU, J., saloon-keeper, between Eighth and Ninth streets; born in Germany in 1844; came to America in 1867; to Keokuk in 1869; started present business in 1878. Married Miss Elizabeth Holdefer in 1877; she was born in Lee Co. in 1850. They have one child—Carl H., born in 1878. Members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

RANKIN, JOHN WALKER, HON., was born in Washington Co., Penn., June 21, 1823; he was the fourth of a family of nine children; they were bereaved of their father when he was but 11 years of age and left in limited circumstances wholly to the care of a widowed mother; the industry, economy and excellent management of that pious mother enabled her to bring up all her family in more than ordinary respectability, and give them all, sons and daughters, a liberal education. John W. entered Washington College, and graduated with distinguished honors in 1842; at Wooster, Ohio, he taught school and studied law, and was there admitted to the bar; he came to Keokuk in 1848, and soon rose to distinction in his profession. Shortly after his settlement here he married Sarah E., daughter of Col. William Thomasson, of Louisville, Ky.; he died July 10, 1869, after an illness of less than two days. The sudden death of Judge Rankin cast a gloom over the entire city; meetings of the bar were held at Keokuk and Fort Madison, and the tributes there paid to his memory attest the great loss sustained by his associates in the profession. During his twenty-one years residence in Keokuk, Judge Rankin was Judge, member of the State Senate, and Colonel of the 17th I. V. I. in the civil war; in the same course of years, he was associated as law partner with Gen. S. R. Curtis, lawyer, statesman and soldier; Judge Mason, eminent as a jurist; Judge Love, now occupying the bench of the U. S. District Court, of this State; Judge Samuel F. Miller, Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court; and George W. McCrary, our present Secretary of War, and as a lawyer and jurist Judge Rankin was not inferior to the most learned and able of these great men; he loved his profession; he never spoke ill of any one; if he could not praise, he was silent. He had no enemies.

RAY, W. B., wood and coal dealer; office and residence Morgan street, between Main and Ninth; was born in Knoxville, Tenn., in 1832; came to Lee Co. in 1842; to Keokuk in 1851. Married Miss E. Gilbert, of New Wind-

sor, Md.; born in 1840; has one child—Maude, born in 1866. Mr. Ray is one of the charter members of the Free-for-All Church, and one of the members of the choir; Republican.

Reed, E. W., carpenter.

Rees, Joseph, lumber.

Rees, Thomas, *Constitution*.

REES, WILLIAM, of the firm of William Rees & Co., steam printers; born in New York City Dec. 16, 1835; from 1850 to 1853, he was engaged in learning his trade of printer, in Pittsburgh, Penn.; came to Keokuk in 1853; in 1857, he conducted the *Daily Post* of Keokuk, for a short time; for one year, he was proprietor of the Doniphian *Post*, in Doniphian Co., Kan.; since 1860, he has been engaged in the general printing business in Keokuk. Oct. 15, 1863, he married Miss Dale Tackaberry, a native of the State of New York.

Reimers & Stolt, grocers.

REINER, CATHERINE, MRS., dealer in groceries, provisions, etc., Main street; was born in France in 1823; her husband, Lawrence Reiner, was a native of Alsace-Lorraine; was born April 22, 1825; April 23, 1848, he entered the French army, and was enrolled in the regiment "Guard Napoleon," in which he served until Oct. 16, 1851, when he received an honorable discharge at Metz. They were married in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1855; came to this city the same year; engaged in the grocery trade in 1863, in which business he continued until his death, which occurred in this city Nov. 11, 1878. Their children are Lawrence R., George L., Edward O., William R., Harry E. and Nellie E.

REINHART, F., proprietor of the Bavaria Beer Hall, No. 181 Main street; born in Germany in 1823; came to Keokuk in 1852; started present business in 1869. Married Miss Miria Hilt in 1853; she was born in Rhuheim, Germany, in 1831; they have two children—George and Miria. Members of the Catholic Church.

Renand, Julius, silversmith.

Replinger, M., butcher.

Reps, Chas., teacher of piano.

RIBYN, MATT., proprietor of Mississippi Brass-Foundry, on Main,

near Tenth street ; Mr. R. was born in Bohemia in 1827 ; came to this country in 1849. Married Miss Theresa Felik in St. Louis, Mo., in 1856 ; they removed to this city in 1866. Have four children—Matthias, Amelia, Theresa and George. During the war of the rebellion, Mr. Ribyn served in the three-months service. Is Republican in politics. Himself and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

RICE, J. L., attorney ; born in Detroit, Mich.; came to Keokuk in 1857 ; engaged in practice of law ever since he came here ; Mr. Rice has served for nine years as Register in Bankruptcy.

Rickards, G. V. S., butter and eggs.

Rickards, T. F., butter and eggs.

Rix, George, hardware.

Robertson, Hugh, wholesale grocer.

Rockenback, H.

Rogers, William H., car-shops.

Rollins, George W., billiards.

Roos, Louis, salesman.

Rotchford, Martin, grocer.

Rothert, H. W., hardware.

Rovane, Thomas, teamster.

Ruddiek, William, farmer.

Ryan, Thomas D., stone-mason.

SAMPLE, S. S., contractor.

Sample, W. S., livery.

SAMPLE, McELROY & CO., foundry, machine and boiler works.

Sanborn, M. N., oculist.

SANTO, DAVID, proprietor of meat market, corner Second and Johnson sts.; born in Keokuk in 1851. Married Mis Annie Hufford, of Nauvoo, Ill., in 1874s ; they have two children—Emma and Lucy ; Mr. S. is a member of the I. O. O. F.; was a member of Fire Department of this city for ten years ; he has been engaged in his present business since 1869. Members Lutheran Church.

Schade, Philip, gardener.

Schaefer, C., grocer.

Schaefer, George, grocer.

Scharfenburg, Henry, harness-maker.

Schardelman, H. A., furniture.

Schearer, William, teamster.

Schenck, F., shoemaker.

Scherer, Charles, carpenter.

Schevers, Daniel, plasterer.

Schevers, Theodore, tinner.

Schilling, George, saloon.

Schlotter, N., Dep. City Marshal.

SCHOCK, JOHN, boots and shoes, Main st., between Ninth and Tenth ; born in Germany in 1831 ; came to Keokuk in 1857. Married Miss E. Lambert in 1855 ; she was born in Germany in 1835. Members of the Catholic Church ; Mr. S. is a Democrat.

Schmidt, Henry, carpenter.

Schmidt, John, fisherman.

Schneider, N., saloon.

Scholte, L., housemover.

Schouten, H., baker.

SCHULZ, CHAS., of the firm of Karle & Schulz, wholesale and retail furniture dealers, No. 516 Main st., between Fifth and Sixth ; was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1839 ; came to America in 1851, and to Keokuk in 1857 ; started in present business in 1859. He married Miss Barbara Smith in 1863 ; she was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1846 ; they have seven children—Lizzie, Charles, Minnie, Julia, Annie, Edward and Albert. Mr. Schulz enlisted in Co. D, 1st I. V. I. in the spring of 1861 ; he was in several engagements ; mustered out in the fall of the same year. Mr. Schulz is a member of the Knights of Honor and I. O. O. F. The family belongs to the Evangelical Church ; he is a Rep.

Schulz, Fred, gardener.

Schwartz, F., shoemaker.

Seroggs, John W., lumber.

Seibert, Stephen, cigars.

Sell, Henry, blacksmith.

Sellers, A. M., carpenter.

Sessions, M., tea store.

SEIDLITZ, G. NEUMAN, physician and surgeon ; born in Germany ; he received a thorough medical education in several of the leading universities of Europe, at Berlin, Heidelberg, etc.; in 1847, he came to the United States and located in Mississippi, where he remained until 1864, when he came to Keokuk, arriving here in October of that year ; the Doctor is President of the Board of Health, now serving the fourth year in that capacity ; he is a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy, also of the State Society ; he has been President of the latter Society ; he is also one of the lecturers of the Iowa State Institute of Homeopathy,

and is Chairman of several of the committees connected with the different societies.

Seymour, Henry, clerk.

Shaffer, Henry, engineer.

Shaffer, J. M., Secretary Iowa Life Insurance Co.

SHAFFER, JOSHUA MONROE, M. D., was born in Washington Co., Penn., Sept. 13, 1830, and was the youngest of ten children; he entered Washington College in 1843, at the age of 13 years, and graduated in 1848; in 1849, he began the study of medicine at Elizabeth, under the tuition of his brother, John E. Shaffer, M. D., and attended lectures at the University of Pennsylvania; in 1852, he removed to Fairfield, Iowa, and entered upon the practice of his profession; in 1862, the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Medical Department of the Iowa State University; from 1862 to 1874, he was Secretary of the Iowa State Agricultural Society, an institution born in his office in Fairfield in 1853, and of which he was Secretary in 1854-55; in 1863, he was appointed Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment for the First Congressional District of Iowa, and, during the following two years, examined over five thousand men, preparatory to their admission to the army; in 1867, he was commissioned by the Governor to represent Iowa at the Paris Exposition, but, the State failing to provide for expenses, he was forced to resign; he represented his county in the State Senate in the session of 1861-62; upon the organization of the Iowa Life Insurance Co., in 1874, he was elected its Secretary, and removed his residence to Keokuk; he still holds the position. During his residence in Iowa, Dr. Shaffer has been a careful student in natural history, and has made large collections in its different branches; his collection of over five thousand specimens of stuffed birds, etc., all his own work, has given him an extended reputation as a taxidermist; in this branch of the science he takes especial pleasure, and is continually adding new specimens. He married, on the 18th of March, 1856, Miss Mel. Jane Curry, of Elizabeth,

Penn; two of the three children born of this union are still living—Susan F. and William Monroe; Lewellyn James, the second, died in 1861, at the age of 20 months.

Shelley, J. M., wholesale dry goods.

Shelley, W. F., dry goods; wholesale.

Shepherd, William, R. R. shops.

SHEPPARD, L. D., of the firm of Evans & Sheppard, dealers in groceries, draining-tile, fire-brick, Louisville cement and plaster, 526 Main street. Mr. Sheppard was born in Cumberland Co., N. J., in 1841. At the commencement of the war of the rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F, 9th New Jersey Infantry, as private; was in the service only a short time when he was appointed Second Lieutenant, then First Lieutenant, and from the latter office was promoted to that of Captain; he served from the beginning to the close of the war, and was honorably discharged; was in numerous engagements; was wounded quite severely at Drury's Bluff; went to Arkansas after the close of the war, and while there was engaged in the mercantile business with Mr. Evans. The maiden name of Mr. Sheppard's wife was Miss Lawrence; they were married in Lewistown, Penn. Mr. Sheppard and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is Republican in politics, and is a member of the Masonic society.

SHERMAN, R. H., attorney at Law, Estes House Block. Mr. Sherman is a member of the firm of Carpenter & Sherman, wholesale and retail dealers in coffee, teas, spices, etc., Main st., between Second and Third, and also of the firm of Carpenter & Sherman, proprietors of the Veranda Livery, Johnson st., bet. Second and Third

Shippey, D. D., carpenter.

Shuler, John R., gunsmith.

Sisson, Frank, Assistant Postmaster.

Smith, B. H., pork-packer.

SMITH, D. B., Deputy Co. Treasurer; born in New York City May 28, 1834; in 1835, his parents removed with family to Southern Illinois, near St. Louis; came to Keokuk in 1846; Mr. Smith was for many years employed as Civil Engineer, connected with the construction of the Keokuk & Des Moines

Valley Railway Co.; Keokuk & Mt. Pleasant Railway Co.; Assistant City Engineer, etc. He has served as Deputy Sheriff, Alderman of Second Ward, two years, etc.; he is now serving his fourth year as Deputy Co. Treasurer. Mr. Smith married Mamie Reddington, August 14, 1860; they have one child—Lavina.

SMITH, GEORGE R., dealer in family groceries and boat stores; also commission merchant, Main st., between Second and Third sts. Mr. S. was born in Muncie, Ind., in 1834; removed to Iowa City, with his parents, in 1842; thence to this county in 1847. In December, 1858, he married Miss Marguerite L. Bishop, a native of Philadelphia, Penn., who came to this county with her parents about 1850. They have two children—Charles J. and Minnie M. Mr. Smith is a member of the I. O. O. F.; he was wharfmaster five years; has been engaged in his present business since 1860.

Smith, H. E., *Constitution*.

Smith, Henry.

Smith, R. E., carpenter.

Smith, W. H., carpenter.

Smith, Goo. B., Director U. P. Railroad.

Snively, H. N., carpenter.

SNYDER, JACOB S., wagon and general repairer, and horse-shoeing shop, Main st., near Thirteenth. Mr. Snyder was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1832; in 1842, removed, with his parents, to Mercer Co., Penn., where he remained until he was 17 years of age; he then went to Wheeling, Va., where he learned the blacksmithing trade; came to this city in 1855; at the breaking-out of the war he entered the service as blacksmith. In 1857, he married Miss L. H. Hamilton, a native of Ripley Co., Ind.; they have two children—Ida Elizabeth and John Albert. Mr. Snyder and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

SPICER, NATHAN, jeweler, Main st.; was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1828; in 1836, he removed to Henry Co., Ill., with his parents; he remained in Illinois until 1844, in which year he went to Iowa City; thence to St. Paul, Minn., in 1849; on the 27th of April, 1852, he married Miss Mar-

tha M. Boyl; they moved to this city in 1867; they have five children. Republican; members of the Latter-Day Saints' Church.

SOELLINGER, M., proprietor of Eclipse Saloon, corner of Main and Eighth sts.; born in Germany in 1832; came to America in 1857; to Lee Co. in 1858; started present business in 1876. Married Miss Louisa Chart in 1859; she was born in Paris, France, in 1843; they have eight children—Matilda, Amanda, Emma, Joseph, Sophie, Theodore, Louis, Morris; Mr. Soellinger keeps the summer beer garden, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth sts.; belongs to the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

Solomon, L., clothing.

Spiesberger, Jacob, clothing.

Spiesberger Brothers, dry goods.

Sprague, D. N., attorney.

SPRING, J., proprietor of Floral Hall, No. 153 Main st.; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1823; came to Keokuk in 1855; has been in the saloon business since 1856. In 1856, married Miss Catherine Fricker; she was born in Eloise, Germany, in 1838; they have eight children—Mary, Kate, Amelia, Josephine, Lizzie, Frank X., Clemens J., Edward; members of the Catholic Church.

Spring, S., hotel-keeper.

Springer, L. D., coal-dealer.

Stafford, M., grocer.

Stahl, Charles, butcher.

Stahl, John A., shoemaker.

STANWOOD, GEORGE, general collecting agent; born in Newburyport, Mass., May 22, 1818; removed to Natchez, Miss., in 1837; engaged in mercantile pursuits there, until 1854; in March, 1854, he came to Lee Co., Iowa, and engaged in farming in Section 31, Charleston Tp., where he purchased a handsome farm of 288 acres, which he still owns. Mr. Stanwood was engaged as traveling salesman for J. M. Shelley & Son for five years previous to 1876; although, at the same time, his farm was carried on under his supervision; Dec. 1, 1878, Mr. Stanwood removed to Keokuk. He Married Charlotte P. Henderson Feb. 14, 1843; she was born in Maryland; they have six children—

Charles C., George, Jr., Joseph A., Isaac H., Minnie S. and Samuel D. Mr. Stanwood served four years as Supervisor from Charleston Tp.

STRYPE, W. C., Secretary and Engineer of the Keokuk Water Works; born in Woolwich, Eng., Jan. 18, 1812; came to Ft. Madison, Iowa, in 1840; Mr. S. was associate editor of the Lee Co. *Democrat* for about two years; afterward, he was engaged in hotel keeping in Ft. Madison and Keokuk for several years; in 1852, he and James L. Estes took charge of the sale of Hon. Charles Mason's lands, which comprised $\frac{1}{6}$ of what was known as the "Half-Breed Tract." Upon the adoption of the Internal Revenue Law, Mr. Stripe was appointed Assistant United States Internal Revenue Assessor, which position he held until the office was abolished; for four years he was employed by the Government as Clerk and Assistant Engineer in the construction of the Canal, for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids; afterward originated, planned and superintended the construction of the present system of water works at Keokuk, which he completed in about ten months after the commencement of the work. Mr. Stripe's first wife was Eliza Payne; she died in July, 1842; they had four children, none of whom are now living; his second wife was Ellen Anderson; she died in 1851; they had three children, only one now living—William A., a resident engineer of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Co. Present wife was Eliza Anderson, a native of Tennessee; they have had ten children—three deceased; the living are Frederick H., Iowa O., George M., Frank and Lyda (twins), Mary and Harry.

STATE NATIONAL BANK, capital, \$150,000; surplus \$35,000; Arthur Hosmer, President; Guy Wells, Vice President; Oscar C. Hale, Cashier; the bank is located on the southwest cor. of Main and Second sts.

Steele, A. M., fine dry goods.

Steele, William, wholesale liquors.

Steiger, J. W., teamster.

Steinmetz, Peter, baker.

Stern, I. N., & Co., clothing.

Stevens, Jacob, carpenter.

Stoddard, John, R. R. shops.

Story, Bogus, hostler.

Sutton & Co., brass works.

Sutton, P. R., brass foundry.

SUTHERLAND, ROBERT,

way-bill clerk K. D. & M. Division of C. B. & Q. Ry.; was born in Caithness, Scotland, in 1841; came to Canada in 1853, and to Keokuk in 1867, and engaged in the capacity of check clerk on the Des Moines Valley R. R. Married Miss E. Fulton, of Van Buren Co., in 1865; has five children—Robt. D., George C., William, Kate and Margaret. Republican.

Swanson, L. P., carpenter.

Swartz, D. W., R. R. shops.

Swasey, O. T., clerk A. Hosmer & Co.

Swede, Charles, stone-mason.

Swede, Fred., stone-mason.

TABOR, B. P., lumber.

Tallon, P. J., coal-dealer.

Tally, James

TAYLOR, C. W., Police Recorder; born in Morgantown, W. Va., Jan. 5, 1834; lived in Virginia until 1852, then removed to Ohio, where he resided two years; in 1854, came to Keokuk; worked at his trade of iron-molder until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Co. C, 3d I. V. C.; re-enlisted in January, 1864; mustered out in August, 1865, after serving nearly four years. After Mr. Taylor returned from the army, he resumed his employment of molder and continued in that work until he was elected Recorder in April, 1875; re-elected in 1877. He married Maria Lynch May 27, 1857; she was born in Indiana; they have had nine children; lost two; the living are Arthur, Charles, George S., Willie, Margaret, Susan and Harry.

Taylor, J. W., carpenter.

Thieme, M., tailor.

Tieke, Henry, cigars.

Tighe, Patrick M., contractor.

Timberman, William, pork-packer.

TINSMAN, J. B., of the firm of

Wycoff & Tinsman, dealers in new and second-hand merchandise, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets. Mr. Tinsman was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1826. In 1854, he removed to Meigs Co., Ohio; thence to Ripley

Co., Ind., in 1856; removed to this city in 1865. He married in Beaver Co., Penn., Miss Lavina Nagle. They have one child—Annie (now the wife of J. Wycoff). Mr. T. acts with the National party; is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge.

Tolmie, Alexander, miller.

Tooke, David, grocer.

Trimble, W. H., saloon.

Trott, S. A. & M., shoemakers.

Tucker, Howard, Secretary Iowa State Insurance Company.

Tucker, S. W., insurance agent.

Tuckman, M., Tailor.

TYLER, LOREN S., of the firm of Brown & Tyler, auction and commission merchants, Main st., between Sixth and Seventh; Mr. Tyler was born in Boston, Mass., April 21, 1845; came to Keokuk in 1856. Enlisted as drummer in Co. H, 15th I. V. I., Dec. 20, 1861; was mustered out at Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 31, 1863; re-enlisted as veteran in Co. H, 15th I. Vet. I., Jan. 1, 1864; was mustered out with regiment July 24, 1865; was in all the battles his regiment participated in, from the first at Shiloh, April 6 and 7, to the last at Bentonville, N. C., in March, 1865. In June, 1870, he engaged with his father in the furniture business under the firm name of A. S. Tyler & Son. In May, 1872, he was mustered into Torrence's Post, No. 2, G. A. R., and was appointed Post Adjutant, rank of 1st Lieutenant on the 17th of September, and was re-appointed in December for the ensuing year; was elected Post Commander, rank of Colonel, in 1873; In 1874, was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, with rank of Colonel. At the organization of the Keokuk Battery, he was appointed 2d Lieutenant of that organization. In December, 1875, he formed a partnership with I. L. Brown, under the firm name of Brown & Tyler, and engaged in the auction and commission business. Served as Assistant Adjutant General of Department of Iowa, G. A. R., to second annual encampment, convened at Keokuk, January, 1876; in February, 1876, he was elected Adjutant and Commander with rank of 1st Lieutenant, of the 2d Regiment Infant-

ry, Iowa State Guards; was a delegate to the State Military Convention held at Des Moines in 1878; was elected Vice President of the same; in April of the same year, he was appointed Major and Assistant Inspector General of the 1st Brigade, 1st Division I. N. G.; appointment was approved and he was commissioned by Gov. John H. Gear and John H. Looby, Adjutant General of Iowa, to rank from June 8, 1878.

ULRICH, AUGUST, carpenter.

Upham, W. P., boots and shoes.

VAIL, S. S., retired.
Vanorsdal, Valentine, farmer

Vancamp, L. C., hostler.

Vanderheyden, H., retired.

VAN GRIEKEN, S., photographer, 80 Main st. (old number), between Third and Fourth sts.; Mr. Van Grieken has been engaged in the business of making pictures for twenty-two years; he has the best possible facilities for doing first-class work; all kinds of photographic work done; enlarging and copying of every description done in a satisfactory manner, and at reasonable prices. His charges are in accord with the times. Mr. Van G. was born in Holland Dec. 6, 1840; when he was about 5 years of age he was brought to New York City by his grandparents (his father and mother being both deceased); while living in New York his grandfather died, and when he was 13 years of age he came to Keokuk with his grandmother, and he has resided here ever since.

VANORSDAL, VALEN-COURT, residence on Timea, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets; was born in Illinois in August, 1817; when he was 6 years of age, his parents removed to St. Louis, then to this county, 1827, since which Mr. Vanorsdal has been a resident of Lee Co., with the exception of the period from 1853 to 1858, which he spent in California. He has been twice married; first wife was Miss Louisa Wright; present wife was Adeline Taylor; children by first wife are Maria, Arthur, Kate, Claude, Amos; one child by present wife—Simon. Mr. Vanorsdal acts with Republican party.

Vansant, John S., grocer.
 Van Werden, G. C., clerk.
 Vermullen, D., gas works.
 Vermillion, Green, grocer.
 Villannis, E., shoemaker.
 Vogel, R. & Bro., wholesale clothing.
 Vogel, S. & H., clothiers.
 Voght, Jacob, plasterer.
 Voitmeier, V., saloon.
 Voorhies, J. O., capitalist.
 Voorhies, S. F., capitalist.
 Vonvucht, William.
 Vorster, Charles, produce.
 Vorwaart, R., grocer.

WAKEFIELD, SAMUEL, machinist.

Walde, Joseph, dairyman.
 Waldsmith, Robert, drayman.
 Walker, A. H.
 Walker, D.

WALSMITH, E., of the firm of Narrley & Walsmith, butchers, 614 Main street; was born in Germany in 1841. Married Miss Elizabeth Lawrence in 1860; she was born in Germany; they have four children—Emma, Lena, Odilla and Rosa. Mr. Walsmith is a member of the Knights of Honor, and holds the position of Treasurer; Republican.

WAPPICH, WILLIAM, residence Johnson, between Fourth and Fifth streets; was born in Baden, Germany, Dec. 31, 1828; in 1848, went to Paris, France, and was there during the three-days revolution; in 1849, he entered the regiment known as the Paris Legion, which was entirely composed of Germans living in that city, and were enrolled for the purpose of establishing a Republican form of government in Germany; they were, however, defeated at the battle of Rastavt, and Mr. Wappich, in consequence, became a refugee; he fled to Switzerland, where he remained six months; then returned to Germany; was there only a short time before he was taken prisoner and kept in durance three months; was tried and convicted to one year's imprisonment; the sentence was commuted to twenty days' dark imprisonment; at the expiration of the twenty days, he had to enter the army and serve until 1851; in 1852, he came to this country; lived in St. Louis until 1853; then went to California; remained

there until 1855, in which year he returned to St. Louis, and came to this city in the winter of the same year. He married Miss S. Lorz, of this city; have three children—Henrietta, William and Julia.

Ward, Charles, farmer.
 Warner, J. T., watchmaker.
 Waters, John, carpenter.
 Waters, O. A., teamster.
 Weed, Samuel R., retired.

WEESE, NICHOLAS, proprietor meat market, corner of Sixth and Palean streets; was born in Germany in 1822; came to America in 1848; lived in Pittsburgh, Penn., the greater portion of the time until 1855, when he removed to this city, and has been engaged in his present business since. He married in this city Miss H. Redmacher, a native of Holland.

Weigner, Henry, tobacconist.

WEISMAN, ADOLPH, physician and surgeon; born in Germany June 24, 1833; came to the United States and located at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1853; lived there three years, and in May, 1856, came to Keokuk. From 1856 to 1863, he was engaged in the drug business here. Since 1863, he has been engaged in practice; the Doctor is a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, of Keokuk. He is Examining Surgeon for Pensions; has held that position for the last three years. He is Vice President of the Medical Society of Keokuk. Dr. Weisman married Bina Stuckert Sept. 17, 1855, in Cincinnati, Ohio; she was born in Germany. They had eight children, lost one; the living are Adolph, Bina, Charley, George, Mary, Ida and Anna.

WELLS, GUY, Vice President of the State National Bank; born in Wyalusing, Bradford Co., Penn., July 21, 1813. In the spring of 1838, he came to La Salle, Ill.; for two years, he was connected with the construction of the Illinois Railroad; he then came to Fort Madison, Iowa, via Galena and thence down the Mississippi River. He immediately entered into a contract for the construction of a portion of the Penitentiary at Fort Madison; for about three years, he also carried on mercantile business there, and for about five years,

operated the ferry at that point, James Wilson being associated with him as a partner; served two years as Deputy Sheriff. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Wells removed to Keokuk. For eleven years, Mr. Wells was Chief Engineer of the Des Moines River Improvement; surveyed and superintended the construction of the railroad between here and Clayton, Ill. He was Superintendent of the company several years, the road being owned by Sauble, Hornish & Wells, afterward sold to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railway Co.; then, for two years, Mr. Wells continued as Assistant Superintendent. Mr. Wells owns one-third interest in the Sonora Stone Quarries; is one of the owners of the saw-mill at Montrose; also stockholder and Director in the Iowa State Insurance Co. For seventeen years he was a member of the School Board of Keokuk; several years President of the Board. He is now serving a three-years term as member of the Board. Nearly all the present school edifices were constructed under his supervision. He served a long time as City Engineer. Mr. Wells has always taken an active interest in all public improvements, and is one of the foremost men of the community. He married Ellen Hawhurst Oct. 1, 1850; she was born in Vermont Feb. 15, 1827. They have had four children, one deceased. The living are Carrie (now Mrs. James Rossell), Kate and Robert Ross.

Welsh, James N., gents' furnishing goods.
Wende, Henry, wagon-maker.

WERSE, J. C., proprietor meat market, Main st., between Seventh and Eighth; this gentleman, an old citizen and business man of Keokuk, is a native of Germany; was married in Holland; came to Keokuk in 1850, and since 1852 has been engaged in his present business.

West, William, Rapids pilot.
Westcott, S. C., book store.

WESTCOTT, J. HENRY, Justice of the Peace and insurance agent; Mr. Westcott was born in Wheeling, Va., in 1823, where he remained until 1837, when he removed with his parents to Ohio, thence to Indiana, in 1862; removed to this city, 1855; he has been engaged in mercantile business the greater

part of his life; has been Justice of the Peace since 1877. Has been married twice; first wife was Miss Frances M. Ward; present wife was Miss Adelaide Holsey, of this city; himself and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church; politically he acts with the Republican party. Mr. Westcott represents the following insurance companies, Meriden Fire Ins. Co., of Meriden, Conn.; Williamsburg Fire Ins. Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Northwestern National Ins. Co., of Milwaukee; Merchants' Ins. Co., of Newark, N. J.; The People's Fire Ins. Co., of Trenton, N. J.; Union Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, Penn.

Wheeler, James H., stone-mason.

White, D. P., produce.

White, Mason, produce.

Wicke, John, carpenter.

Wierather, Frank, gardener.

Wies, F. J., butcher.

Wies, John C., butcher.

Wilkinson, A. J., wholesale and retail drugs.

Williams, Horace, dairyman.

Williamson, Geo., sawyer.

Wills, G. W., miller.

Wilson, George, grocer.

Wilson, J. L., machinist.

WILLER, H., proprietor of Depot House, Deutch's Gasthaus, Levee st., between Main and Johnson; born in Hanover, Germany, in 1834; came to Keokuk in 1868. Married Louisa Hallasm in 1861; she was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1840; they have four children—Augusta, Harmon, Emma, Paulina. Mr. W. belongs to the Druid's Society; is Democratic.

WITZ, JOSEPH, cigar manufacturer, No. 148 Main st.; born at Burlington, Iowa, in 1847; came to Keokuk in 1867; started present business in 1877. Married Caroline Heissel in 1871; she was born in Warsaw, Ill., in 1853; Mr. Witz is a member of the Druids' Society; in politics, Liberal.

Wirtz, Carl, tailor.

Wiseman, A., physician.

Wittich, F. W., musician.

Wolf, Peter, blacksmith.

Woolley, William, carpenter.

WORLEY, S. T., proprietor carriage-factory, First street between Main and Johnson; he manufactures and keeps

constantly on hand the various styles of one and two seated phaetons, roekaways, single and double buggies, with or without tops, also manufactures all the styles of democrat and spring wagons called for in this market. Mr. Worley was born in Portemouth, O., in 1832, where he remained until 1860, when he removed to Quiney, Ill.; in July, 1862, he entered Co. A, 119th Ill. V. I., as 1st Lieutenant; was promoted Captain of the same company in 1863; honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Worley married in Portsmouth, Ohio, Miss E. J. Hicks, a native of that place; they have nine children—Laura E., Charles M., William H., Emma, Ida, James H., Harry, Graee, Mary; Mr. Worley and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he is Trustee and Steward in Methodist Episcopal Church; Republican.

Worley, Samuel, bricklayer.

Worley, W. J., briekmaker.

Worster, Oscar, R. R. conductor.

WULFF, ADOLPHUS, editor and proprietor of the Keokuk *Post*; is a native of Schleswig, Germany; having studied law at the German Universities of Kiel (Holstein), Tuebingen (Wurtemberg) and Gottingen (Hanover); he commenced practicing that profession in 1843, and continued it until 1851, when he came to the United States; in 1867 and 1868, he edited the *Volksblatt*, a German paper at St. Joseph, Mo.; was editor of a German paper at Kansas City, Mo., from 1870 to 1873, when he was a Government official under the Commissioner of Internal Revenue; since Feb. 1, 1877, he has been editor and proprietor of the Keokuk *Post*, which, under his management, is increasing in circulation and influence.

Wycoff, I. C., carpenter.

WYCOFF, J. F., of the firm on Wycoff & Tinsman, dealers in second-hand furniture and new merchandise, on Main, between Fifth and Sixth sts.; born in this city in 1851. Married Miss Annie Tinsman in Burlington, Iowa, in 1874; have two children—Alice Belle and George Edward. Mr. W. is a Republican.

Wycoff, Jonathan, ship-carpenter.

WYMAN, F. W., M. D., office, Third street, between Main and Johnson; born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1848; came to Keokuk in 1852; in 1863, owned a drug store in partnership with Mr. Masburg, the firm name being Wyman & Masburg; continued in the drug business until 1869, then sold out and commenced the study of medicine with his father, Dr. R. H. Wyman; graduated at the Keokuk Medical College in 1876. Dr. W. is one of the charter members of the Free-for-All Church; Democratic.

Wyman, R. H., physician.

Wyringa, Bernard, farmer.

YALES, F. R., farmer.

Yenawine, W. H., miller.

Younger, Mannasse, dry goods.

Younger, Marcus, dry goods.

Younger, Samuel, dry goods.

ZERR, JOHN, dealer in dry goods, notions, etc., Main street, between Third and Fourth streets; Mr. Zerr was born in St. Charles, Mo., April 6, 1851; resided there until he came to Keokuk, in 1869. For ten years he was engaged in the dry goods business as a salesman; since 1873, has been engaged in the same business as proprietor.

TOO LATE FOR INSERTION IN THEIR PROPER PLACE.

BURNS, JOHN, residence on Eleventh and Blondeau sts., Keokuk; this gentleman, a pioneer settler of the Northwest, was born in Bucks Co., Penn., in 1813; in 1835, he came to Quiney, Ill., where he remained until 1837, when he came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, and engaged in mercantile business in that

county until 1840, in which year he came to this city (Keokuk) and has been engaged in mercantile business the greater part of the time until 1877, when he retired from it. Mr. Burns was married in Quiney, Ill., in 1839, to Miss Maria C. Rentgen, now deceased, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn. Mr.

Burns in early life acted with the Whig party; on the organization of the Republican party, he became a Republican, and has remained a consistent supporter of the same.

EVANS, A. H., of the firm of Evans & Sheppard, grocers, and dealers in draining-tile, fire-brick, Louisville cement and plaster, 526 Main st.; Mr. Evans was born in Mercer Co., N. J., in 1840. At the breaking-out of the war of the rebellion he entered the three-months militia; at the expiration of the three-month service, he enlisted in Co. F, 9th N. J. V. I.; was mustered into the veteran service in November, 1863, appointed Second Lieutenant, April 13, 1864, promoted First Lieutenant on Sept. 28 of the same year, and to that of Captain, April 22, 1865; was appointed Regimental Treasurer,

May 22, 1865; honorably discharged July 18, 1865; was in twenty-two regular engagements and in numerous skirmishes. Politically, Mr. Evans is Republican to the core. In the fall of 1865, he went to Arkansas, and in connection with his present partner, Mr. Sheppard, engaged in the mercantile business. In 1868 and 1869, he was Senator from that State; was also a member of the Constitutional Convention. The maiden name of Mr. Evans' wife was Miss R. N. Sheppard; they were married in Cumberland Co., N. J.; they have three children—Mabel, Lewis S. and Elizabeth H. Mr. Evans and family are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is also a member of the Masonic society. Came to Keokuk in 1877; and has since been engaged in the grocery trade.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. KEOKUK)

A DAMS, ROBERT, farmer.

Anderson, William, farmer.

B AWDEN, JOHN, marble-cutter.

BIRD, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 20; a native of Germany, born in 1828; emigrated to this country in 1838; lived in Pennsylvania until 1845, in which year he came to Lee Co. The maiden name of Mr. Bird's wife was Mary Kite; they were married in Keokuk; have six children—Benjamin, Adeline, Charles, Louisa, Simeon and George W.

Black, H. H., teacher.

Black, H. M., farmer.

Boardman, James H., trunk manufacturer.

Boyce, David, farmer.

Brunat, Justine, farmer.

BUELL, LYMAN, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Sandusky; was born in Connecticut in 1832; he came to Lee Co. in 1854, and engaged in the photograph business; he came to his present place in 1866. He married, in 1855, Nancy H. Doolittle, also a native of Connecti-

cut; has two children—Margareta A. and Hortense Josephine. Mr. Buell is engaged principally in dairying and fruit-growing.

Burrell, Green, gardener.

CHENOWITH, T. J., far., Sec. C 11; Mr. Chenowith is a native of Jefferson Co., Ky.; born near Louisville, in 1809; in 1816, he removed with his friends to Jefferson Co., Wis., thence to Clinton Co., Ind., in 1831. While in Clinton Co., he married Miss Mary Wright, a native of Adams Co., Ohio, born in 1807; they removed to Adams Co., Ill., in 1836, and came to Lee Co. the following year; she died in July, 1878; she was an earnest Christian woman, and one of the pioneer mothers in whom we all take a just pride; they have four children now living—Melvina, Joseph H., Ruhamah (now Mrs. John Downey) of Charleston, Lee Co., and Henry C. In early life, Mr. C. acted with the Whig party, on its decline became a Republican and a firm supporter of the party: in the early history of the county, he was elected County Commissioner five terms; has been member of

Board of Trustees of Jackson Tp. eighteen years, and has always taken an active part in the religious and educational interests of the county.

DANFORTH, JOSIAH, farmer.

Danielson, J. F., farmer.

DAVIS, S. H., Superintendent of Lee Co. Poor-farm; was born in Lebanon, N. H., Feb. 18, 1834; he was brought up and lived there until the war broke out, when he enlisted in Co. F, Berdan's 2d Regt. U. S. Sharpshooters; he afterward served in the Quartermaster's Department; he was taken prisoner at Chancellorsville and also at the battle of Fredericksburg, but he was fortunate enough to escape each time the same day he was captured; he was in the service four years. Came to Iowa and settled in Lee Co. in 1865; he has held his present office for three years. He married Miss Alma A. Moore, from Chelsea, Vt., in August, 1858; they have two daughters—Ellen F. and Laura J.

ENGSTROM, GUST., farmer.

Engstrom, John, farmer.

FLEMING, JOHN, farmer.

Foley, Daniel, farmer.

Fowler, Edward, limekiln.

Fowler, John, farmer.

Funkhouser, Jacob, farmer.

GORGAS, DANIEL, farmer.

H AISCH, ERNEST, farmer.

Haisch, Jacob, farmer.

Haisch, John, farmer.

Harrington, John, farmer.

Hayden, Pius, farmer.

Hayden, William, farmer.

Hedrick, V. P., farmer.

Heffleman, Henry, farmer.

Hilt, William, farmer.

Hine, Charles W., farmer.

Hoffman, Sylvanus, farmer.

House, Elijah, farmer.

Howell, Thomas H., farmer.

INGERSOLL, E. M., farming and dairy, Sec. 22; was born in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1837; while he was a child, his parents, William and Hannah Ingersoll, removed to Des Moines Co., Iowa,

thence to this county, in 1847; during the war, he served as Corporal of Company C, 45th Iowa Inf.; was honorably discharged. He married in Keokuk Miss M. A. Seymour; they have three children, viz., Edgar L., Lucy C., Ida May.

JASTER, M., farmer.

Jefferson, William S., stock-dealer.

Johnson, John A., farmer.

Juhl, Gregus, farmer.

KENNEDY, J. A., farmer.

KERR, ROBERT, farmer, Sec. 9; was born in Alleghany Co., Penn., in 1822; removed to this county with his parents, Alexander and Isabel Kerr, in 1839. In 1853, he married Miss Ruth, daughter of Thomas and Mary Colwell, who came to Iowa in 1836; they have eight children—Alexander D., William C., Olive, Clara, Robert Colwell, Walter Brown, Isaac Barrett, Thomas Edwin, Mary Isabel. Mr. Kerr is a Republican; he has held various offices; is a member of the present Board of Township Trustees, which office he has filled for several terms; himself and family are members of the U. P. Church. Mr. Kerr's farm contains over 196 acres of land, being well-improved. Kritchel, James, farmer.

LAYTON, ERASTUS, farmer.

LEE, G. W., farmer, Sec. 13; was born in Jennings Co., Ind.; came to this county with his parents, Charles V. and Elizabeth Lee, who were pioneer settlers of Jackson Tp., in 1839. He married Miss Elizabeth Dwyer in Appanoose Co., Iowa, in 1859; they have nine children living. Mr. Lee acts with the Democratic party; he has held various school offices; has resided in this township (Jackson) forty-one years.

Lindner, Conrad, farmer.

Lindner, Frederick, farmer.

LOCHHEAD, ALEXANDER

LOCHHEAD, ALEXANDER, farmer, Sec. 7; Mr. Lochhead is a native of Scotland; born near Glasgow in 1828; came to America in 1850; lived in Pennsylvania until 1851, then came to Keokuk. He married Miss Jane Lyon; she was born in Kentucky; they were married in Keokuk; have six

children—Isabel, Ellen, Alice, Fannie, Lucy and John. Mr. L. owns 90 acres of land; he is a Republican. Mrs. Lochhead is a member of the U. P. Church.

Loomis, Sarah, Mrs., (maiden name Sarah Chalfont), farming, Sec. 27; was born in Highland Co., Ohio, in 1822; removed to this county with her parents, Abner and Ruth Chalfont, in 1841. In 1846, she married John Loomis, a native of New York, born Jan. 17, 1817; he came to this county in 1840, and resided here until his death, which occurred in February, 1875. He was a member of the Baptist Church, in the advancement of which he took an active interest. Their children living are Clara Ellen (now the wife of M. V. B. Walker, of this township), Caroline (wife of W. H. Wyatt), Laura and Alice. Mrs. Loomis owns 110 acres of land in this county, and 300 acres seven miles north of Canton, Mo.; she is a member of the Baptist Church.

Lupton, Joseph A., farmer.

MATTERNICH, CHRIS, gardener.

Meister, Conrad, gardener.

Merrick, Seth, farmer.

O'BLENIS, CHARLES, farmer.

O'Blenis, D. A., farmer.

Orr, David, farmer.

PARKHURST, MOSES, farmer.

Parsons, A. L., student.

Parsons, J. W., plasterer.

PATTERSON, E. R., far., S. 19; was born in Livingston Co., N. Y., Aug. 13, 1826; in 1840, he removed with his parents, George G. and Fannie Patterson, to this county; in 1845, he returned to his native State, remaining until 1860, when he again came to Iowa, and has made it his home since. Mr. Patterson has been twice married; first wife was Betsy C. Devoe; present wife was Lucy A. Robinson; has one child by first marriage—Josephine F., now Mrs. Adams; five children by sec-

ond marriage, three now living—Frank J., Minnie R., Gracie M. Mr. Patterson and wife are members of the Baptist Church; he has held the offices of Deacon and Secretary several years; he acts with the Republican party; has held various local offices. Owns eighty acres of land.

Peterson, Alfred, farmer.

Proudly, George W., farmer.

Prouty, Oscar, farmer.

REIMER, BENEDICT, farmer.

SCHEIDER, ERASTUS, farmer.

Scholtie, Henry, gardener.

Scholtie, Leopold, housemover.

Sibald, John, farmer.

Sikes, Henry, gardener.

Sleeth, J. S., farmer.

STEVENS, MANNING W., far. was born in Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 30, 1823; remained in Litchfield and in the adjoining county in Massachusetts until 1852, when he came to this county; in 1854, he married Miss Julia A. Wadsworth, a native of Berkshire Co., Mass., born in 1832; they have six children—Mary M., Cecilia Irene, Charles M., Arthur S., Nellie M. and Julia R. Mr. Stevens has acted with the Republican party since its organization; he owns 310 acres of land finely improved.

Stonewall, Theo., farmer.

TURNER, JAMES, farmer.

Turner, William H., farmer.

VANAUSDAL, ISAAC, farmer.

Vandoren, James, farmer.

WALKER, JAMES S., farmer.

Walker, Van Buren, farmer.

Way, N. P., farmer.

Willianus, John M., gardener.

Weidlick, August, farmer.

Welcome, John P., farmer.

Wierather, John, gardener.

Wooster, J. A., farmer.

YEISER, ABRAHAM, gardener.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

(P. O. FORT MADISON.)

A BEL JOHN, merchant.

ARENS, CASPER, insurance agent; was born in Prussia April 27, 1834; he lived there until 16 years of age, and emigrated to America in 1850; he came to Iowa the following year; arrived in Fort Madison July 4, 1851; he learned the cooper trade, and followed that business for some years; he was engaged in the mercantile business for eight years, and for the past three years has been engaged in the insurance business. He has held the office of city Alderman. He married Elizabeth Wenka, from Prussia, in March, 1859; she was born Sept. 8, 1841; they have two children—Anna, who is married, and Theodore, born July 28, 1853.

ALBRIGHT, JACOB W., insurance agent; was born in Lancaster, Penn. Aug. 31, 1811; he was brought up in Pennsylvania, and served an apprenticeship as a printer in Harrisburg; he came to St. Louis in 1833, when that city contained only 8,000 people, and started the *Evening Herald*, the first newspaper published west of the Mississippi River; in 1837, he removed to Illinois, and was engaged on public works for a few years, then went to Philadelphia, and married Miss Rachel J. Wilson, a native of that city, July 5, 1840; they came to Iowa, and located in Fort Madison in the spring of 1841; he engaged in the mercantile trade with his brother, W. G. Albright; continued in business twenty-eight years; since 1869, has been engaged in the insurance business. He has held the office of City Treasurer for three years; also City Alderman. They have three children—Katie, Jacob W., Jr., (in the Fort Madison Bank,) Daniel K. (in R. R. office in St. Louis); have lost four children.

ALBRIGHT, R. W., dealer in books, stationery and fancy goods; born in Reading, Penn., in June, 1813; he lived there until 1841, when he came to Iowa; located in Fort Madison, and engaged in publishing the Fort Madison

Courier; he conducted it as an independent paper for six months, then changed the name to the *Lee County Democrat*, and continued until 1846, when he was elected the first Clerk of the county after the State was organized; since then he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits. He has held the office of Mayor of this city, and other town and school offices. He married Miss Catherine O. Schoner, a native of Pennsylvania, in 1836; they have had six children, of whom three survive—John W., Robert W. and Katie.

ALBRIGHT, WILLIAM G., of the firm of William G. Albright & Son, merchants, dealers in dry goods and notions; the senior partner of the oldest mercantile house in Fort Madison is William G. Albright; he was born in Berks Co., Penn., June 10, 1816; he lived there until 14 years of age; then went to Lancaster, and served an apprenticeship in the dry goods trade, and remained there seven years; he left Lancaster March 8, 1837, and went to St. Louis; came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in the fall of 1839, and engaged in mercantile business, the firm being James Wilson & Co.; in 1841, his brother, J. W. Albright, bought out the interest of Wells and Wilson, and the firm became J. W. & W. G. Albright; in 1847, R. W. Albright, another brother, entered the firm, which was changed to Albright Brothers, and so continued until 1856, when R. W. withdrew; in 1864, J. W. withdrew from the firm, and the business was continued by William G. Albright; in 1867, his son Harry A. became interested in the business, the firm being William G. Albright & Son; subsequently, he withdrew, and, in January, 1876, his son William G. Jr., became interested in the business, the firm name remaining unchanged; Mr. Albright is one of the oldest merchants on the river, and has been actively identified with the interests and improvements of this city and county. He married in November, 1841, Miss Cynthia White, daughter of Edward White,

Esq., one of the earliest settlers of Hancock Co., Ill.; they have six children—Harry A., Caroline (now Mrs. R. B. Hatch), Grace, William G., Jr., Virginia and Cynthia. Harry married a daughter of Joseph M. Edwards. William G., Jr., married Miss Annie J. Reed, of Council Bluffs. Members of the Presbyterian Church.

Aldrich, S., salesman lumber-yard.

ALLEN, TIMOTHY, retired; was born in Hartford, Washington Co., N. Y., Sept. 13, 1823. There he married Miss Lucy Amelia Root, a native of Washington Co., N. Y., Dec. 18, 1846; they came to Iowa and located in Lee Co. in November, 1855; they settled on a farm near West Point; engaged in farming and continued fifteen years; in 1873, Mr. and Mrs. Allen removed to the city, where he has built a large, pleasant home; he still owns his farm of 333 acres; they have an only child, a daughter—Celia P.; she married Mr. S. E. Stephenson Feb. 12, 1872; they live on the farm of Mr. Allen, near West Point.

Alley, A. J., attorney.

AMBORN, CONRAD, manufacturer and dealer in furniture; born in Byrne, Germany, Nov. 15, 1817, where he learned the furniture business. He married Louisa Deobald, of Germany, in 1847; they came to America in 1850; arrived at Fort Madison June 28, 1850; he engaged in the furniture business the following year; was associated with his brother in business for fourteen years; Mr. Amborn manufactures his furniture; he made the furniture for the German American Bank, and manufactures as fine work as is made in the State. His son Conrad, Jr., is one of the most skilled workmen in the State; draws all the designs for their best furniture, and is an expert carver. Mr. and Mrs. Amborn have nine children—Hannah, Josephine, Conrad, Louisa, Philip, Rudolph, Helen, Fred and Clara.

Amborn, William, Sr., furniture.

ANDERSON, BENJAMIN F., carpenter and builder; was born in Montgomery Co., Ky., April 10, 1815; his parents removed to Quincy, Ill., when he was 14 years of age; lived

there until he came to Iowa and settled in Dubuque, in April, 1833; he was brought up there, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; while living there, he cast his first vote, for George W. Jones, of Dubuque, for delegate to Congress; in the fall of 1836, he came to Lee Co.; he lived in Van Buren Co. some years, and also several years in Mahaska Co., then returned to Fort Madison, and since then has been engaged in building here; Mr. Anderson has been a resident of Iowa forty-six years, and is one of the oldest residents of the State now living; he helped build the first Methodist Church built in this State; he has held the offices of Postmaster and Justice of the Peace. He married Louisa Davis, a native of Ohio, in April, 1849; they have five children—Atticus (married), William Roy (conductor on railroad), Frances (engaged in teaching), Letitia and William.

Andrews, William J., carpenter.

ANGEAR, J. J. M., M. D., physician and surgeon; was born in England Sept. 5, 1829; when 14 years of age, his parents came to America; they located in Racine Co., Wis.; he attended school, then entered Racine College and completed his education, graduating with degree of Bachelor of Science; he was the founder of the Berlin High School in Wisconsin, and was its Principal for four years; he studied medicine and graduated at Rush Medical College, Chicago, in the spring of 1860. During the war, he was commissioned Surgeon by President Lincoln, and served two years. He came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in 1866; in 1871, he was appointed Professor of Physiology and Pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, and still fills that chair; in 1872, he received the degree of A. M. from his Alma Mater; he has been President of the Commission of Insanity of Lee Co. since its organization, in 1870; he is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, which body he represented in the British Medical Association, which met at Bath, England, in August, 1878; after the meeting, he spent much time in the

hospitals of London and Paris; he is author of a number of articles in the medical journals and State reports, and is a popular lecturer; he has one of the best medical libraries in the State; Dr. Angear has given much attention to microscopy, and has one of the finest instruments in the State, or, indeed, the West; he is frequently called upon to testify in courts as a scientific expert. He is a Republican. He married Miss Sophia Smith April 19, 1855; she is a native of Racine Co., Wis., and is a daughter of Benjamin E. Smith, who was one of the earliest settlers of that county, who came there in 1836; Mrs. Angear is one of the first persons born in Racine Co.; Dr. and Mrs. Angear have two sons—William J. S., born March 27, 1863, and Benjamin Horace, born Jan. 29, 1871.

ANTHES, GEORGE, proprietor Central Hotel, Front street, opposite the depot; was born in Shelbyville, Shelby Co., Ind., March 21, 1840; when only 4 years of age, his parents removed to St. Louis, and he was brought up there; he came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison, and has been engaged in the hotel business for a number of years; he built the present large and commodious house known as the Central House in 1874, and opened it to the traveling public Jan. 1, 1875, and it has the reputation of being one of the best hotels in the State, and is justly entitled to it. During the war, he enlisted in the 5th Regt. I. V. C., but only remained away a short time, on account of sickness. He married Miss Annie Leetje in St. Louis, Mo., in June, 1860; they have five children—George P., Amelia, Charlie, Albert and Elizabeth.

Appleton, Charles H., painter.

Arens, Casper, insurance.

Arnold, William B., retired.

AUWAERTER, JOHN M., wagon-maker: was born in Germany July 19, 1833; there learned the trade of wagon-making; emigrated to America in 1853; lived in Ohio two years; came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in 1855, and began working at his trade, and since then has been engaged in his present business. He married

Miss Elizabeth Faeth, from Germany, Oct. 25, 1859; they have seven children—Lizzie, Katie, Anna, Ellen, Mary, Eddie and Willie; they lost one son.

ATLEE, JOHN C., native of Maryland, was born on the 22d day of March, 1816, the son of Samuel J. and Martha Atlee; several years prior to his birth, his parents had removed from Lancaster Co., Penn.; upon the death of his mother, which occurred when he was only a few weeks old, he was left to the care of his grandmother, who lived at the old home of his parents in Pennsylvania; there he remained until he attained his 12th year; and after the death of his grandmother, he lived first with his uncle, Henry Stickler, and afterward with an older brother, William A. Atlee; at the age of 16, he was apprenticed to his brother, Jacob C. Atlee, to learn the carpenter's trade; he continued thus employed during the next two years, and at the expiration of that time, his brother retiring from business, he went to Philadelphia to finish his trade; soon afterward, in 1835, he went to New York, and there worked one year at his trade; in 1836, he went by sea to Mobile, Alabama, and thence by Lake Pontchartrain to New Orleans; he did not like the South, however as he had anticipated, and leaving New Orleans, he went up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and finally settled for a short time at Quincy, Ill.; in 1837, he spent a few months at Fort Madison, and was so thoroughly pleased with the place that he determined to make it his future home. Going to Quincy, he was there married to Miss Emeline S. Brooks, and immediately returning to Fort Madison, established himself at his trade, and continued it with good success for six years; having accumulated from his hard-earned savings a sufficient capital, he purchased a farm within a few miles of town, and for several years employed himself in agricultural pursuits; returning to Fort Madison in 1852, he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Isaac R. Atlee, and during the next two years carried on a successful lumber trade; extending his operations in 1854, he, in company with Nathaniel Bennet, built the

first steam saw-mill that was erected at Fort Madison, and was doing a very prosperous business until 1856 and 1857, when they became somewhat involved and embarrassed in the financial crisis that swept over the country during those years; however, by close attention to business, and a course of economy and strict integrity, they avoided the serious consequences which befell many business men; Mr. Atlee afterward purchased the interest of his partner, and associated with himself, his son Samuel, and from that time until the present, the business has been conducted under the firm name of S. & J. C. Atlee; the business tact, cool judgment and clear foresight of Mr. Atlee are best attested by the growth of his business; the mill, in all its appointments, is inferior to none on the Mississippi River; at the time when the son became associated in the business, it was producing about 15,000 feet of lumber per day; at the present time the mill has a capacity of 55,000 feet of lumber per day, and of 20,000,000 of shingles and 4,000,000 of lath per year, and employs 150 men. In local enterprise, Mr. Atlee has been somewhat active, and heartily co-operates in all matters pertaining to the growth and prosperity of his city; personally and socially, he is a man of excellent qualities, and throughout his life has maintained an adherence to those principles of honor and fair dealing that have secured to him the confidence and esteem of all with whom he has had to do; he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and lives in the enjoyment of a happy home; he has four children—Samuel J., (mentioned above), William H., (who is book-keeper for the firm), Martha and Maggie.

Atlee, Isaac R., merchant.

ATLEE, SAMUEL, of the firm of S. & J. C. Atlee, manufacturers and dealers in lumber, sash, doors and blinds; was born in Ft. Madison, Oct. 29, 1838, and is one of the oldest natives of Fort Madison now living here; his father, John C. Atlee, is one of the oldest, most honored and enterprising citizens in Lee County. Samuel received his education here and entered his father's

mills, soon after becoming associated with him in the business; now has the active management of the business; they employ about one hundred and fifty men and boys, and have a capacity of manufacturing 12,000,000 feet annually; are the largest manufacturers of lumber in this section of the State. Mr. Atlee married Miss Nancy M. Wright, a native of this State, Jan. 20, 1867.

Atlee, William H., book-keeper.

BAHME. Christ., vineyard.

BACON, JAMES H., DR., capitalist, was born in Washington Co., Tenn., July 19, 1816; he was brought up and received his education in that State; he studied medicine and, after graduating, practiced medicine in Nashville for some years; in 1840, he came to Illinois, located at Macomb, and remained there eleven years, and then came to Iowa and settled in Ft. Madison in 1851, and practiced here for seven years; in 1861, he engaged in banking here, with Judge Johnson, of Keokuk, and they continued together for ten years, when Dr. Bacon retired on account of his health, and bought a tract of land and improved it, in Green Bay Tp; the farm contains 1,200 acres, and is known as "Bayview;" the improvements have cost \$25,000; his son James H., Jr., lives on it. Dr. Bacon is a prominent member of the Christian Church, and preached for twenty years, in Illinois and Iowa; he married Sarah Lester, from Dayton, Ohio, in May, 1839; she died Dec. 25, 1878, leaving son, James H. Bacon, Jr.; they lost one daughter, Alice. James H. Bacon, Jr., was born in Macomb, Ill., June 13, 1849; when 2 years of age, his parents came here, where he was brought up, and attended school; completing his education at Abingdon, Knox Co., Ill., where he took his collegiate course; he married Miss Lizzie Case, of Ft. Madison, May 16, 1871; they live on his father's "Bayview Farm;" they have two children—James M., born July 8, 1872, and Alpha, born Jan. 1, 1874.

BAKER, CHARLES O., homeopathic physician and surgeon; was born in Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.,

June 8, 1849; when 14 years of age, he removed to Michigan, where he attended school; he entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he received his classical education; he studied medicine, and graduated in the medical department of that institution; the spring of 1878, after spending a few months in Keokuk, he came to Ft. Madison, and since then has practiced his profession here.

Banger, Frank, far., Sec. 5.

Bardt, Henry, miller.

Bauder, George, saw-filer.

Beehrens, Martin, carpenter.

Beck, A., laborer.

BECK, JOSEPH MARCUS, **HON.**, was born April 21, 1823, in Clermont Co., Ohio; he was the youngest of eight children, whose parents were Samuel Beck and Hannah Morris, who were prosperous as agriculturists, and distinguished for piety, both earnest members of the Baptist Church; his mother was a daughter of Isaac Morris, of Virginia, and a brother of Senator Morris, of Ohio, distinguished as an early and fearless advocate of human freedom, and for his opposition to the monstrous anomaly of a slaveholding republic; the Morris branch of the family were of Welch extraction, and the Beck of English; his education was accomplished by his own exertion; teaching school, with other employments of an honorable nature, gave him the means of securing a thorough education at Hanover College, which institution he left in 1843, and began teaching as Principal of the seminary at Vernon, Ind.; remained for one academical year, then removed to Kentucky, where he taught two years; read law in Madison, Ind., in the office of Miles C. Egglestone, distinguished, at that time, as an eminent jurist, and, in 1846, was admitted to the bar; after teaching school six months in Kentucky, he came to Lee County, Iowa, settled in Montrose and practiced for two years; in 1850, he came to Fort Madison; in 1852, was elected Prosecuting Attorney and also Mayor of Fort Madison; in 1867, was elected Judge of the Supreme Court; served six years; in 1873, having received the nomination of the convention

without a dissenting voice, he was reelected; he is now Chief Justice of the Supreme Bench. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Clara C. Rinehart, daughter of Dr. William Rinehart, of Fort Madison; they had three children, two still living—William J. R. Beck, who is reading law with his father, and Vallie E., now attending Glendale College, near Cincinnati; will graduate in June, 1879; in politics, the Judge is a strong Republican, but his first vote was for Henry Clay; he has always been Antislavery, and when young, engaged in teaching school in a slaveholding State at a time when the advocacy of the rights of the black man was perilous; was distinguished for his manly and fearless attacks on the evil of human servitude; the Judge possesses a powerful mathematical mind; when pursuing his collegiate education, he was remarkable for his proficiency in mathematics; it will be only justice to remark that he was prominent as a scholar in all his classes. He is a member of the Baptist Church, which he joined when quite young; was Superintendent of a Sabbath school in his youth, while pursuing his first legal studies; from that time forward, he has taken a great interest in the Sunday-school cause; he is distinguished for his interest in education and our common schools, as one of the great institutions of the land; he has always led a temperate life; temperance in language, action and intercourse, is, with him, a natural characteristic; his life has been one of ceaseless activity and industry; and his assiduous attention to the legal interests of the commonwealth, within the province of the Supreme Court, is a matter of admiration to his intimate legal acquaintances; in society, the Judge is earnest; the educational discipline imparted to his mind by studies of a mathematical and abstract nature, have given it a permanent bias; it may be said with truth that on "his features sits deliberation and public care." His constitution is yet robust, and his labors appear to have left unimpaired a body of more than natural vigor.

Beck, Valentine, basket-maker.

Becker, Charles, blacksmith.

Beckert, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Madison.

Behrens, Conrad, shoemaker.

Beimer, Anton, carpenter.

Beimer, Henry, carpenter.

Beine, Stephen, shoemaker.

Benbow, J. W., grain and elevator.

BENDLAGE, JOHN B., cooper; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 22, 1826, where he learned the carpenter's trade; he emigrated to America, and landed at New Orleans, March 4, 1845, thence went to Cincinnati, and learned the cooper's trade; in 1849, he moved to St. Louis; came to Iowa, and located in Fort Madison June 16, 1855; he worked at his trade two years, then engaged in business for himself; has continued in business for over twenty years and has built up a large business; he manufactures 6,000 lard tierces, 1,000 pork barrels and 10,000 apple and egg barrels yearly; when he came to this country, he only had two 5-franc pieces; he has held the office of City Alderman for eight years; also, has represented the county in the Board of Supervisors; has been Town Trustee. He married Miss Elizabeth Menke, from Germany, Oct. 7, 1849; they have six children—Kate, Hermon, John, Theodore, Henry, Elizabeth—have lost six children.

Beunet, Stephen, boatman.

Bendlage, J. B., cooper.

Bergman, Ignatius, teacher Catholic school.

BERNHARD, EDWARD, of the firm of Peters & Bernhard, Potowonok Mills; born in Prussia Jan. 22, 1818; there learned the baker's trade; he emigrated to America in 1854; came to Iowa; lived in Burlington three years; came to Fort Madison in 1857; was in the bakery business seven years; in 1868, he engaged in the milling business with Mr. Peters; they built the large mill now operated by them and do an extensive business. He married Mrs. Dorothy Woolgast, from Germany, in 1870; his wife had two children—Henry and Charlie.

Biethan, Fred, merchant.

BLACKBURN, JACOB C., DR., Auditor of Lee County; was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 8, 1832; he received his education there, studied medicine, and graduated at the Cincin-

nati College of Medicine and Surgery, in February, 1856; after graduating, practiced in Cincinnati for seven years; came to Iowa, and located in Fort Madison in August, 1863; engaged in the practice of his profession and continued it until he was elected Auditor of Lee County, in the fall of 1873; he was re-elected to the same office in the fall of 1875, and again in the fall of 1877, each time being elected by the largest majority of any officer in the county. He married Miss Eleanor Davey, of Newport, Ky., May 20, 1855; they have had four children, and lost them all in infancy; they have one adopted son, W. G. Davey.

Blender, Joseph, far. Sec. 2.

BONNELL, JOHN W., retired; was born in Essex Co., N.J., July 14, 1812; he was brought up and lived there until 31 years of age, when he and two of his brothers emigrated to Iowa, and located in Lee County, in October, 1843; the following spring, two other brothers came here; they engaged in the mercantile business here, and in Salem, Henry County, two years after, they bought a large tract of land, about 1,500 acres; engaged in farming and continued in this way for five or six years, then they divided up their property; John continued farming until within a few years; he has rented his land and removed to Fort Madison; with his brother, owns about 600 acres of good land. He married Rosanna Houver, from this county, in 1857; she died the following year. He married Eliza M. Pittman in April, 1864; she is a daughter of W. G. Pittman, one of the earliest settlers of Lee County; they have had four children, only one son survives—Burton, born Feb. 22, 1872.

Borgman, George, teamster.

Brandes, William, gardener.

Breidenbend, H., merchant.

BREWSTER, CHARLES, President of the Fort Madison Bank; was born in Ireland in 1813; when only 12 years of age, with his grandfather, he emigrated to America and was brought up in Philadelphia; he afterward removed to Indiana, lived there six years, came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in 1844; he engaged in mercantile trade and successfully con-

ducted that business for thirty-two years; there are only one or two merchants here who have been in business the same length of time; in 1876, he associated with Dr. J. A. Smith and engaged in the banking business; he is also a large landholder; when Mr. Brewster began life he had nothing, and, since he was 12 years old, he has cared for himself and owes his success in life to his own efforts, and is a man of strict integrity in all his dealings. He has been twice married; his first wife was Margaret Badoller, of Vincennes, Ind.; she died in 1852; in 1855, he married his present wife, Eliza J. DeForest, of Sharon, Penn.; they have three children—James, William and Martha.

Bricker, James E., millwright.

Brockelman, Stephen, carpenter.

Brown, A. P., stationery and books.

Brown, Daniel T., stationery and books.

BUCHHOLZ, ROBERT P., barber and hair-dresser; was born in Germany on the 12th of February, 1840; when 15 years of age, he came to America, to Iowa the same year, and settled in Lee Co. in 1855; he lived in Keokuk for six years; he established his business here in 1864, and has built up a good business; he has the oldest business and the largest trade in his line in town. He married Miss Lizzie Fricke, a native of Fort Madison, in April, 1872, they have four children—Emma, William, Minnie and a little boy not named.

Buehholz, William, paper hanger.

Buckingham, George, laborer.

Buckler, Frank, cooper.

Buckler, Herman, mechanic.

Buckler, Stephen, cooper.

BUECHEL, VALENTINE, retired; was born in Prussia June 11, 1826, and educated there; he emigrated to America in 1848, and went back to Prussia, but returned to America, came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison Aug. 19, 1850, and engaged in the grocery business; in 1851, he engaged in teaching, and continued until 1859, when he was elected to the State Senate and filled that office during two sessions; he has held office of Deputy Clerk of the Courts for two years, Deputy County Treasurer six years and also Deputy

Recorder; he has held school offices for many years, and now holds office of City Alderman. He married Dorothea Dagenhardt, from Germany, in the fall of 1850; they have had ten children, only three survive—Mary R., Catharine A., Amelia C.

Buehrig, Charles, boots and shoes.

Buehrig, F., boots and shoes.

Buescher, Christ, butcher.

Buescher, J. G., farmer; See. 5.

Buescher, John G., carpenter.

BULLARD, A. J., far., S. 6; born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, May 19, 1835; came with his parents to Lee Co., May, 1836; they were among the early settlers of this county. Married Miss Amanda Walker in 1859; she was a native of York State; died April 4, 1868; he married again, Miss Fannie Snively in 1870; born in Lee Co., Iowa, in 1847; has three children by former wife—Matilda, James and Rachel, and two dead—Oliver and Ellen; and by present wife, four—Charley, John, Theophilus and Sarah J. Owns 270 acres of land. Mr. and Mrs. Bullard are members of Methodist Church; Mr. Bullard is a Democrat.

Bullard, James, farmer, See. 7.

Bullard, James, farmer.

BURSTER, ANTON, proprietor of Concordia Brewery; was born in Wittemberg, Germany, Oct. 26, 1825; he there learned the trade of stone-cutter; in 1847, when 22 years of age, he emigrated to America, and lived in Chicago for three years, and also lived in St. Louis and New Orleans a short time, and came to Fort Madison in 1851, and began working at stone-cutting; in 1865, he engaged in his present business, and has continued it since then; he has held the office of City Alderman and has just been re-elected. He married Miss Augusta Henneberg, from Germany, Dec. 10, 1853; they have had nine children; six survive—Adolph, Otto, Julius, Louise, Ernest and Emma.

BUTTERFIELD, MANLY T., Clerk of the State Penitentiary; was born in Franklin Co., Me., June 29, 1836; his parents removed to Dearborn Co., Ind., where he lived until 1857, when he came to Iowa, located in Lee Co., and engaged in teaching school;

was afterward engaged in farming; he continued farming and teaching until 1872; then removed to Fort Madison and was in the mercantile business for six years and was appointed to his present position. He married Miss Sarah E. Tibbetts, a native of Indiana, Oct. 28, 1858; Mr. Butterfield has held the office of County Supervisor and other town and school offices.

Butz, John, wagon-maker.

CAROL, FRANK, far., Sec. S.

Carroll, Frank, laborer.

Case, Morton, grocer.

CAMPBELL, J. W., now a resident of Ft. Madison, Lee Co., Iowa, was born on the North Fabius, Lewis Co., Mo., June 17, 1825, and became a resident of Lee Co., Iowa, in October 1830, and is to-day the second oldest inhabitant living in the county; while residing at Keokuk, in his boyhood days, he devoted a large share of his time to catching catfish and drift logs; this occupation inclined him in after years to a nautical life, and, in 1844, he shipped on board the steamer *Mermaid* in St. Louis, to learn to pilot on the Upper Mississippi River; he followed this occupation until 1851, when he was promoted to the position of Master of the steamer *Badger State*, plying between St. Louis and Galena; in succeeding years, he commanded the following boats: *Hindoo*, in 1852; *Envoy*, 1853 to 1856; he built and commanded the *Henry Clay* in 1857 and 1858; *City Belle* and *Kate Cassell* in 1859 and 1860; *Flora*, in 1861; *Fannie Harris*, in 1862; *Jenny Whipple*, in 1863 and 1864; *Keithsburg*, in 1865 and 1869; built and commanded the steamer *Rock Island* in 1870 to 1871, and, in October of this year, after spending twenty-seven years on the waters of the Upper Mississippi, he voluntarily stepped down and off the hurricane deck, and requested President Rhodes, of the Northern Line Packet Company, to fill his place with Capt. Albert Woempner, who had at one time been an apprentice pilot with him on the steamer *Envoy*. There are probably living in Iowa at this time 50,000 persons who have been guests of Capt. J. W. Campbell during his career

as a steamboatman; for many of these people he entertains a kindly regard, and feels assured the friendship is reciprocated. In 1871, he secured the original autographs of all the prominent boatmen on the Upper Mississippi from 1819 to 1871, and arranged them as an autographical chart, and presented it to the Historical Society of Iowa, at Iowa City, endeavoring thereby to perpetuate the names of many good and generous pioneer boatmen who would have soon been forgotten. The writer of this sketch is more indebted to him and his father, Isaae R. Campbell, for information in regard to the pioneer history of Lee Co. than any other authorities; they seem to have forgotten nothing relating to the county, or the men who have lived in it. Capt. J. W. Campbell married Miss Eliza J. Eversole, in St. Louis, in 1849, with whom he is now passing along the journey of life with all the happiness that man can ask; he has three sons—J. W. Campbell, Jr., B. H. Campbell and I. R. Campbell, whom he is endeavoring to train up to be good and useful men. In the years 1872 and 1874, Capt. Campbell built several grainhouses on the B. & S. W. R. R., in Van Buren, Davis and Appanoose Cos., and has bought and shipped, in the past year, to Chicago and St. Louis, about 300,000 bushels of grain.

CAMPBELL, ISAAC R., retired; P. O. St. Francisville, Mo.; Mr. Campbell was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., May 2, 1798, coterminously with the erection of the first house in Utica; the day Mr. C. was born, his father hauled the shingles that covered that first house; at the age of 18 years, the subject of this sketch left home with the intention of engaging in nautical pursuits, and went as far as Albany, and from thence to Pittsfield, Mass., to visit an uncle, where he spent the winter; his uncle persuaded him to abandon his seafaring intentions, and, in the following spring, he engaged as a laborer on the construction of the Erie Canal; he afterward went to Pennsylvania, where he remained a short time, and then went to the vicinity of Wellsville, Ohio, where he became an employe in a stillhouse; one evening when

he desired to go courting, he turned a hot slop out into the hog-troughs, and started on his mission of wooing; when he returned home early the next morning, before his employer was out of bed, he found the hogs all dead; anticipating the displeasure of the owner of the stillhouse, he packed his worldly goods in a cotton handkerchief, and, without waiting for a settlement and to receive the wages due him, Mr. C. started for other quarters; he shipped as cook on a keelboat, under the command of Col. Kinney, and finally landed at the mouth of the Wyaconda, Missouri Territory; there he became a "jack-of-all-trades," tinker, shoemaker, farm laborer, etc. In 1823, he married Miss Sarah White, and settled down to the improvement of a tract of forty acres of land, of which he had become the owner. In 1825, he sold his little farm, and in October of that year, loaded his household effects on a couple of canoes and "paddled" up to the present site of Nauvoo, at which place he remained until 1830, keeping a boarding-house, working at shoemaking, keelboating to the lead mines at Galena, etc.; in 1830, he sold out his possessions at Nauvoo, where he had lived five years, and returned to Ah-wi-pe-tuck, now Nashville, Lee Co.; he remained there until the spring of 1831, and then in April, removed to Puck-e-she-tuck, now Keokuk, where he engaged with Dr. Samuel C. Muir, as an Indian trader; during his residence in Illinois and Iowa, he held negro slaves; in 1834, he applied to Hon. Mr. Spaulding, M. C., from Pennsylvania, to secure the passage of an act to enable the half-breeds to dispose of their reservationary rights in the Half-Breed lands, which comprised a large part of Lee County; the act was passed, immediately after which Mr. C. organized the St. Louis Land Company, consisting of J. and E. Walsh, of St. Louis, J. H. Overhall, of St. Charles, Mo., and Col. Crossman, U. S. A., and himself, and purchased the first claim ever sold, from Isaac Antyer; in 1836, he sold one-half of his interest in Puck-e-she-tuck, consisting of a "potato-patch" of a few acres, to Dr. Isaac Golland; in 1838, he disposed of his

remaining interest in the Half-Breed Tract, consisting of one-thirteenth part of 119,000 acres of Half-Breed lands to Dr. Golland, a man named Knight and Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet, for the sum of \$14,000; of this amount, \$2,000 was paid down, in old chairs, horses, carriages, etc.; he failed to take a mortgage on the lands to secure the payment of the balance and lost the whole amount; he still holds the notes of Golland, Knight and Smith as *souvenirs* of the friendship that once existed between him and them; in 1837, in consequence of the Antislavery feeling in Iowa, he removed to St. Francisville, Mo., where he still resides; he is now in the 81st year of his age, and in full possession of good health and all his faculties, except his hearing; he is an active old man, and no weather will keep him indoors all day; he must be out, and spends at least one-half of each day in working around among his trees and shrubs and in his garden; he has lived within thirty miles of his present home ever since 1820—fifty-nine years; in that time he has made and lost several fortunes, but no man ever suffered the loss of a single dollar by him; from the time he landed from Col. Kinney's keelboat, at the mouth of the Wyaconda, until the years bore too heavily on his shoulders, he was engaged in active business pursuits; he was always liberal and enterprising, hospitable and charitable, and many is the man and woman that had occasion to thank Isaac R. Campbell for relief in times of distress and want; no one ever applied to him for relief and went away empty-handed; from the time he killed the stillhouse hogs at Wellsville, Ohio, by feeding them hot slops, to the present, he has never been intoxicated, although he has handled thousands of barrels of liquors; it is safe to assume that he has outlived at least 50,000 men who were contemporaneous with him since he first ascended the Mississippi River and cast his fortunes in Missouri Territory.

CASEY, JOSEPH M., HON. firm of Casey & Hobbs, attorneys; Joseph M. Casey, a native of Adair Co., Ky., was born on the 25th of March,

1827; the youngest of a family of six children. His grandfather was one of the pioneers of Kentucky, and his father, Green Casey, was the first male child born in Adair Co. His mother, Jane, nee Patterson, was a native of Rockbridge Co., Va. Both of his parents were well educated, and zealous members of the Presbyterian Church. When Joseph was 11 years old, his father died, leaving his family in moderate circumstances. He received a good academical education, and at the age of 17 began the study of law in the office of Judge John F. Kinney, who was then a prominent jurist in Lee Co., Iowa, and who afterward became Judge of the Supreme Court of Iowa. After a three-years course of diligent and thorough study, young Casey, in 1847, was admitted to the bar, and settling in Keokuk Co., was at once elected Prosecuting Attorney. He held that office for five years, and in that time established an enviable reputation as a prosecutor and a lawyer. In October, 1859, he was elected County Judge of Keokuk Co., and satisfactorily performed the duties of his office until April, 1861. Desiring, however, to make Fort Madison his permanent home, he removed thither, arriving on the 12th of April of the last-named year, leaving a lucrative practice and many true friends. Although Judge Casey's attention has been devoted mainly to the practice of his profession, he has yet found time for literary culture. He was for two years editor of the *Iowa Democrat*, while a resident of Keokuk Co., and for three years editor of the *Fort Madison Plaindealer*. In political sentiment he has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and cast his first vote for Gen. Cass. But although he has firmly adhered to and advocated the principles of his party, he has never been so biased by political prejudice as not to willingly allow those who differed from him the peaceful enjoyment of their opinions, recognizing the fact that men may honestly differ in their views. As a consequence, he has many warm personal friends among men with whose political views he has no sympathy. Personally Judge Casey is kind, courteous and affable. He has a

decidedly mathematical turn of mind, and his arguments, especially those before the Supreme Court, have been styled by superior jurists, as models of logical strength and literary excellence. He has taken a prominent stand in the Masonic fraternity, and been honored with the highest offices of the craft. As a Royal Arch Mason, he is acknowledged to have few superiors. He has taken a deep interest in educational matters, and in all public enterprises tending to the prosperity of his city he has co-operated to the extent of his ability. He has twice filled the office of Mayor. As a lawyer, his aim has been to be true and faithful to his clients. He resolved, when he began his practice, that he would never resort to deception or dishonesty, and has rigidly adhered to his principles, so that courts and juries never doubt the sincerity of his arguments, and it has become a common saying for safe counsel and honest advice, go to Judge Casey. His life has been spent in the interests of his fellow-men, with a full realization of the truth that while he should seek to develop in himself a true manhood, he should do all in his power to assist others. Such has been his course of life, and his dealings with all with whom he has to do, that he has secured to himself universal confidence and respect. Judge Casey married in 1854 Miss Sarah J. Ward, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Thomas and Nancy Ward. They have had five children, four of whom are now living. Such, in brief, is an outline of the life-history of one whose career has been marked by enterprise, energy, pure motives and honest effort. He has made himself what he is, a worthy type of independent manhood, and may justly be placed upon Iowa's roll of honor.

Cattermole, A. C., pork-packer.

Cattermole, Henry, banker.

Chambers, George, minister.

Chambers, O. F., engineer.

Chambers, Thos. C., plow factory.

Chamberlin, M. S., insurance.

Chegka, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 5.

Chott, Peter, tailor; musician.

COLE, A. J., M. D., physician and surgeon; was born in Seneca Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1837; when 12 years of

age, went with his parents to Michigan; he received his education at Ann Arbor; studied medicine, and graduated at the Michigan University in 1860. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was commissioned Surgeon of the 14th Reg. Mich. Inf.; was in the service until 1865, then returned and practiced medicine in Ann Arbor until 1872, when he came to Fort Madison, and since then has practiced his profession here. He is United States Examining Surgeon for Pensions.

CONRAD, CHARLES, meat-market; was born in Germany Dec. 29, 1819; he emigrated to America in 1840; he was on the river about seven years; he came to Iowa and settled at Fort Madison in 1847, and engaged in his present business, and has continued it since then—thirty-two years; he has the longest-established meat-market in Lee Co. He married Miss Barbara E. Ruckerman, from Bavaria, Germany, in August, 1849; they have six children—George, Charles, Harry, Albert, John and Jeannette.

CORIELL, JULIAN D., grocer; born in Dubuque in March, 1840; when 10 years of age, his parents came to Ft. Madison, where he was brought up; his father was one of the Government Commissioners who laid out this city. Julian enlisted July, 1861, 7th Reg. Iowa Inf., Co. D; served eighteen months; afterward served two years in the Navy; after the war, he was engaged in the book and stationery business; he went to Montana, thence to California; remained eight years on the Pacific coast. He was in the Government Survey establishing the boundary line between Washington Territory and Idaho; he held the office of Deputy Sheriff of Stevens Co., Washington Territory; Mr. Coriell has a rare collection of old books, the best in Lee Co., some of them being of great age. He married Miss Jane Hesser, daughter of Fred Hesser, Esq., of this city, in December, 1876.

Corse, Barney, carpenter.

COURTRIGHT, ARCHIBALD L., insurance and loaning money; was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1839; when 14 years of age, he came with his parents to Lee Co.,

where he received his education; after reaching manhood he engaged in teaching—was also engaged in farming; he was elected County Treasurer in the fall of 1873, and held that office two years. He owns a farm of 240 acres in this county, and nearly 1,000 acres of good land elsewhere; he has held the office of Town Trustee, Town Clerk and school offices. He married Miss Anna H. Eakins Sept. 21, 1876; she is a native of Clarke Co., Mo.; came to Ft. Madison when quite young; Mr. Courtright's father died Sept. 27, 1877; his mother died in 1863.

Cowles, E. F., lath sawyer.

COWLES, PHILOTUS, carpenter and builder, and foreman of S. & J. C. Atlee's shingle mill; was born in Unadilla, Otsego Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1816; he was brought up in that State, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to Iowa; arrived at Ft. Madison May 3, 1838, and began working at his trade; he continued in the building business until the spring of 1863, and since then he has been foreman of the shingle mills at Atlee's mills. Mr. Cowles is one of the earliest settlers and has lived here over forty-one years; he has been prominently connected with the Order of Odd Fellows, and was the member initiated in this Order in Fort Madison, and he is authority in all matters relating to the Order here; he has held the office of City Collector and City Marshal. He married Miss Jane Simmons, a native of the State of New York, Nov. 6, 1836; she died March, 1841, leaving one daughter—Melissa; for some years she has been in the B. & M. Land Office at Burlington. On the 5th day of January, 1842, he married Diana Freeman, a native of Rutland Co., Vt.; they have seven children—Elijah, Calvin, Samuel, Alva, Jane, George, Ella; Elijah and Calvin were in the army; Elijah enlisted in 1861, in the 7th Reg. Iowa Inf., Co. D; Calvin enlisted in the same company in February, 1862; he was wounded in the battle of Corinth; they both re-enlisted and served as veterans until the end of the war; Samuel enlisted in the 100-day service in the 45th Reg. Iowa Inf., Co. E.

Creps, R., carpenter.

CUTLER, OTWAY, retired ; the oldest resident settler of Fort Madison to-day ; born in Morgan Co., Ind., May 21, 1824 ; when only 3 years of age, his parents moved to Illinois ; came to Iowa when he was only 12 years of age, and arrived in Lee Co. about the middle of April, 1836 ; his father bought a claim, and Otway was brought up on a farm ; in 1846, he engaged in mercantile business, and continued until 1857, when he gave his whole attention to his farming interests, and continued until May, 1878, when he gave up the active management of his farm to his son, and moved into the city. Mr. Cutler has been actively identified with the interests of Lee Co., and is a cautious, safe, successful business man ; he owns the old homestead farm of 160 acres, another of 160 acres near here and a farm of 500 acres near Bloomfield, and two farms, comprising 640 acres, in Fremont Co., one and a half miles from Farragut Station. He was the Treasurer of the Fort Madison & Bloomfield R. R. He married Miss Mary Jane Rudisell, a native of Ohio, Jan. 8, 1843 ; they have four children—George and Thomas live on his farm in Fremont Co.; Arabella (now Mrs. George Smith) lives here; Otway, the youngest son, lives on the old homestead farm.

DASSAN, EMIL, painter.

DAWLEY, JOHN M., of the firm of Dawley & Tremaine, publishers of the Fort Madison *Plaindealer* ; was born in La Fayette Co., Ind., May 28, 1843 ; when 11 years of age, removed with parents to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and learned the printing business. In 1861, he enlisted in the 8th I. V. I., Co. D, and was in the service four years and eight months ; was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg and many other battles and skirmishes ; was taken prisoner at Shiloh and held six months. After the war, returned to Iowa, and, in November, 1878, he associated with H. H. Tremaine and purchased the *Plaindealer*. He married Miss Mary E. Culp, a native of Virginia, May 15, 1867 ; they have three children—Lawson H., Charles M. and William W. Deamude, Theo., far., Sec. 7..

Deiman, Joseph, book-keeper.
Derrencamp, Barney, carpenter.
Detmer, Edmund, gardener.
Diedrich, Charles, grocer and baker.
Dieman, Henry, far., Sec. 4.

DODD, H. W., publisher of the *Knight's Sword and Helmet* ; was born at Marysville, Union Co., Ohio, in the year 1847 ; when 5 years of age, in the fall of 1853, he removed with his parents to Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was educated ; he read law in the office of the late Hon. John R. Needham ; was admitted to the bar, and engaged in the practice of law for nearly five years. On the 6th day of June, 1871, he married Ada M., eldest daughter of Dr. B. G. Neal, of Columbus City, Iowa ; in January, 1873, he removed to the city of Fort Madison, and was with the firm of George H. Schafer & Co., wholesale druggists and manufacturing pharmacists ; he was editor of the Fort Madison *Plaindealer*, and is the founder of the *Knight's Sword and Helmet* ; he became associated with the Knights of Pythias in the autumn of 1874, and is a member of Gem City Lodge, No. 21, K. of P. of Iowa ; he served as Deputy Grand Chancellor of the Grand Jurisdiction of Iowa, and assisted in organizing six lodges ; at the seventh annual session of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, held in the city of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, on the 8th and 9th days of February, 1876, he was duly elected Special Deputy Grand Chancellor, and he takes a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of this Order.

DOERR, CHARLES, Secretary of the Fort Madison & N. W. R. R. ; was born in the Duchy of Nassau, Germany, Jan. 13, 1831 ; he was brought up there and learned the trade of stone-cutter and mason ; he came to America in March, 1851, and was in the employ of the Illinois Central R. R. Co. ; he came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in August, 1855, and engaged in building bridges and contracting ; in 1862, he was elected Clerk of the Courts, and served two years ; in the spring of 1866, he was appointed Clerk of the Courts to fill an unexpired term, and was elected to the same office in the fall of the same year, and re-elected in

the fall of 1868; in 1871, he bought the ferry and managed that for six years; he was Secretary of the Fort Madison, Farmington & Western R. R., and when it was merged into the Burlington & Southwestern R. R., he held the position of Secretary until it was completed; he has been actively identified with the interests of this county for the past twenty years. He married Miss Catherine Magerkurth, from Rhenish Bavaria, Germany, in August, 1857; they have eight children—Charles, Nettie, Edward, Philip, Albert, Kuno, Elsie and baby.

Doering, George, plasterer.

Douglas, A. W., farmer, Sec. 2.

Doyle, Samuel, Sr., retired.

Doyle, Samuel, Jr., bookkeeper.

Dues, John, collar-maker.

EBERLING, CONRAD, farmer, Sec. 8.

EBERLING, CONRAD, meat-market; was born in Brunswick, Germany, Dec. 15, 1826; he was brought up there and learned the stone-mason trade; emigrated to America in 1852; came to Iowa, and settled in Fort Madison in 1854, and began working at his trade, and has continued it since then; he has also carried on a meat-market for twenty years. He has held the office of City Alderman. He married Hannah Baren, from Germany, in 1851; they have six children—Henry, Hannah, Christ, Anna, Louie and Weinna, and have lost three children.

EDWARDS, J. F., of the firm of Edwards & McCabe, livery and sale stable; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Sept. 5, 1824; he lived there until 1854, then came to Iowa, and located in Lee Co. and engaged in farming; continued until February, 1869, when he moved to Fort Madison, and engaged in the livery business; a few years ago, his stable burned, but he immediately replaced it with his present fine brick building, arranged with all conveniences for the business. He has held the office of City Alderman. He married Ann R. Hatfield, of Ohio, in 1844; she died in 1853, leaving four children—Hannah M., James C., Sarah E. and Ann; in November, 1858, he married Lydia Loury, native of Maryland.

Edwards, Joseph, retired.

Ehart, Jacob, far., Sec. 4.

EHART, JOHN, cooper; was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, May 17, 1826; his parents emigrated to America in 1838, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he learned the cooper's trade; during the Mexican War, he enlisted as drummer boy, and helped drill the volunteers, but was prevented by sickness from going in the field; while living in Pennsylvania his father died; John, with his mother and brothers, came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison April 14, 1845, and he began working at his trade. He has been engaged in the coopering business here over thirty years—a longer time than any other cooper in Lee Co. He married Hannah Geblein, from Bavaria, Germany, April 19, 1849; they have one adopted son—William A.

Ehart, John, Jr., clerk.

Ehart, John, Jr., farmer, Sec. 5.

EHART, JOSEPH, retired; was born in Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 1, 1816; he learned the trade of wagon-maker and blacksmith; emigrated to America Nov. 1, 1838; lived two years in Somerset Co., Penn., and three years in Westmoreland Co.; he had made some money, and loaned out \$1,200, and the man who borrowed it went into bankruptcy, and he lost all; he decided to come West, so he made several wagons, loaded them, and came to Pittsburgh, paying only \$2 for each person to St. Louis, and \$1 each from there to Fort Madison, and \$3 for each wagon. The boat on which they came, burned bacon or side-meat for fuel; they arrived in Fort Madison Oct. 3, 1843; he engaged in wagon-making and blacksmithing, and continued it until 1860, and afterward kept tavern and farmed; one of the wagons that he made and brought with him from Pennsylvania, over thirty-five years ago, is still in use; he brought and still owns the first iron kettle ever brought here, and he has two doors taken from the old barracks, at Montrose. He has held office of City Alderman. When he began life he had nothing, and by his industry and good management, he now owns several buildings in the center of the city, and a farm

adjoining it. There are few men here more thoughtful and practical than he is. He married Josephine Ekhart, a native of Germany, in January, 1840; they have six children—Nancy (is married), Sophia, Johanna, Josephine, Lena, Joseph.

Ehart, William, clerk.

Ehler, Ferdinand, painter.

EIDSON, JEREMIAH S., Street Commissioner; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Oct. 2, 1821; lived there until 1838; when he came with his parents to Iowa, they came by wagon; were five weeks on the way; arrived in this county in the spring of 1839; they bought a claim containing a section of land and entered it from Government when it came in market; Jeremiah was brought up on a farm. He married Miss Charlotte McGinley, a native of Ohio, in the spring of 1844. The following November, they moved into Fort Madison, built the house where he now lives in 1846 and has lived in it ever since. He was engaged in business for the St. Louis Packet Company for fourteen years, and was very successful; he owns the property where he now lives and other city property and a farm near the city. He was elected Street Commissioner in 1878 and again elected in 1879. Mrs. Eidson carries on the dress-making business on Pine street and does a good business. They have one adopted child—Addie.

Einspanger, H., grocer.

Eitman, William, boots and shoes.

ELLWANGER, F. D., manufacturer and dealer in cigars and tobacco; born in Franklin Tp., Lee Co., Iowa, Oct. 27, 1853; he was brought up in this county, and, in the fall of 1877, he engaged in his present business. He married Miss Lizzie Becker, of Fort Madison, June 20, 1878. Mr. Ellwanger's father emigrated to Iowa at an early day, among the early settlers.

Enderly, Andrew, bricklayer.

Engeman, Charles, shoemaker.

Engle, John H., shoemaker.

Engle, Joseph W., saloon.

ERNST, THEODORE, jeweler; was born in Saxony, Germany, Aug. 7, 1835; he learned the jewelry business; emigrated to the United States in 1858;

came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in 1861, and since then he has been engaged in his present business and has the largest trade in his line in the city. He married Miss Alvina Retter, from Germany, in 1861; they have five children—Clara, Hugo, Lena, Flora and Freda.

Espy, Knud, book-keeper.

Essex, B. R., foreman of tool company.

Etzkorn, H. C., harness-maker.

Etzkorn, Robert, harness-maker.

FADLER, FRANK, carpenter.

Faha, Michael, tinner.

Faha, Richard, retired.

Fahien, John, cooper.

Feye, Herman, blacksmith.

Figgen, Lorenz, retired.

Frailey, Peter H., contractor.

Frank, Charles, grocer.

Frederick, Charles, farmer, Sec. 5.

FROEBEL, CHARLES, proprietor saloon; was born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 2, 1835; he lived there until 1862, when he emigrated to America; he came to Fort Madison in the fall of 1863; was steamboating for some years; has been engaged in his present business for ten years. He married Miss Lissette Dunhoff from Oldenberg, Germany, in April, 1861; she was born Feb. 27, 1841; they have nine children—Johanna, Emma, Clementine, Charlie, Caroline, Dorothea, Josephine, Lizzie and Louise.

FROW, J. W., dealer in groceries, provisions, and Postmaster; was born in Juniati Co., Penn., Jan. 20, 1828; when 21 years of age, he removed to Ohio. He married Miss Susan Davis, a native of Ohio, in 1852; they came to Iowa, and located in this county, in 1855, and he engaged in teaching; in 1864, he was elected Deputy County Treasurer; he was elected the first Recorder of the county in 1866, and has held the office of Secretary of the Agricultural Society; he engaged in mercantile business in 1868, and has been agent of the express company here since 1867; he was appointed Postmaster Dec. 17, 1874, and since has held that office; was re-appointed March 3, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Frow have four children—Libbie M. (now Mrs. Bonnell, living in

Lincoln, Neb.), Emma L., Ott H. and Clara J.

Fuchs, Alex., saloon-keeper.

Furner, John, Jr., carpenter.

Furner, John, Sr., retired.

Fusch, Christ, bricklayer.

GARDNER, JOSEPH, foreman shoe-shop, prison.

Gaylor, Andre, carpenter.

Geldmacher, Fred, farmer, Sec. 5.

Geldmacher, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5.

Geodda, Peter, farmer, Sec. 5.

Gerarde, Joseph, mechanic.

Gerarde, William, engineer.

Gerling, Stephen, farmer, Sec. 4.

Gibbs, E. A., lumber-dealer.

GILMER, WILL S., grain-dealer and loaning money; was born in Lee Co., Washington Tp., March 27, 1849; he was brought up and received his education in this county; since reaching manhood, he has been engaged in farming and in the grain business; his father, Dr. Campbell Gilmer, was the first practicing physician here, and one of the earliest settlers; he came here in 1835; died in 1865.

Glahe, Ferdinand, shoemaker.

Gockel, Barney, tailor.

Goedde, John V., shoemaker.

Goedde, Peter, retired.

Goeldner, August, stone-mason.

GRABOSCH, MATHIAS, retired; was born in Prussia Aug. 14, 1814; he was brought up and lived there until 1844, when he emigrated to America, and lived in Cincinnati and St. Louis; he came to Ottumwa, Iowa, when there were only seventeen houses there; he made a farm near there, lived six years there; removed to Missouri, and was engaged in farming there twenty years, when he sold out and came to Ft. Madison; since then has lived here; he owns Concordia Hall and several other buildings; he had nothing when he began life. He married Lovina Porter July 19, 1874; she came to this State in 1852; they have two children—Matthias M. (born May 2, 1875), August F. (born Oct. 24, 1877).

Greene, Fred., ropemaker.

Greitens, George, farmer.

Grothouse, Barney, farmer, Sec. 5.

Guenther, Peter, tinner.

HAESIG, GEORGE, carpenter.

Haesig, Jacob, carpenter.

Hall, George W., kindling-mill.

HALE, ISAIAH, of the firm of Hesser & Hale; born in Miami Co., Ohio, March 13, 1824; when 15 years of age, his parents came to Iowa; they arrived in Ft. Madison May 29, 1839; his father engaged in the tinning and grocery business; was the first tinner who started the business in Lee Co.; Isaiah learned the tinning business, and when 23 years of age, he engaged in business with his father; continued about three years, then formed a partnership with Mr. Hesser, his present partner, and they have been associated together for thirty years. Mr. Hale married Miss Amelia Cherry, a native of Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1846; she died in 1851, leaving five children—Jennie (now Mrs. Woodworth), Amanda (now Mrs. Robinson), William, George W. and Ella; he married Mrs. Sarah M. Hamilton formerly Miss Sarah M. Miller, a niece of Hon. D. F. Miller, of Keokuk, in May, 1851; they have two children—Sallie and Isaiah.

HALE, HIEL, Deputy Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary; was born in Columbian Co., Ohio, Feb. 23, 1842; when 8 years of age his parents emigrated to Iowa and settled at Springdale, Cedar Co., where he was brought up; they removed to Linn Co. in 1860, and upon the breaking-out of the rebellion, he was among the first to enlist, in April, 1861, in the 1st Regt. Iowa Infantry, Co. K, three-months service; after his time expired he enlisted in the 12th Regt. Iowa Infantry, and was unanimously chosen 2d Lieutenant of Co. D; there were twenty-three school-teachers in the company; in the battle of Pittsburg Landing, he was taken prisoner, April 6, 1862, and was confined nine months; he was paroled from Libby Prison; upon his return home, he found his commission of 1st Lieutenant awaiting him, dated the day after he was taken prisoner; he returned to his regiment, was promoted and commissioned Captain of Co. D; he was in the battles of Wilson Creek, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, siege of Vicksburg, battle of

Nashville, and a number of others; he was wounded in the battle of Wilson's Creek; he resigned his commission during the latter part of 1864, on account of ill health, returned to Cedar Rapids and was elected Sheriff of Linn Co. in the fall of 1865; he afterward held the office of City Marshal of Cedar Rapids for six years, and resigned March 7, to accept the appointment of Deputy Warden of the Iowa State Penitentiary, March 8, 1878. He married Miss Sarah M. Dawley, of Indiana, in Cedar Rapids, in December, 1866. They have had four children; only two survive—Albert E. and Otis R. Mr. and Mrs. Hale are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Hammer, George, watchman, prison.

HAMILTON, J. D. M., attorney, of the firm of Van Valkenburg & Hamilton; was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., July 18, 1850; when he was 6 years old, his parents removed to Iowa and located at Fort Madison; his father, John S. Hamilton, was an attorney; was member of the State Legislature in Pennsylvania, and in this State. He was killed by an accident; in the fall of 1856, the subject of this sketch attended school here, then entered Knox College, where he received his collegiate education; after graduating he studied law with Hon. J. Van Valkenburg, and attended the St. Louis Law School, where he completed his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar March 10, 1875, since when he has been associated with Mr. Van Valkenburg in the practice of his profession. He was elected to the State Legislature in the fall of 1877, his term of office expiring Jan. 1, 1880. He married Miss Mamie M. Rice of Keokuk, Feb. 28, 1878.

Hamilton, J. M., attorney.

Hannus, Wenzel, cooper.

Hansman, Fred, far., S. 5.

Hatch, R. B., salesman.

HEER, FRANK, general merchant, dealer in dry goods and groceries; was born in Prussia, March 20, 1839; when 16 years of age, he emigrated to America in 1855; came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison in June, the same year; he learned the trade of moulder

and worked at it for seven years; he has been engaged in the mercantile business for the past eight years. He married Miss Wilmena Scholing, from Germany, in August, 1868; they have five children—Lawrence, George, Frank, Therese and Mary; they have lost two sons.

Heitz, Sebastian, gardener and fruit.

HENDERSON, JAMES E., guard at the prison; was born in Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 27, 1828; when 10 years of age, he came with his parents to Iowa; they came by wagon; were four weeks on the road, and arrived in this county Aug. 20, 1839, and were among the early settlers; when the war broke out, he enlisted in 1862 in the 19th Regiment I. V. I. Co. E, and was Sergeant of the company; he was in the battle of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Mobile, and many other fights and skirmishes, he was wounded at the battle of Prairie Grove; at the close of the war he returned, and has occupied the position of guard at the prison for many years. He married Miss Margaret Hamilton, from Indiana, Dec. 25, 1854; they have three children—Thomas W., Charles and John I. Henke, Fred, shoemaker.

Henry, Daniel W., dealer in tax titles.

Henry, M. L., plasterer.

HERMANN, FRED, merchant, dealer in groceries; was born in Germany May 26, 1850; emigrated to America when 18 years of age; came to Iowa, located in Burlington, and engaged in the boot and shoe business, and lived there until October, 1877, when he came to Fort Madison. He married Miss Minnie Sandvos, of this city, June 17, 1877.

HERMES, FRANK, of the firm of Nordman & Hermes, coopers; born in Prussia in 1844; emigrated to America in January, 1853; came to Fort Madison the same year and learned the cooper's trade, and has been engaged in business with Mr. Nordman over four years. He married Miss Elizabeth Kottenstette, a native of Germany, Jan. 10, 1871; they have three children—Frank, Felicitas and Mary A.

Hermesmeier, Frank, cooper.

Herminghausen, F. W., fruit-grower.

Hesse, B. B., clothing man.
 Hesse, Frank, lightning-rod dealer.
 Hesse, John, cooper.
 Hesser, Fred, hardware dealer.
 Heying, Henry, retired.
 Hierstine, Henry, far., Sec. 8.
 Hillier, George, auctioneer.
 Hinken, John, cooper.
 Hinge, Ernst, far., Sec. 4.
 Hitch, Peter G., mechanic.

HOBBS, WESLEY C., of the firm of Casey & Hobbs, attorneys and counselors at law; was born in Des Moines Co., Iowa, Feb. 3, 1842; he was brought up and attended school there, and then entered the University at Burlington, depending upon his own exertions; he engaged in teaching to enable him to complete his education. At the opening of the rebellion, in 1861, he left school and enlisted as a private, in Company K., 6th Regiment, I. V. I.; he remained with his regiment about six months, the most of the time in Missouri, where he participated in Fremont's campaign against Price, marching through Missouri and over the Ozark Mountains, driving the rebel forces into Arkansas; being rendered unfit for service by the return of his old complaint, inflammatory rheumatism, he was discharged in January, 1862, and, returning home, engaged in teaching; three months later, upon the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 men, he discontinued his school and assisted in raising Company K, 25th I. V. I.; was elected Second Lieutenant of the same; he was afterward promoted to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his Captain; he commanded his company during the three-days fight in the rear of Vicksburg, under Gen. Sherman in 1862; and also participated in the battle of Arkansas Post, on the 11th of January, 1863; at both of these battles, his uniform was pierced with balls, and at the latter his regiment sustained a heavy loss of men; among the many killed was Mr. George W. Wilson, a brother-in-law of Capt. Hobbs; resigning his commission soon after this, he returned home and began the study of law, and, in November, 1864, was admitted to the bar by the District Court of Henry Co., then sitting at Mt. Pleasant,

ant, Hon. Francis Springer, presiding Judge. He soon afterward established himself in practice at Ft. Madison, and in 1870, was elected City Attorney without opposition; during the succeeding two years, he was Deputy Clerk of the Courts; in 1873, he formed a partnership with Hon. Judge Casey, with whom he has since continued in practice, building up an extensive and prosperous business. Mr. Hobbs was also, in 1873, elected President of the School Board, and in the year following, County Superintendent of Public Schools; in 1875, he was elected, by a very large majority, to the General Assembly of Iowa; he united with the Baptist Church at the age of 17, and still continues a worthy member of that body; he is also a member of the Odd Fellows' and Masonic fraternities; in 1876, he was District Deputy Grand Master of the former, and at the present time is Master of the Masonic Lodge of Ft. Madison. Mr. Hobbs was married August 24, 1862, to Miss Sallie Estella Smith, a lady of fine native abilities and rare accomplishments; of the children who have been born to them, a daughter of 10, and son, 8 years, are now living.

Hodgeman, B. F., salesman.

Hoffman, Ed., furrier.

Hoffman, Oscar, cigar-maker.

Hoffmeister, A. W., physician.

Holderhouse, Lorenzo, shoemaker.

Holtzberger, Henry, painter.

Holtzberger, John F., blacksmith.

HOLZBERGER, FRED, of the firm of Fred Holzberger & Sons, workers of iron and steel and manufacturers of carriages, buggies and wagons; born in Bavaria, Germany, May 8, 1826; he learned his business there, and emigrated to America in 1848; he came to Fort Madison May 5, 1849; he first carried on a repair-shop, on Front street until July 4, 1853, when he moved to his present location and engaged in making wagons, plows and all kinds of repair-work, and since then, he has carried on the business here, and is the oldest manufacturer of the kind in the city; his sons are engaged in business with him. He has held the office of City Alderman, serving many years, and has held school offices. He married Miss Anna B.

Soell, of Germany, Sept. 26, 1850; they have six children—John F., Henry H., Anna J., Fred O., Ellen and Charlie L.

Hoover, Wm. O., attorney.

Hopkins, W. W., painter.

Housselton, F. M., retired.

Howard, Cyrus, carpenter.

Huestead, S. D., Sr., drayman.

Huestead, S. D., Jr., oyster saloon.

Huff, Joseph, guard prison.

HUGEL, BENEDICT, deceased;

was born in Baden, Germany, Feb. 26, 1813. He grew up there and married Therese Zierlewagen April 3, 1840; she was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 9, 1820. They emigrated to America in the spring of 1840, and settled in Ohio, and lived there until 1848, when they came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison, and he engaged in the grocery trade; in 1861, he was appointed Postmaster under President Lincoln, and held the office about five years; he also held the offices of Town Trustee, City Alderman, and member of the School Board, and was an honored, respected citizen. He died Feb. 17, 1874, leaving four children—John B. Hugel, born Sept. 12, 1841, died in November, 1876; Lewis P., born April 23, 1843; Joseph W., Sept. 12, 1845. Benedict D. Hugel

was born in Fort Madison Sept. 28, 1848, and was brought up here; is a telegraph operator by profession. He was married in Iowa City, Oct. 17, 1874, to Miss Barbara Elizabeth Hotz, a native of Iowa City, daughter of Simeon Hotz; they have three children—Clara E., born Oct. 13, 1875; George T. B., March 5, 1877; Frank M. C., Nov. 26, 1878. Lewis lives in Chicago; is a commercial traveler. Joseph W. carries on business here. Benedict is a book-keeper in Iowa City. Joseph W. Hugel is engaged in the wholesale liquor business. He married Miss Lizzie Brown, from Muscatine, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1872; they have two children—Therese and Louis J. Joseph W., during the war, enlisted in the U. S. navy for one year, in the Mississippi squadron.

Hugel, Joseph, wholesale liquors.

HUISKAMP, H. J., of the firm of Huiskamp Bros., manufacturers of boots and shoes, Fort Madison, and

wholesale dealers in boots and shoes, Keokuk; was born in Amsterdam, Holland, June 16, 1839; when 9 years of age, he came to America, in 1847, and lived in St. Louis for six years; removed to Keokuk in 1854. He enlisted June 13, 1861, as private in Co. A, 1st I. V. C.; on the 27th of February, 1863, he was promoted and commissioned Captain of Co. D, 6th Mo. V. C., and served on staff duty; he was Inspector General on the staff of Gen. Ewing, and that of Gen. Pleasanton, he remained in the service until Jan. 1, 1865. After the war, he returned to Keokuk, and since then has been engaged in business; he has entire charge of the manufacturing department of the firm of Huiskamp Bros., Keokuk; they manufacture at the State Penitentiary, employ over one hundred men, make about three hundred pairs of boots and shoes daily, and are doing an extensive business; Capt. Huiskamp has held the office of Deputy U. S. Marshal under Col. Rogers. He married Miss Alice C. Britts, of Clinton, Henry Co., Mo., in 1871; they have two sons—Herman J. and John B.

Hull, Lee, nurseryman.

Hull, Thomas, nurseryman.

INGALLS, CHARLES, prison guard.

Inkman, Henry, stone.

JAYES, HENRY, far., Sec. 5.

Jewett, Charles, retired.

JOHNS, CHARLES, manufacturer of cigars and dealers in cigars, tobacco and pipes; was born in Fort Madison June 15, 1858; when 12 years of age, he began to learn the cigar and tobacco business; he engaged in business for himself Jan. 16, 1878, and is building up a good retail trade.

Johnson, Aaron, retired.

Johnson, Nelson, school-teacher.

Jostrundt, Henry, far., Sec. 4.

Junge, Joseph, traveling agent.

KAMP, JOHN, far., Sec. 8.

Kampf, John, far., Sec. 4.

Kasmeier, John, gardener.

Kasten, William, Kasten House.

Kempker, Barney, gardener.

Kennaman, Charles, tailor.

Kennedy, George J., lawyer.

KENNEDY, JOHN G., retired; was born in Granville County, N. C., April 17, 1812; his father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was in the army at that time; John was brought up in Tennessee, and learned the trade of carpenter and joiner; he moved to Rushville, Schuyler Co., Ill., in 1833, and lived there until he came to Iowa; came to Fort Madison, April 12, 1836, and began working at his trade; he is one of the earliest settlers in Lee County, and the oldest resident of Fort Madison; has lived here forty-three years; he was engaged in the building business until 1854. He has held the office of Deputy Sheriff, Constable and City Marshal. He married Miss Mary C. Vance Jan. 16, 1837; she is a native of Kentucky, and was born July 20, 1817; they have had seven children—Lucretia M., born Sept. 16, 1838; Eliza J., Aug. 27, 1841; George J., Sept. 12, 1844; Emma A., Nov. 12, 1847; Katie E., June 22, 1850; Mary E., Oct. 22, 1853; Thomas B., July 29, 1855.

Kent, F. B., far. Sec. 6.

KENT, JOSIAH, retired; was born in York Co., Penn., March 30, 1805; he was brought up there and in Mifflin Co. until 18 years of age; he went to Ohio for a short time; returned to Pennsylvania, lived in Pittsburgh and learned the plasterer's trade. He married Miss Anna Maria Rothrock, a native of Centre Co., Penn., Oct. 16, 1834. They came to Iowa, located in Lee County, in the spring of 1842, and engaged in farming, having bought a claim here while living in Pennsylvania; he continued living on his farm until about one year ago, when he gave up his farm to his sons, and came in the city to reside. Mr. Kent has always acted with the Democratic party; was a member of the convention, in 1847, when the State Constitution was formed; in 1848, he was elected Representative to the State Legislature, and has held town and school offices. They have had six children, only two survive—William G., Frank B.—both living on the farm, a short distance from the city.

Kerting, George, far., Sec. 4.

Kessler, Frank, carpenter.

Kiel, A. W., R. R. employe.

KIEL, FERD., rectifier and dealer in wines and liquors; born in Hanover, Germany, July 28, 1813; there learned the milling business; he emigrated to America, landed at Baltimore, in August, 1839; came to Iowa, and located in Fort Madison, March 15, 1840; he began working at the carpenter's trade, and, in 1852, engaged in rectifying and liquor business, and has continued in it since; his is the oldest house in this business here; he holds office in the City Council and has done so for several terms. He married Mary Ann Erlbrodt, from Hanover, Germany, May 12, 1839; she died June 30, 1878, leaving four children—Louis, George, Adolph, Wilhelm; they lost four children—Wilhelmina, Adolph, Henry and Ferdinand, the two former died within twenty-four hours, of cholera, in 1851; Ferdinand was in the army, enlisted in the 5th Reg. I. V. C., Co. F, and died of disease contracted in the army.

Kiel, George, grocer.

Kiel, L. G., grocer.

Kinsley, John H., grocer.

Kniemeier, Henry, butcher.

Koch, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Madison.

Koch, John, Jr., butcher.

Koch, Peter, painter.

Koch, Philip, wood-turner.

Kochjohn, John, laborer.

Koechig, Christ, carpenter.

KOEHLER, FRANK, tailor; was born in Hanover, Germany, Dec. 26, 1824; he was brought up there, and learned the tailor trade; he emigrated to America in 1846, and came to Iowa, and settled in Fort Madison in August, 1848, and began working at his trade; there is no tailor here now who was here when he came. Mr. Kochler is a member of the Board of Education. He married Adelheid Stempel, from Prussia, in 1855; she died in 1869, leaving six children—Rosa, Alma, Ilda, Oscar, Hugo and Emil. His eldest daughter, Rosa, has prepared herself for teaching, and is now a-sistant teacher of German in the schools of Fort Madison.

Koehler, John, saloon.

Koelner, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5.

Korschgen, Fred, shoemaker.

Kottenstetta, Ernst, cooper.

Kottenstetta, Peter, cooper.

Kreiger, Albert, farmer, Sec. 5.

Kreiger, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5.

Kretsinger, F. S., book-keeper and sales-man.

KRETSINGER, WILLIAM

H., Superintendent and Manager of the Iowa Farming Tool Co.; one of the most enterprising and substantial business men of Lee Co.; he is a native of Herkimer Co., N. Y., and was brought up in that State; he came to Chicago in 1856, and was successfully engaged in business there for a number of years; in 1869, having purchased an interest in the firm of Soule, Davis & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, he removed to Fort Madison, and the firm became Soule, Kretsinger & Co. On the 1st of October, 1874, the Iowa Farming Tool Co. was organized by Mr. Kretsinger, he having the control and entire management of the Company; the Company employ convict labor in the different departments of their factory, employing about one hundred and twenty-five men; the farm implements manufactured by this Company have an established reputation, and under the present able management of the Company, have built up a large and extensive trade, and the demand for their goods is constantly increasing to such an extent that they are unable to fill their orders; they not only ship their goods over the West and California and Oregon, but they have a large demand from Eastern markets, New York and Boston; they are also having a foreign demand, and ship their goods to Liverpool, England, Switzerland and Germany. The quality and cheapness of their goods being unsurpassed. While living in Chicago, Mr. Kretsinger married Miss Maria A. Ramsdell, a native of Oneida Co., N. Y.; they have one daughter—Adele; Mr. Kretsinger has two sons by a former marriage.

Krukenmier, C. H., tailor.

Kunzel, Rudolph, barber and bookbinder.

LEIDY, GÉORGE B., carpenter.

LENTZ, Z., machinist; was born in Little York Co., Penn., April 29, 1827; when about 7 years of age, his parents

removed to Ohio, and he was brought up there; he came to Iowa in 1850, and settled in Fort Des Moines, and the following year came to Lee Co., and has lived here since then. He married Miss Elizabeth Mayhew, of Ohio, in October, 1854; they have one son—James M.

Lesch, Conrad, shoemaker and dealer.

Lohmeier, John S., saloon.

Lowrey, William T., City Clerk.

Luebbers, Bernard, plasterer.

McCABE, L. S., livery-man.

McConn, Daniel, retired.

McConn, U. D., cashier bank.

McFARLAND, ROBERT

retired; was born on the 19th of October, 1818, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; was the youngest of eight children, whose parents were William McFarland and Elizabeth, *nee* Fishback. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of Virginia; his father was a tanner, and in moderate circumstances; he gave his children a fair common-school education; his parents moved to Ohio in 1822, and settled in Williamsport, Pickaway Co., where they remained until their death. Nov. 4, 1839, Mr. McFarland came to Fort Madison, then in his 21st year; engaged as a tailor, and remained at that vocation for ten years. In 1849, he was elected Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners, whose duties he faithfully and earnestly discharged for two years; in 1857, was elected Recorder, Treasurer and Collector of the county, and held various public offices until 1860. In 1862, after a vacation from active pursuits of about two years, he went into the drug business; March 1, 1872, he retired from practical duties of a mercantile nature. Mr. McFarland started in life poor, and well understood the value of self-acquired experience and property; in the battle of life, he has never been without good friends and good health. While his early education was somewhat limited, and his attention and efforts in life have been engrossed with the demands of active business, he has yet found time to read and reflect; he has always been a close reader and keen observer, and his memory is very retentive. In 1856, he was elected

Mayor of Fort Madison, and re-elected after the expiration of his first term. In politics, he is a strong Democrat; voted for Gen. Cass, and for Judge Douglas, on account of his admiration for him as the proper exponent of Democracy at the commencement of the civil war; he thinks to-day that the issues of the hour demand the formation of a party whose action will be against monopolies and corruption. In religion, is disposed to take his stand with the Universalists, and believes that real Christianity will advance in the world in proportion as the real character of our Savior and His mission on earth are understood. Mr. McFarland may be rightly termed the shrewd business man, whose public spirit is ready at all times to advance the interests of his fellow-beings. We find him to-day enjoying good health, and in that prosperity and contentment which those who have devoted a life-time to industry and integrity have a right to expect.

Mahin, W. H., marble man.

MALCOLM, ELIZA E. S., MRS., (formerly Miss Eliza E. Sample), is a native of Washington, Washington Co., Penn.; her father was a printer; learned his trade in Pittsburgh; he established the *Washington Reporter* in Washington, Washington Co., Penn., in August, 1808, and published that paper for twenty-five years. He was a soldier and also an officer in the war of 1812. On account of ill-health, he disposed of his interests in Pennsylvania, and emigrated to Iowa in 1840; after living in Van Buren Co. two years, he came to Lee Co. in 1842, where he lived until his death, Jan. 15, 1862; his wife is still living in this city, and in February, of the present year, she passed her 79th birthday. Her son, James B. Sample, upon the breaking out of the rebellion, enlisted in the 1st I. V. I., Co. D, and was commissioned First Lieutenant; he was successively promoted, and served as Captain and Major, and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel by brevet for meritorious services in the field; at the battle of Belmont, he climbed the flag-staff and pulled down the flag in front of the enemy's guns, and the flag is now in possession of the fam-

ily. Mrs. Malcolm married, in 1856, Frank Malcolm, a native of Indiana; his parents were natives of Virginia; his father was in the war of 1812, and his mother is now receiving a pension. Mrs. Malcolm is an own cousin of the Hon. James G. Blaine; she is a lady of more than ordinary ability, and is foremost in every good word and work in the church and throughout the city.

Marey, P. B., retired.

MARR, J. F., carpenter and builder, of the firm of Marr & Creps; was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Nov. 10, 1820; he lived there until 1842; then removed to Livingston Co., N. Y.; lived there three years; then went to Pittsburgh, where he learned his trade of carpenter and joiner; he came to Iowa; arrived in Fort Madison May 16, 1851; worked at his trade for two years; in 1853, he associated with R. Creps; they have been engaged in building for over twenty-five years, and are the oldest building firm in Lee Co. He has held the offices of City Alderman, Town Trustee and School Director. He married Miss Rosauna Haully, of Bath Co., Va., in 1855; they have had one child, which is not living.

Marselle, Joseph E., Justice of the Peace.

Marsh, Calvin, City Marshal.

Marsh, Calvin, hide dealer.

Mathews, F. A., loans money.

Mayhew, Sylvester, lawyer.

Meier, John N., salesman.

MEIS, ALOYSIUS, Pastor of Saint Mary's Catholic Church; was born in the Province of Westphalia, Prussia, in 1833; when 17 years of age, his father, mother and eight brothers of them emigrated to America in December, 1850; he received his education in Kentucky and Missouri; he was Pastor of the church in Lyons, Iowa, nearly two years, then removed to Dubuque and remained over six years; he built St. Mary's Church in that city; he came here in 1871, and since then has been Pastor of St. Mary's Church, and is greatly beloved by his people. His father died in January, 1878, and his mother died in 1863.

MEYER, J., of the firm Meyer Bros., was born in Westphalia, Prussia, in 1845; his parents emigrated to this country and settled in Ft. Madison in

1846; he was brought up and learned his trade and associated in business with his brother, in 1877. He married Miss Alida Stolwyk, of Keokuk, in November, 1878.

MEYER, S., of the firm Meyer Bros., manufacturers, dealers in harness and saddlery hardware; born in Province of Westphalia, Prussia, in 1840; when 6 years of age, his parents emigrated to America; came to Ft. Madison the same year, where he learned his trade; he engaged in business here with his brother in 1877. He married Mary E. Buford, a native of Virginia, in October, 1868; they have three children—Lawrence, Blanche and Rosa.

Miller, Frank G., foundry.

MILLER, H. C., grain-dealer.

Miller, N. B., miller.

Miller, Peter M., wood and coal man.

Miller, Peter, miller.

Miller, Peter, farmer, See 2.

Minder, Jonas, engineer.

Minnekemeyer, Charles, shoemaker.

Mittendorf, Barney, drayman.

Morgan, E., carpenter.

Morgan, Thomas, retired.

Morrison, Amzi, drayman.

MORRISON, DENNIS A., of the firm of Morrison Brothers, manufacturer of plows, scrapers and agricultural implements; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1839; when 9 years of age, came with his parents to Iowa, and in 1853 they came to Ft. Madison; he went in his father's shop and learned the trade of plow-making; they carried on the business, sparing no effort to make a superior plow; from this small beginning, their business has grown to the present magnitude. When the war broke out, he enlisted, in September, 1862, in the 7th I. V. I., Co. D, and served until the close of the war, nearly three years; since his return, he, with his father and brother, have carried on their extensive manufacturing business; he gives his attention to the iron and steel work, and has the practical management of this department. He married Miss Emma A. Kennedy in October, 1868; she is a daughter of John G. Kennedy, one of the oldest settlers of Lee Co.; they have three children—Maud E., Ed. K. and Don.

MORRISON, JOSEPH B., of the firm of Morrison Brothers, manufacturers of plows, scrapers and agricultural implements; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, Aug. 31, 1842; his father came to Iowa in 1847, located in Fort Madison in 1853; Joseph was brought up and attended school here; when only 18 years of age, he enlisted in 1861 as a private in the 7th Regiment I. V. I., Co. D; he was promoted to Second Lieutenant in 1862, and to First Lieutenant in 1863, and was afterward promoted and commissioned Captain of his company; he was in a number of battles, among them Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Iuka, Corinth and through Sherman's campaign; he was slightly hurt at Corinth; he served on staff duty for two years, and was mustered out in September, 1864, with rank of Major and Lieutenant Colonel by brevet; after the war he returned, and since then has been connected with their manufacturing business; July 1, 1875, Mr. Morrison retired from the business, giving it up to his sons; Joseph has the financial management of the business. He married Miss Toma Espy, a native of this city, May 5, 1868; they have five children—Vincent, William, Genevieve, Mabel and Maria.

Morrison, S. D., Sr., retired.

Mouschund, Peter, carpenter.

MUELLER, GEORGE, stone-mason; born in Bavaria, Germany, July 18, 1827; he was brought up there and learned the trade of stone-mason; he emigrated to America in January, 1850; came to Iowa in June, 1856; settled in Fort Madison and began working at his trade; has worked at it every season for twenty-three years. He married Miss Barbara Schenermann, from Bavaria, Germany, Sept. 18, 1853; they have seven children—Barbara, Philippine, Elizabeth, George, Katie, Emma and Charlie. Philippine married August Ellerman Dec. 3, 1876; they have one son—George John (born May 18, 1878).

MUELLER, JACOB, proprietor saloon; was born in Baden, Germany, Nov. 24, 1840; he lived there until 25 years of age, when he emigrated to America, lived in Cincinnati until he came to Fort Madison in 1867; he

worked in a brewery for sometime; then engaged in his present business in 1872. He married Mary Bunker from Baden, Germany, April 24, 1872; they have two children—Charles F. and Henry W. Muncy, B. J., shingle sawyer.

MYERS, FRANCIS M., of the firm of Myers & Myers; was born in Fort Madison, Lee Co., Iowa, Dec. 13, 1852; he was brought up and attended school here and learned the drug business; in March, 1879, he engaged with his brother in the grocery and provision business.

Myers, J. F., retired.

MYERS, M. M. M., of the firm of Myers & Myers, dealers in groceries and provisions; was born in Fort Madison Sept. 21, 1847; he was brought up and attended school here; entered a drug-store in 1861; afterward completed his education at the School of Pharmacy in Philadelphia; he continued in the drug business until 1877, when he sold out, and, in March, 1879, he engaged in his present business with his brother.

NAGEL, ANTON, brickmason.

NABERS, THEODORE, proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel; born in Prussia April 15, 1821; he was brought up there and learned the tailor's trade; he emigrated to America in 1844, and lived in Memphis and St. Louis until he came to this county, arriving in Fort Madison June 1, 1849, and began working at his trade, and was the first tailor to carry a stock of goods in this city; he carried on the tailoring business with the general mercantile business for fifteen years; built the Metropolitan Hotel in 1858, and was in the hotel business for nine years; rented it until 1875, when he again took charge of it. He married Catherine Pelts, from Holland, in September, 1847; she died in 1872; they had sixteen children, only four of whom survive—Amelia, Lette, Mary and Edward. He married Elizabeth Winkop, from Prussia, in August, 1873; they have one daughter—Josephine, and have lost one son.

Nelle, Herman, merchant.

Nelle, Joseph, cooper.

Nordmann, Henry, cooper.

NOBLE, J. R., PROF., Superintendent of Schools of Fort Madison; was born in Boone Co., Ky., in 1849; when quite young, he came to Iowa; was brought up in this State and received his education principally at Grinnell; then entered the Theological Seminary at Chicago; prepared himself for the ministry and began preaching when 19 years of age; he remained in the ministry of the M. E. Church and preached for nine years, then engaged in teaching; he was elected Superintendent of Schools of this city in June, 1878. He married Miss Sallie McMullen, daughter of Maj. McMullen, of Oskaloosa; they have two children—Willie McMullen and Carrie Belle.

NUNN, JOHN A., insurance agent, was born in Highland Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1813; was brought up and lived there until 24 years of age; then removed to Indiana, and while living there married Miss Charity Edgel, from Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 23, 1839. Himself and wife and son, his brother, sister, father and mother, all came by wagon to Iowa, crossing the river Nov. 11, 1842, and spent that night with Judge Casey's mother; they located in Van Buren Tp., and engaged in farming; Mr. Nunn came to Fort Madison Nov. 15, 1855, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts; in 1857, he was elected Superintendent of Schools of Lee Co.; he was appointed Deputy Sheriff; held that office for seven years; he has held office of Mayor, Justice of the Peace, City Treasurer, and school offices. His wife died in 1864, leaving one son—Joseph A. In 1874, Mr. Nunn married Eliza J. Preston, of Clear Lake, Cerro Gordo Co., Iowa.

Nunn, Joseph A., insurance and Deputy Sheriff.

OCHS, CONRAD, blacksmith.

Ochs, George, wagonmaker.
ORM, AARON, bricklayer; born in Hardin Co., Va., Feb. 11, 1806; when 8 years of age, his parents removed to Athens Co., Ohio, where he learned the trade of bricklayer. On the 26th of February, 1828, he married Miss Elea-

nor Simmons, a native of Athens Co., Ohio, born Sept. 27, 1809; they came to Iowa, arriving in Fort Madison, April 14, 1849, and he began working at his trade; he and his sons have helped to build most of the brick buildings in this city; Mr. Orm has laid brick every year for the past fifty-four years. They have had twelve children, nine survive—George, Franklin, Sarah, Robert, Ruth, Oliver, Martha E., Mary A. and Clara. Mr. Orm had five sons and two sons-in-law in the army; Christopher was killed in the battle of Atlanta, and Robert and Jonathan were both wounded at the same battle; Franklin was Captain of his company in the 17th I. V. I. Mr. and Mrs. Orm have been married and passed together fifty-one years; on the 26th of February, 1878, they celebrated their golden wedding; Mrs. Orm's father was 100 years old when he married his third wife, and 101 years of age when he died; two of Mr. Orm's uncles and one aunt are over 100 years of age.

Osburg, Christ, wine-grower, carpenter.
Ottomeier, William, undertaker.

PEITZ, FRANZ, retired.

Pennartz, Hubert, saloon.

Pennartz, John, retired.

Pesel, John, wagon-maker.

PETERS, CHARLES H., of the firm of Peters & Bernhard, proprietors of Potowoneek Mills; was born in Fort Madison Sept. 13, 1849; he grew up here and received his education at Fulton, Whiteside Co., Ill.; then entered Commercial College at Chicago, and graduated; entered the wholesale drug house of Fuller & Fuller, in Chicago, and remained there three years; in 1870, he became connected with the mills, and he has the financial management of the business. He holds the office of Treasurer of the Construction Company for building the Fort Madison Narrow Gauge R. R. He married Miss Emma Howard, from Burlington, May 3, 1870; they have two children—Milton E., Florenee M.

Peters, Charles W., druggist.

PETERS, JACOB, of the firm of Peters & Bernhard, proprietors of the Potowoneek Mills; born in Bavaria,

Germany, Oct. 26, 1815; he came to America in 1834; lived in Ohio until 1841, when he came to Iowa; arrived in Lee Co. Nov. 11, 1841, and began improving a farm; in 1847, he came to Fort Madison and went to brick making, and was afterward selling and collecting for an agricultural implement house in Quincy, until 1852, when he went to California, crossed the plains, and remained there engaged in mining, store-keeping, hotel and brewing business, until he returned in 1859. He engaged in the bakery business in 1863, with Mr. Bernhard; in 1868, they built their large mill, and since then have been engaged in the milling business, and they do the largest business of the kind done here. He married Elizabeth Schnieder from Germany, in 1843; they have two children—Charles H. and Katie Sophia, now Mrs. Diedrich; they have lost two sons.

POLLARD, JAMES, born in Spencer Co., Ind., Dec. 11, 1828; obtained a common-school education and commenced teaching in his 18th year. Was nominated by the Democratic party in his native county for the Legislature of 1852, but declined the nomination, as he had determined to emigrate to the State of Iowa, which he did in the fall of the same year, settling near Bloomfield, in Davis Co.; shortly afterward, went to Bloomfield and commenced the publication of the Bloomfield *Democrat*. In November, 1854, he married Miss Mary Ann Ellis, of Coshocton, Ohio; had four children—one son and three daughters—all now living; on March 25, 1861, his wife died; she was of fine personal appearance, well educated and possessing many noble traits of character. In September, 1856, he was appointed Register of the United States District Land Office at Council Bluffs, which office he held for two years, then resigned, returned to Bloomfield and engaged in the banking business in company with his brother-in-law, John W. Ellis. In 1861, he was elected to the State Senate, and, in March, 1862, was married to his present wife, who has, from her writings under the nom de plume of Kate Harrington, obtained national reputation; four children have been

born to them, three of whom are now living; one died in infancy. Mr. Pollard moved to Lee Co. in 1868. Was elected, in 1871, Superintendent of the public schools of the county; he is a Democrat of the old Jefferson and Jackson school, always ready to take the stump for his party friends, but no office-seeker, only having been a candidate when nominations were thrust upon him by his party; he has, probably, since 1860, made more political speeches than any other man in the State.

Pollmiller, Jacob, See. 8.

Potts, W. C., guard, prison.

Pranger, William, liveryman.

PRICHETT, WILLIAM, livery business and buying and selling stock; was born in Greene Co., Penn., May 8, 1837; his parents came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in 1839; were early settlers here; William has lived here forty years; he has been engaged in the livery business since 1870, and is also engaged in buying and shipping stock. He married Miss Mary E. Garrison in 1861; they have five children—Richard, Alice, Albert, Frank and John. Mr. Prichett's father died in 1876; his mother died in 1867.

REMPE, JOSEPH H., blacksmith.

Renne, John, wagon-maker.

READER, L. B., manufacturer and dealer in cigars and tobacco; was born in Montgomery Co., Penn., April 5, 1846; he was brought up in Pennsylvania, and came to Iowa in 1868; lived in Clinton two years, then in Cedar Rapids; came here in 1872; in 1875, he engaged in the cigar and tobacco business, and has built up a good trade. He married Miss Matilda Gelander in October, 1872; she was born in Virginia and was raised here; they have one daughter—Lottie.

Rhode, Henry, teaming.

RICHARDSON, A. J., farmer, Section 6; he owns 326 acres of land; he was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1826; his parents, David and Jemima Richardson, came to Lee Co. in 1846; his father purchased the farm which A. J. now owns, the same year; his father died in April, 1862; his mother died in August, 1863. Mr.

Richardson married, in 1856, Susan Bullard, a native of Illinois; they have five children—Edward, Ellen, Milton, Absalom and Theophilus; have lost two children—Emma, aged 14 years, and Caroline, who died at about the same age.

Riefenacht, George, wagon-maker.

Rippensal, Conrad, gardener.

Ritter, William, physician.

RIX, JOHN, surgeon dentist; was born in Canada Jan. 4, 1839; came to the States in infancy, and was brought up in Western New York, thence came to Michigan. During the war, he enlisted in Detroit Aug. 28, 1862, in the 4th Regt. Mich. V. C., Co. A; he was promoted and commissioned Lieutenant of Co. G March 19, 1863; his regiment was in seventy-five battles and skirmishes, and was the banner regiment of the State; it was the regiment which captured Jeff Davis; was mustered out at Nashville July 1, 1865. After the war, Lieut. Rix returned to Michigan, studied dentistry, and took a medical course at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor; he came to Iowa and located at Fort Madison in August, 1874, and since then has practiced here. He married Miss Maria E. Hazlit, from Cass Co., Mich., Jan. 1, 1867; they have one daughter—Lottie A.

ROBERS, GEORGE, manufacturer and dealer in harness and saddlery hardware; was born in Holland Aug. 25, 1833; his parents emigrated to the United States in 1837; they lived in St. Louis two years; went to Cincinnati in 1840, where George learned his trade of his father; the latter died in 1849, and George came to Fort Madison in July, 1850, and engaged in his present business, and has continued it twenty-nine years longer than any other harness house in Lee Co., except Leopold, of Keokuk. He married in October, 1857, Miss Catharine Shields, a native of Philadelphia; they have eight children—Gertrude, Henry, Emily, Katie, Minnie, Edward, Lewis and Pet.

ROBERTS, ABEL CUMMINGS, M.D., was born in Queensbury Tp., Warren Co., N. Y., Jan. 15, 1830; he was the fifth child of Jonathan and Melita (Cummings) Roberts,

who had a family of fourteen; in his youth, he attended the winter district schools, and, in the summer, worked on his father's farm; as he grew older and advanced in education, he attended the High School at Adrian, Mich., for one term, but most of his studies were pursued at odd times at home; he selected medicine as a profession, and bent all his energies to acquire a sufficient degree of knowledge to enable him to properly pursue it; after making such progress as he could with this end in view, he attended lectures during the winter of 1850-51 at the University of Michigan; his means being too limited to complete his studies, he went to the Eldorado of America—California—where he spent two years; in 1853, having accumulated a considerable sum, he returned, again attended lectures at the University, and graduated as M. D. in 1854; the same year, he began to practice in Otsego, Mich.; in 1859, he removed to Fort Madison, and engaged actively in the practice of his profession; in 1862, he was appointed Contract Surgeon in the Government Hospital at Keokuk; in March, 1863, he was commissioned Surgeon to the 21st Missouri Regiment, and served with it until mustered out in April, 1866; returning home, he resumed practice; the doctor is a man of wide popularity, and, in 1869, was elected Treasurer of the county, holding the office for six successive years; in 1873, he was elected Mayor of Fort Madison. He was united in marriage, in 1854, to Emily A. Cole, of Ann Arbor, Mich., but a native of New York; they have three children—all sons—Frank, the oldest, is a physician, now a partner in practice with his father; Dr. Roberts is often called upon to perform important surgical operations on patients from a distance; this was particularly the case since his return from service in the army, when he found a number of cases waiting for him; he has, for instance, ligated successfully the left subclavian artery, and performed many other capital operations; he was in all the battles in Mississippi, Tennessee and Alabama; after each, the medical officers were kept busy operating for several days and nights without rest;

when the army was disbanded, he returned home and was appointed Pension Surgeon; but being then, as now, owner and editor of the Fort Madison *Democrat*, he was deposed, for political reasons, in 1876; he is a member of the Iowa Medical Society, and was a delegate from it to the American Medical Association, in 1871; he was Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, in 1862-63, and delivered two courses of lectures; the doctor is a man of great mental activity and untiring industry and perseverance, and popular and successful in whatever he undertakes. He is a member of the Masonic order, and at present High Priest of the Chapter at Fort Madison, a member of the Fort Madison Medical Association, American Medical Association and an honorary member of the California State Medical Society.

Rollett, George, salesman.

Rose, William, gardener.

Rosen, J. B., carpenter.

ROTH, J. F., restaurant and saloon; born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1847; when 12 years of age, he emigrated to America and came to Burlington in 1859 and learned the baker's trade. He enlisted in the army in March, 1864, in the 15th I. V. I., Co. H., and served until Aug. 3, 1865, and was discharged. He came to Fort Madison March 15, 1868, having taught school the winter previous at Niota; has been in business since 1868; owns the building he occupies and other property. He married Miss Catharine Doerr, a native of Germany, May 28, 1868; they have one son—Rollin G.; lost one son.

Rump, George, merchant.

RUSSELL, ROBERT A., insurance agent; was born in Maryville, Blount Co., Tenn., Dec. 12, 1803; he received his education there and prepared himself for teaching. He married Miss Louisa D. Spyker, a native of Abingdon, Va., in August, 1833; in October, they came to Illinois and lived there until 1839, when they came to Iowa and located at Fort Madison. He engaged in teaching for three or four years. Was elected to the office of County Treasurer, Collector and Recorder; he held the

position of Secretary and Agent of the projected railroad from Fort Madison; he was elected County Judge and served four years; he was appointed Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue for this district. He is now engaged in the insurance business. Judge and Mrs. Russell have had three children, none of whom survive. They are members of the Presbyterian Church; Judge Russell has served as Elder in this church for over fifty years.

SAND, JOHN H., clothing merchant.

Sandross, Charles, clerk.

Salmon, Joseph F., druggist.

Salmon, Theodore, druggist.

SAWYER, JENNETH, MRS., is a native of Middlesex Co., Conn.; she was brought up in that State. She married Joseph Sawyer at Seneca Falls, N. Y., in 1838; he was a native of England; the year following, they emigrated to Iowa; arrived in Fort Madison in September, 1839, and were among the early settlers; he brought a stock of boots and shoes; they spent the first winter in West Point; about one year after, they removed to Fort Madison, and Mr. Sawyer built the third brick house here; he was actively engaged in business here for many years, and died in October, 1877, leaving quite a large property; Mrs. Sawyer has no children; she is actively interested in all charitable enterprises. Is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and has been a teacher in the Sabbath school over thirty years.

Sawyer, Samuel, fruit grower.

SCHAFFER, GEORGE H., of the firm of George H. Schaffer & Co., wholesale manufacturing druggists; was born in Fort Madison July 15, 1847; he attended school here and completed his education at Western Union College, Lyons, Iowa; he commenced to learn the drug business with Samuel Eckhart, of this city, who died in 1864; after his death, Mr. Schaffer managed the business for McFarland & Eckhart; when he became of age in 1868, he became a partner of Robert McFarland under the firm name of McFarland, Eckhart & Schaffer, which continued until the spring of 1872, when the firm

became George H. Schaffer & Co.; they have the only steam laboratory in the West for the manufacture of the purest and best goods for the drug trade; they are pioneers in this line of business in the West; Mr. Schaffer has the management of business and has labored indefatigably, and by his determined energy built up a large and constantly increasing trade. He married Miss Natalie Koester June 15, 1869; she was born in Soest, Prussia, and came with her parents to America; they came to St. Louis, where her father died of cholera; he was an intimate friend of Carl Schurz. Miss Koester was brought up by Rev. Mr. Reis, former Pastor of the Lutheran Church here, under the guardianship of Mr. Shullenberg, of St. Louis; she was educated and graduated at Fulton, Ill.; after graduating, she went to Europe to visit relatives in Prussia and Belgium, and, upon her return, they were married at the Astor House, in New York City, and now live in the old homestead in this city; they have two children—Robbie and Lulu.

SCHAFFER, JOHN D., was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 22, 1817; he emigrated to America in July, 1838; he worked as a journeyman baker successively in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Detroit, until he settled in Cairo, Ill., in 1840, where he started in business for himself, with William Bender, now a prominent merchant in Memphis, Tenn.; in 1843, he removed to Iowa; settled in Fort Madison. On the 2d of June, 1846, he married Louisa Peters, daughter of Matthias Peters; they have six children. He is still living in the residence-part of the old homestead, which, with two store-rooms, constitutes what is known as Schaffer's Corner, built by him in 1844, and where he carried on the general mercantile business, until the hard times, bad debts, Eads' securities, and other reverses, compelled him to sell off his stock at cost, pay all of his debts, one hundred cents on the dollar, and seek to recover his fortunes as sutler in the army; for most of the time since the war, he has been and is still engaged as Guard at the Iowa State Penitentiary. He is a quiet man, of un-

suming manners, kind to his family, and loved by all who really know him.

Schaper, Conrad, merchant.

Schindhelm, Bernard, tailor.

SCHLAPP, GEORGE, of the firm of Geo. Schlapp & Bro., Fort Madison Brewery; was born in Germany, Nov. 27, 1839; his parents emigrated to America when he was only 12 years of age; came to Iowa in 1853, and located in Lee Co.; he engaged in the brewing business in 1858, and in 1866, he built the large brewery on Front street, where they carry on the business; it has a capacity of manufacturing 4,600 barrels yearly. Mr. Schlapp is prominently identified with the building of the Fort Madison Western Narrow-Gauge R. R., and is also actively identified with the interests of the city and county; he is a stockholder and one of the Directors of the German-American Bank. He married Miss Mary Du-puis, from Germany, in October, 1863; they have six children—Otto, Charlie, Max, Ida, Mary and George.

SCHLAPP, HENRY, of the firm of George Schlapp & Bro., Fort Madison Brewery, was born in Germany Jan. 15, 1841; with his parents emigrated to America in 1851, and came to Iowa and settled in Des Moines Co. When the war broke out, he enlisted in 1861, in the 5th I. V. C., Co. F; he was in the battles of Fort Henry and Fort Donelson, and in many other fights and skirmishes; was taken prisoner, paroled and left on the field with the wounded; he was in the service until 1865; after the war, he lived in Davenport. He came here and began working in the brewery in 1871, and became associated with his brother in the business. He married Miss Augusta Platscher, a native of this county, in August, 1875; they have two children—Helena and Fanny.

SCHLEMER, HENRY, billiard hall and saloon; born in Marion Tp., Lee Co., Iowa, May 1, 1843; he was brought up on a farm and lived there until March 2, 1869, when he removed to Fort Madison, and went in the grocery business; he was City Marshal one year, and was elected Justice of the Peace and served three years; then was

appointed Deputy Sheriff; also, held school offices; he then engaged in farming for four years; in January, 1879, he came in the city and engaged in his present business. He married Miss Mary Ann Kern Nov. 24, 1864; she was born in Lee Co., in Marion Tp.; they have five children—John T., Elizabeth, William H., Anna C. and J. Bennie.

Schmidt Balthaser, rag-seller.

Schmidt, John, shoemaker.

Schneider, L., jeweler.

Schomaker, Henry, gardener.

Schomaker, J. B., tailor.

Schomaker, John B., carpenter.

Scholtz, Robert, brickmason.

Schott, William, furniture-dealer.

SCHROEDER, HENRY L., of the firm of Roberts & Schroeder, publishers of the Fort Madison *Democrat*; was born here Aug. 25, 1848; entered the office of the *Plain Dealer*, where he learned the printing business; he remained there nine years; in 1874, he became associated with Dr. Roberts, and since then they have published the *Democrat*. He married Miss Lizzie Borchers, of this city, May 21, 1872; they have two children—Ida and Gene-vieve.

Schulte, Franz, shoemaker.

Schulte, Herman H., merchant.

SCHULTE, STEPHEN, plasterer; was born in Prussia Jan. 18, 1821; he emigrated to America Dec. 25, 1846; came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison in the spring of 1847; worked in brickyard and at steamboating; then learned the plasterer's trade, and has worked at the business ever since then; he has worked longer at the trade than any other plasterer in Fort Madison; when he came here he only had \$7 in money; now owns a nice home and other city property. He has held the office of City Alderman ten years. He married Anna Mary Steffensmeyer, from Prussia, Feb. 22, 1846; they have seven children; they lost three sons; Theresa is teaching in Baltimore; John, Mary, Stephen, Frank, Katie, Joseph.

Schume, Martin, retired.

Schurck, Fred, Sec. 2.

SCHWARTZ, JOHN H., dealer in dry goods and clothing; was born in

Fort Madison Jan. 10, 1846; he attended school here, then in Kentucky for three years; in 1861, he entered a store in Keokuk, and continued there until the spring of 1864, when he engaged in business here; from a small beginning he has, by his energy and business ability, built up a large and extensive trade. He married Miss Pauline Hellman, a native of Galena, Nov. 13, 1875; they have three children—Eddie, Albert, Ernie.

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH G., merchant dealer in boots and shoes; was born in Fort Madison, Lee Co., Iowa, Oct. 1, 1851; his parents being early settlers, Joseph was brought up here, and attended school; completed his education in St. Louis; he was engaged in business about five years; in 1876, he engaged in the boot and shoe business here; carries a well-selected stock of fine goods, and has the best class of trade.

SEMPLE, F. H., attorney; was born in Bradford Co., Penn., June 24, 1841; when only 4 years of age, his father removed to Iowa; settled in Lee Co. in 1845, near Franklin, and practiced law in this county from 1847 to 1875; F. H. received his education in this country, and studied law with his father; was admitted to the bar in December, 1867, and since then has practiced law here. He enlisted July 25, 1862, in Co. E, 19th Reg. Iowa Inf., and served three years. He married Miss Catharine G. Walter, a native of Venango Co., Penn., Sept. 25, 1866; they have four children—Edgar H., Jessie W., Albert H. and Francis.

SHAW, WM. B., retired bricklayer; was born at New Albany, Ind., April 30, 1825; when 11 years of age, moved to Illinois; came to Iowa, and located in Fort Madison, in the spring of 1841, and learned the trade of bricklayer; worked at that business until 1868, and since then, for the past ten years, he has been engaged in buying and selling real estate and attending to his property; when he began life, he had nothing, and by industry and good management, he now owns a number of houses and lots here, 100 acres adjoining the city and two other farms. He married Julia

McGinley, of Ohio, in 1851; she died in 1860, leaving two children—Mary and Eddie. He married Elizabeth Boley, from Indiana, in 1864; they have one daughter—Cora.

Shepherd, Addison.

Siemer, Clemens, bricklayer.

Sieman, Henry, janitor, Court House.

Sierweke, Joseph, tailor.

SLACK, THOMAS A., blacksmith and agent for agricultural implements; was born in Greene Co., S. C., May 30, 1829; he came to Cincinnati in early childhood, lived there and in Indiana, and learned the trade of blacksmith; he came to Iowa and located in Lee Co., in 1852; he has been engaged in selling agricultural implements for fifteen years and has done an extensive business; in the fall of 1874, his place of business was burned out; he lost considerably; he has a taste for fine horses, and his daughter, "Kittie," is one of the most expert drivers in the State. He married Emily Sargent, from England, in April, 1877; they have one son, Thomas Edward, born Feb. 12, 1879. Mr. Slack has had three daughters by former marriage—Juliet, Lizzie and Kittie.

Smith, Albert R., tinner.

Smith, Charles A., tinner.

SMITH, EDWIN D., dealer in hardware, stoves and house-furnishing goods; was born in England Nov. 21, 1840; his parents emigrated to America when he was only 6 years of age, came the same year to Iowa, and settled in Fort Madison; he enlisted in the 19th I. V. I., Co. E; he was in the battle of Prairie Grove, capture of Vicksburg, Fort Brown, Texas, Spanish Fort, and many other severe fights and skirmishes; he received four flesh wounds; was taken prisoner at Morganza, but was held only a few minutes, when, with two others, he escaped; after his return, he engaged in the hardware business. He married Miss Bessie M. Smith, a native of Virginia, in October, 1876.

SMITH, EDWIN F., of the firm of E. F. Smith & Co., meat market; was born in England April 29, 1847; his parents emigrated to this country in 1848; came to Iowa the same year, and located in Fort Madison, in June, 1848;

Edwin was brought up here; he was engaged in steamboating for three years, holding the position of clerk and express agent; he established his present business in 1872, and since then has carried it on successfully; in 1875, his brother became interested with him in the business. Mr. Smith does a strictly cash trade, and never asks credit of any one, nor will he buy anything unless he pays for it when he gets it.

Smith, Frank R., tinner.

Smith, George H., tinsmith.

Smith, J. P., barber.

Smith, John A., blacksmith.

SMITH, JOSEPH A., DR.,

Cashier of the Fort Madison Bank; was born in Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn., Feb. 27, 1821; his father was a native of Boston, Mass., and was a graduate of Yale College, and took a degree at Harvard; he removed to Pittsburgh, Penn., and published *The Hesperus*, the first literary paper published west of the Alleghanies, and was the first editor of *The Saturday Evening Visitor*, which is still published there. Dr. Smith was brought up and attended school in Pittsburgh; took his classical course and completed his education at Dauville, Ky.; he studied medicine and graduated in 1844; practiced medicine in Ohio until the spring of 1851, then came to Iowa, and located in Farmington and practised his profession for some years; then engaged in the mercantile business, also, in the packing and provision business; he carried on this business very successfully; in the fall of 1868, he removed to Fort Madison; in 1875, he associated with him Mr. Charles Brewster, engaged in banking; they are men of large property and sterling integrity, and enjoy the confidence of the citizens of Lee Co. and the whole State; when Dr. Smith began life, he had nothing, and owes his success in life to his own efforts. He married Miss Ellen E. Laws, from Barnesville, Belmont Co., Ohio, Dec. 3, 1845; they have one adopted child, Ellen E. P. Smith.

Smith, Robert E., salesman, lumber-yard.

SMITH, ROSWELL J., Recorder of Lee Co.; born in Denmark Tp., Lee Co., Feb. 12, 1841, where he

received his education; he has used crutches since he was 4 years of age; yet he educated himself, and when he was 16 years old, began teaching, and when 21 years of age, he had a good horse and saddle and \$200 out at interest, all saved from his earnings; he taught ten years, and was engaged in the boot and shoe business ten years, and was elected Recorder in 1876, and re-elected in 1878. Married Miss Carrie A. Sheffield Sept. 3, 1867; she was a native of Indiana, but her childhood was passed in the city of New York; they have two children—Winnifred A. and John Owens; they have lost two children.

SMITH, THOMAS, dairyman and ice-dealer; was born in England Aug. 20, 1815; lived there until 1848, when he emigrated to America; came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison the same year, arriving there in June, 1848. While in England, married Mary Ekins in 1837; after coming here he kept a dairy for a long time; he owns Island No. 14 in the Mississippi River, opposite Fort Madison, and has served steam-boats with milk day and night during the summer season for twenty-eight years; he has also been engaged in the ice business over twenty years. Has held the office of City Alderman. They have six children—Robert, Walter, Ekin, Edwin B., Mayme and Sidney T.

Smith, Walter, butcher.

SOECHTIG, AUGUST, JR., of the firm of Soechtig & Diedrich, grocers and bakers; born in Brunswick, Germany, Nov. 25, 1841; his parents came to America when he was only 2 years of age; after living in New Orleans, and Belleville, Ill., they came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in 1844; August was brought up here and learned the baker's trade; he was in St. Louis about three years. He enlisted in the army Oct. 6, 1861, in the 5th Regiment I. V. C., Co. F, and was in battles of Fort Donelson, Murfreesboro, and many fights and skirmishes; he was in the service three years; was mustered out Oct. 10, 1864; after the war, he returned and engaged in business here Oct. 1, 1866. He married Miss

Elizabeth Diedrich, a native of Germany, Sept. 25, 1865; she died April 23, 1874, leaving four children; three survive—Freddie, Dora and Lulu. He married Miss Louisa Diedrich in 1875; she was born in this county Dec. 5, 1848; they have one son—Charlie.

Spach, James, works on R. R.

SPREEN, HENRY C., saloon; was born in Germany Sept. 13, 1843 when 15 years of age, he came to America in 1858, and lived in Pittsburgh, Penn., until the war broke out, when he enlisted as private in August, 1861, in the 77th Regiment Penn. V. I., Co. B, Army of the Cumberland; he was in the battles of Shiloh, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, where his regiment was nearly all captured, also at Lookout Mountain, in the Atlanta campaign, at Jonesboro, Franklin and Nashville; he was wounded in the battle of Stone River; was promoted and commissioned Lieutenant, and received the Badge of Honor; it is of gold; the triangle represents the 4th, the acorn, the 14th, and the star, the 20th, army corps; after the war, returned to Pittsburgh; he came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison in January, 1875. He married Miss Sophia Voight, a native of Germany, in September, 1867.

Stabb, John, gardener.

Stackman, William, carpenter.

Staub, William P., Ex-County Clerk.

STEMPEL, H. C., Deputy Clerk of the Courts of Lee Co.; was born in Prussia in 1833; when 14 years of age, he came to America, in 1847; he came to Iowa and located in Fort Madison, and learned the saddler's trade; he afterward studied law with Hon. John Van Valkenburg, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1862; he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Courts in 1864, and served two years, and since then has practiced law here, until he was appointed to his present position in January, 1879. He married Miss Anna B. Degenhardt, a native of Prussia, May 1, 1867; they have four children—Guido, Austin, Carl and Selma.

STEMPEL, HERMAN F. M. D., physician and U. S. Revenue Gager; was born in Prussia, July 24, 1824. He was brought up and received

his education there, and studied medicine; he emigrated to America in 1847; came to Iowa and settled in Ft. Madison the same year; practiced medicine until 1852; then held the office of Deputy County Treasurer and Recorder for eleven years, until January, 1864; in 1869, he was appointed U. S. Revenue Guager, and since then has held that position, and has also practiced his profession. He married Charlotte Walter, from Hanover, Germany, Nov. 10, 1853; she died in 1876, leaving six children—Eugene, Arthur, Valeska, Wolfgang, Willie and Herman; they lost three children.

Stephenson, E., clothing dealer.

Stephenson, John, clothing dealer.

Stewart, Alex., traveling agent.

Stewart, Ed., inventor.

Stewart, H. C., grain dealer.

STEWART, WILLIAM, COL., retired; was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June 4th, 1790. His father, Daniel Stewart, was born in Litchfield, Conn., November 18, 1762; when 15 years old, he enlisted as a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and served till the close of the war; he then removed to Sussex Co., N. J., where he engaged, successfully, in business for several years, and accumulated some property; in 1801, he exchanged his property in New Jersey for two shares in the Ohio Company's purchase, and closed out his business with a view to moving West. Col. William Stewart, his son, who accompanied his father to Ohio, says: "In October, 1802, father returned to the old farm to rig out a team for emigration to the Northwest Territory; the preparations having been completed, a day and hour was set for starting; at the appointed time, 8 o'clock A. M., about a hundred friends and neighbors from all quarters came flocking in to bid us farewell, and I shall never forget the scene that followed; they all thought we were going so far beyond the world's boundary that we should never be heard of again; the hubbub lasted till 5 o'clock in the afternoon before father could say good bye with a strong voice, and then we started; went three miles and camped for the night. The next morning, we moved on; the teams were heavily

loaded and the roads tolerable till we approached the Alleghany Mountains, when they became terribly rough and dangerous; crossing the mountains the family were afraid to ride in the wagons, and, therefore, walked this part of the way; at the very steep descents, father would cut saplings, fasten them, top foremost, to the tail of the wagon, and then go down, depending on the saplings as a brake. The journey was a long, wearisome and dangerous one, but we finally reached the Hockhocking in safety." This was in the winter; Mr. Stewart settled on a fine tract of land on the river about a mile above the mouth of Federal Creek; possessing considerable means, great energy and uncommon business talent, he soon had the best farm in the county; as early as 1810, he had an orchard of three thousand bearing fruit trees—two thousand peach and one thousand apple trees—at that time, probably, the largest orchard in the State; he was one of the first two Justices of the Peace in the township (Elijah Hatch being the other), and acted as such altogether more than twenty years; he was County Commissioner for many years, and was appointed by the Legislature one of the early Appraisers of the College lands. Mr. Stewart was an active member of the Methodist Church for sixty years of his life; always contributed liberally to the support of its ministers and the erection of churches; he died Feb. 20, 1858. The subject of this sketch came to Ohio with his parents in 1802; when 17 years of age, he was elected a Lieutenant in the Militia, and was Captain of a company raised there in 1812, which expected to be but was not called into the service; some years later he was appointed a Colonel. The contract for erecting the Ohio University Building was awarded to him in 1817. He married Julia Hulbert, a native of Connecticut, in 1813; she died in 1823, leaving two children—William R. and Emeline; he afterward married Miss Julia C. Carpenter, a native of Connecticut; they emigrated to Iowa, located in Lee Co. in 1840, and engaged in the mercantile trade; in 1847, he was elected Superintendent of schools, and during that and

the following year he organized one hundred and five school districts; he has held other offices. There are very few men now living who have seen the first President of the United States, yet Col. Stewart has seen George Washington, and was well acquainted with Aaron Burr. Col. Stewart has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since 1810—nearly seventy years. Col. Stewart and his wife have six children—Charles, living in Chicago; Mary (now Mrs. Knapp); Alexander, living here; Edward, living here; D. Wallace, living in Ottumwa; Lucy (now Mrs. Hawley), living in Ottumwa.

Stilwell, William, blacksmith.

STOEVENER, JOHN T., Deputy County Treasurer; was born in Germany, April 30, 1845; attended school and entered the seminary at Buerin, Westphalia, where he completed his education, graduated and received his certificate as teacher; he came to the United States in November, 1866; after remaining in St. Louis a short time, he taught school in Madouinville, Monroe Co., Ill., three and a half years; then came to Fort Madison, in 1869, and was engaged in teaching over five years, and resigned May 1, 1875; was a partner in the Concordia Brewery until Jan. 1, 1876, when he was appointed to his present position; he has held office of Town Clerk for three years. He married Miss Nellie Scheid in August, 1868; she is native of Germany, but has lived in this State since 4 years of age; they have four children—Theodore, Lizzie, Minnie, Nellie; they lost one son, Ferdinand.

Storms, Jacob, guard, Prison.

Synyer, Jacob, carpenter.

Suesse, August, Sec. 2.

Sweeney, George W., guard, Prison.

TAMME, FRED., retired.

TEWKSBURY, J. R., photograph artist; born in New Hampshire, near Concord, May 17, 1831; his parents, who were from Tewksbury, England, removed to Western New York, where he was brought up; he came to Iowa in 1854; in April, 1856, he opened the first railroad ticket office in Keokuk; he held the position of General Western

Agent of the C. B. & Q. R. R., for six years; went across the plains to Idaho and Montana; was engaged in fruit culture in Southern Illinois; was in business in New York City; then returned to Iowa and was engaged in photographing at Farmington for eight years, and established the business here in the fall of 1875. He married Miss E. Carrie Grubb May 27, 1856; she is a native of McConnellsburg, Morgan Co., Ohio; her father, Walter Grubb, came to Iowa in 1841, and was an old settler; he was Postmaster at Farmington for many years.

Thomas, Gustar, merchant.

Tieken, Henry, stone-mason.

TIEKEN, JOHN B., stone-mason; was born in Hanover, Germany, July 20, 1818; he came to America in January, 1841; lived in Vicksburg and St. Louis for three years; came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison, in December, 1844, and began working at his trade of stone-mason; he has continued at it since then; when he came here he had nothing, and now owns several houses and lots and four acres of land in the city limits. He married Margaretha Meier, from Germany, June 24, 1844; she died in October, 1875; they have three children—Heinrich, living in Milwaukee; Elizabeth, teaching in High School; Anna Mary, at home, keeps house for her father.

Traga, Frank, See. 4.

Traga, John, grocer.

Treuseh, Peter, shoemaker.

TREMAINE, HARMON H., of the firm of Dawley & Tremaine, publishers of the Fort Madison *Plain-dealer*; was born in Oconomowoc, Waukesha Co., Wis., Aug. 3, 1852; when 14 years of age, removed to Webster Co., Iowa, attended school and prepared himself for teaching; he began teaching when 19 years of age, and taught for seven years, until coming to Fort Madison; he associated with John M. Dawley, and purchased the *Plain-dealer* in November, 1878.

Troener, Frank, tinner.

UNVERZAGT, HENRY H., merchant and dealer in groceries and provisions; was born in Brunswick, Germany, Dec. 24, 1839; when only 6

years of age, his parents emigrated to America, and came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison in the same year, in 1845; he was guard at the prison seven years; he has been engaged in mercantile business for the past thirteen years; he has held the office of City Alderman for seven years; held the office of Mayor pro tem. for two years, and was Representative in the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows; he was initiated in the Order in 1861. He married Miss Mary A. Kingsley, a native of Pennsylvania, at Greensburg, Penn., Oct. 25, 1863; they have one daughter—Sadie.

VASKE, HERMAN, wagon-maker.

VAN VALKENBURG, JOHN, attorney, of the firm of Van Valkenburg & Hamilton; was born in Lincoln Co., Canada, April 16, 1832; when 9 years of age, he came with his parents to the States; they came to Iowa and located in Lee Co. in 1846, settling on a farm; when 17 years of age, John entered the preparatory school of Prof. Howe, at Mt. Pleasant; he remained there about three years, then went to Oberlin, Ohio, and completed his education at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.; while there, he was elected Principal of the State Normal School of Iowa; by the recommendation of the President and Faculty of the College—after occupying this position for one year with ability and satisfaction to all—they tendered him the appointment for another year, but he declined; having chosen the study of law as his profession, he entered the law office of Cornell, Jamison & Wait; he completed his law studies with Miller & Beck, of this city, and was admitted to the bar Oct. 15, 1857; the following July, he began the practice of law; has continued for over twenty years, and is the oldest lawyer now in practice in Fort Madison; he was Congressional Elector in 1864, and Presidential Elector at large in 1876; in 1874, he was a candidate for Congress, and came within one vote of receiving the nomination: George W. McCrary was nominated on the 147th ballot; he held the office of Deputy District Attorney for two years; he is prominently identified with secret

societies, being Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, and is also in the highest chair of the order of Knights of Pythias in this State, and for three sessions he has been a member of the National Council of the Grand Lodge of the World; he is the author of the Standard Manual of the Order of Knights, which is about to pass to its third edition; he has now prepared and ready for the press, "The Jewels of Pythian Knighthood;" Mr. V. is a self-made man, acquired his education by his own efforts, and worked his way to his present position. He married Miss Mary J. Douglass July 3, 1861; she is a native of this city and county, daughter of James Douglass; they have three children—Edward Douglass, Clement Lincoln and Joel Walker.

Viele, Philip, retired.

Voss, John G., saloon.

WAGNER, W., guard, prison.

WALKER, J. C., DR., retired; was born in Springfield, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1813; he received his education in that State, and studied medicine and graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1836; he came to Iowa, and located in Fort Madison in December, 1836, and is one of the few old settlers now living, who emigrated here during that year; he engaged in the practice of medicine. On the 10th of October, 1838, he married Miss Martha N. Stewart; she was a native of Missouri, and daughter of Dr. Abraham Stewart, Surgeon in the United States Army; she came to Lee Co. in October, 1835, and is the oldest settler in Fort Madison; she has lived in three Territories without removing; when she came here, this was Michigan Territory, until July, 1836; from that time until 1838, was Wisconsin Territory, and in 1838, it became Iowa Territory. Her mother, now 84 years of age, lives with her. Dr. Walker practiced here for fifteen years. He held the office of Clerk of the United States District Court for five years, under the Territorial Government, and held the office of Collector of Internal Revenue of the First Iowa District, from August, 1862 until July, 1867. He has always been a strong

Antislavery man, and has been actively identified with the interests of the city and county; he has held the office of Mayor of the city. Dr. and Mrs. Walker have had six children; three survive—Emily W., who married Rev. Geo. D. Stewart, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of this city; Margaret, living in Washington, D. C., and Buffon S., who is a civil engineer.

Walter, Abraham, furniture-maker.

Walter, Daniel, fruit-grower.

Walter, Francis, merchant.

Watson, Abraham, painter and paper-hanger.

Weitman, Michael, miller.

WELSING, HERMAN, Treasurer of Lee County; was born in Westphalia, Germany, April 23, 1829; he emigrated to America in 1855: came to Iowa in 1857; located at West Point, in this county, and engaged in the mercantile business; he continued until the fall of 1875, when he was elected County Treasurer; re-elected in the fall of 1877; he has held office of Assessor, Justice of the Peace, Mayor and Postmaster of West Point, and other town and school offices. He married Miss Mary Ann Benjamin, of New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1863; they have six children—August, Annie, Theresa, Emrich, William, Ida.

Werner, Frank, tailor.

Westerhoff, Theodore, tailor.

Westhalen, Ignatus, carpenter.

Westphalen, William, far., See 7.

WESTON & CO.

WESTON, JOHN H., of the firm of Weston & Co.; among the large manufacturers of lumber in the West is the firm of Weston & Co., of La Crosse, Wis., and Fort Madison; the principal member of the firm, John H. Weston, was born in Skowhegan, Me., June 5, 1848; when 14 years of age, he came West and attended school in Chicago and in Bureau Co., Ill. for two years; then entered the office of his father, who was carrying on the lumber business; from his close application to the interests of the business, its direction devolving largely upon him, when 21 years of age he became associated with his father, and since then he has had the entire active management of the large and extensive business conducted by this firm; during

the winter season they employ 300 to 400 men in getting out logs; besides their mills at La Crosse and Fort Madison, they have mills and warehouses in Wisconsin; their mills have a capacity of manufacturing 12,000,000 feet of lumber yearly; they also do a large logging business, selling from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 feet of logs, in addition to what they cut for their own milling. Mr. Weston married Miss Adett V. Plotte, of Virginia, Dec. 13, 1871.

Wetzstein, Christ, shoemaker.

WEVER, LAURA C., MRS., formerly Miss Laura C. McConn, is a native of this city, and a daughter of Daniel McConn, Esq., one of the earliest settlers of Lee Co.; she grew up here, and was educated in St. Louis. She married C. R. Wever, a native of Jefferson Co., N. Y.; he was engaged in the banking business, and died in February, 1874, leaving a large property.

Whiteaker, John, retired Judge.

Wibkes, John B., gardiner.

Wiebler, Barney, carpenter.

Wiebler, Frank, carpenter.

Wiebler, Henry, tailor.

Wilde, Jonathan, grocer.

Wilkin, William, carpenter.

Wilmotte, Henry, plasterer.

Willing, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5.

Wilson, Cromwell, retired.

Wilson, E. G., merchant.

WILSON, HAZEN, retired; was born in Windsor Co., Vt., June 21, 1825; when 12 years of age, his parents emigrated to Iowa; they came by wagons, his father driving one ox-team and he and his brother drove the other; they started May 19, 1837, were ten weeks on the way, and arrived in Lee Co. the last of July, 1837; they located in Washington Tp., on Sec. 1, and made a farm; they built a saw-mill on Lost Creek, started it in December, 1838, and sawed the first lumber in Lee Co.; in 1849, they rebuilt their mill; in the spring of 1850, Hazen started overland to Oregon; he went with an ox-team, and was six months on the way; he remained there three years, was engaged in manufacturing lumber; he built five saw-mills while there; he returned in 1853, and in 1855 bought his brother's mill on Skunk Creek: operated that a short

time, and then removed to Mendota Ill., lived there three years; and went to Southern Illinois and engaged in fruit-growing; he had the largest fruit orchard in the State, if not in the country; it contained 1,100 trees and he grew small fruits in proportion; he returned to Ft. Madison in 1870, and since then has not been engaged in active business, except attending to the care of his property. He is a strong Republican and was an Old-Line Abolitionist when it cost men something to stand by their principles. He married Miss Susan Dean, a native of Ohio, Dec. 3, 1853; they have two daughters—Ada and Birdie May.

Wilson, John, lumber-dealer.

Wilson, J. G., Consul to Jerusalem.

Windmeier, Alexander, liquor-dealer.

WINTER, WILLIAM, City Assessor of Fort Madison; born in York, York Co., Penn., Jan. 27, 1827; when 9 years of age, his father moved to Ohio; William lived there until the spring of 1847, when he enlisted for the Mexican War, in the 4th Regiment, O. V. I., Co. G; the regiment voted to enlist for the war; he was discharged Aug. 20, 1848, returned to Ohio, and, in the spring of 1849, married Miss Mary A. Crisher, a native of Pennsylvania; they came to Iowa, settled in Ft. Madison, and opened a bakery; in the summer of 1852, his wife and one child died of cholera, leaving one son—William H.; he returned to Ohio, remained two years, and there, on Dec. 17, 1853, married Minerva L. Cook, of Ashland, Ohio; they came here in 1854, and since have resided here. Mr. Winter has held the office of City Assessor for sixteen years; they have six children—Charles F. (pilot on the ferry), George, Albert, Clara, Julia and Sherman.

WITZ, FRED, bricklayer; was born in Baden, Germany, Sept. 26, 1826; he learned his trade there; he emigrated to America in 1854, and lived in St. Louis until 1872, when he came to Iowa and settled in Fort Madison; since then he has followed his trade, and has made what he owns by his earnings. He married Amelia Nachtwine, from Prussia, in 1854.

Wolter, William, far., Sec. 5.

Woodward, A., river pilot.

Wright, John, engineer.

Wright, Thomas, engineer.

WRIGHT, ROSANNA, MRS.,

formerly Miss Rosanna Irvin; was born in Virginia; came to Indiana, where she married Thomas Wright in 1827; he was a native of South Carolina and was born in 1801; they lived in Indiana about ten years, then removed to Illinois, where they lived until coming here in 1851; Mr. Wright died of cholera in 1850, leaving nine children—Margaret (now Mrs. Henderson, who lives here), Mary, Perry C. (living South), Thomas W. (an engineer), Caroline (now Mrs. Col. Sanford, of Marshalltown), Nancy M. (now Mrs. Samuel Atlee), Ella (now Mrs. Strain, living in California), John T. (an engineer), Artemisia (now Mrs. Myers, of Kansas); during the war, Perry C. en-

listed, served as ensign in the navy and had charge of the tug dispatch-boat Ivy.

WRIGHT, SAMUEL, retired; was born in England in 1812; he learned the trade of machinist and emigrated to America in 1832, and lived in Ohio until he came here, in 1840, and located in Lee Co.; has made a farm close by Keokuk, where the west part of the city now stands; he was engaged in steamboating for fifteen years, acting as engineer. He married Miss Leonora Dowd, of Missouri, in July, 1874; she is a native of Vermont. When Mr. Wright began life, he had nothing; has earned what he acquired by his own industry.

YAEKEL, GEORGE, expressman.

ZIMMERMAN, F., cabinet-maker.

ZOOK, JACOB, fruit-grower.

MONTROSE TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Montrose.

Adams, W. J., far., S. 24; P. O. Montrose.

Anderson, Andrew, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Summitville.

Anderson, Frank, harness-maker, Montrose.

Anderson, J. G., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Montrose.

Anderson, Geo., boat builder, Montrose.

ANDERSON, JOHN M., M. D.,

Montrose; was born in 1818, in Kentucky; he removed from Kentucky to Quincy, Ill., in 1829, and to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1836; he came to Montrose in 1844; he received his medical education in Van Buren Co. He was married in 1843, to Electa Miles, a native of Vermont; they have had six children; four now living—Flora J., Frank, Josephine and Lilly; two deceased—Augusta and Viola. The Doctor has been engaged in the practice of medicine, in Montrose, for thirty-five years; has also been engaged in the mercantile business; was a member of the Legislature in 1851 and 1856.

Andrews, W. C., Jr., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Montrose.

BALLEAU I. P., carpenter, Montrose.

Ballinger, F. M., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Ballinger, Wm., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Keokuk.

Barber, J. P., Rapids pilot, Montrose.

Barrett, Wm., Sec. 24, Montrose.

Bassett, Wm., farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Montrose.

BECKLEY, CHARLES A., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Montrose; Mr. Beckley was born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, in 1831; his father, Solomon Beckley, was a pioneer of Lee Co.; he came to Farmington, Van Buren Co., in 1841, and removed in 1844, to Montrose, where he engaged in mercantile business for one year; he then purchased the farm now owned and occupied by his son Charles; he was a member of the Presbyterian Church for fifty years, always contributing liberally to the support of the Gospel. Ever laboring in

the cause of education, and in all projects for public improvement; he was formerly a Whig; a Republican after the organization of that party, and strongly Antislavery in his views; he was a lawyer by profession. He planted a fine orchard on his farm in 1846; its fruit was about the first evidence of the fact that apples may be successfully cultivated in this portion of Iowa. Mr. Solomon Beckley died in 1874, at the age of 82 years; his wife, Mrs. Laura Beckley, still survives, at the advanced age of 85 years. Mr. Charles A. Beckley married in 1855, Josephine Simmons, a native of Ohio; born in 1834; they have had eight children; four now living—Henry S., Mary I., Laura C. and Louis S. Mr. Beckley was Township Clerk for the years 1872 and 1873; is Assessor for 1879. Mr. Henry Simmons, a brother-in-law of Mr. Beckley's, resides with the latter; he was born in Ohio in 1832; came to Iowa in 1844, and to Montrose in 1851; was educated at Yellow Springs College, Des Moines Co. He enlisted in 1861, in the 2d Iowa Inf.; remained with his regiment two years; participated in the battles of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Iuka, etc.; was promoted to a captaincy in the 55th U. S. C. Inf.; was discharged at Baton Rouge, La., December, 1865; he went to Montana in 1866, and engaged in mining; he lost his sight by an explosion in the mines, in 1870, and returned; is now an occasional contributor to several newspapers, under the nom de plume of *Petros*.

Beebe, A. S., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Best, James, steamboatman, Montrose.

Bishop, Edward, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Montrose.

Blair, E. A., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Sandusky.

BLAKELY, W. T., M. D., Montrose; was born in Grundy Co., Mo., in 1841; his father, Ira Blakely, M. D., was one of the early settlers of that county; the Doctor pursued his medical studies with his father, and began the practice of medicine with Dr. George Hay, at Corydon, Wayne Co., Iowa; he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, in

February, 1873; came to Montrose, and began the practice of his profession, in December of the same year. Married in 1873, Lettie Zern, a resident of Wayne Co.; they have two children—George H. and Maud.

BLISS, JAS. T., REV., Pastor of Presbyterian Church, Montrose; Mr. Bliss was born in Massachusetts in 1813; he obtained his literary education in Massachusetts; he removed to Indiana in 1837, where he engaged in teaching; he graduated at the Theological Seminary, New Albany, Ind., in 1844; he passed the first twelve years of his ministry at Auburn, Ind.; then removed to Alton, Ill., where he passed seven years; then to McDonough Co., Ill., where he remained five years; he then removed to Chili, Ill., where, his health failing, he remained but one and one-half years; he then engaged in business at Biggsville, Ill., where he remained seven years; his health improving, he decided to re-enter the ministry; came to Montrose, and took charge of the church here in 1876. Mr. Bliss is now living with his third wife; he was married in 1839 to Mary Ann Abels; they had one son—William H., now deceased; Mrs. Bliss died in 1841; he married in 1844, Eliza M. Merrill; had three children by this marriage, two of whom are living—Carrie L. and Leonard M.; Eleanor M., died in 1875; Mr. Bliss lost his second wife in 1851; he was married in 1853 to Janet Brown, a native of Glasgow, Scotland; has had nine children by third marriage, only three now living—Mary E., Alice E. and Nettie M.

Boyce, A. J., far., S. 19; P. O. Montrose.

Boyce, R. A., far., S. 18; P. O. Montrose.

Boyd, J. G., far., S. 15; P. O. Montrose.

BOYD, JOHN R., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Montrose; owns 320 acres; was born in Brown Co., Ohio, in 1817. He married, in 1838, Elizabeth Wardlow, also a native of Ohio. Mr. Boyd came to Montrose in 1854, and located in Sec. 9; came to present farm in 1878; he is engaged in the stock business in connection with general farming; he owns a stock farm in Clarke Co., Mo., containing 420 acres. Has five children—Samuel L., Martha A. (now Mrs. John Ken-

nedy), Lydia J. (now Mrs. James Hurly), John G. and Zachary. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Christian Church.

Boyles, Dennis, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

Braumagen, J. M., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.

Brown, Benj., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

BROWN, CHARLES, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Montrose; owns 240 acres; Mr. Brown was born in Pennsylvania in 1826; he came to Iowa with his parents, Richard and Sarah Brown, in 1844; his mother died in 1852, his father in March, 1865. Mr. Brown married, in 1850, Sarah Parks, a native of Putnam Co., N. Y., whose parents, Frederick and Lucy Parks, came to Lee Co. in 1845. Mr. Parks died in 1872; Mrs. Parks is still a resident of Montrose. Mr. Brown has nine children—George E., Sarah N., Charles, Frederick R., Mary Belle, Leroy, Richard, Addie and Minnie; lost two children in infancy.

Brown, J. J., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

Bradwold, Knud, far., S. 19; P. O. Montrose.

CAHILL, MICHAEL, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.

Carpenter, C. L., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Carroll, James, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Montrose.

Carroll, John, retired, Montrose.

Carter, Bryant, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Sandusky.

Chessman, M., steamboat mate, Montrose.

Chidester, J. G., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Montrose.

Colvin, William, far., S. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

COONEY, JOHN K., farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Montrose; owns 112 acres; was born in Ross Co., Ohio, in 1830; his parents, Dr. Matthew Cooney and Nancy Cooney, were among the pioneers of Lee Co.; his father practiced medicine for many years in Lee Co.; he died in 1859, aged about 63 years; his mother died two weeks previous to the death of his father. Mr. Cooney is now living with his third wife; his first wife, Abi-

gail Judy, died in 1861, leaving three children—Matthew T., John A. and Wilson M.; Matthew died in 1864; his second wife was Mary J. Simons, who died six months after their marriage; in 1868, he married Miss Ellen Livers; born in Van Buren Co. in 1843; has four children by last marriage—James G., Henry C., Ida J. and Charles B. Mr. Cooney has a vivid remembrance of pioneer life in Lee Co.; has bought and sold several farms in Lee Co., but now considers himself permanently located.

COOPER, ELISHA, carpenter, Montrose; was born in Kanawha Co., Va., in 1824; he came to Muscatine, Iowa, in 1843; in the spring of 1844, he removed to Dahlonega, Wapello Co., where he resided till 1847, when he removed to Lee Co.; he located permanently in Montrose in 1850. He married in 1852, Emily Carlin; they have had four children, three of whom are living—Laura L., Lee and William G.; Manfred, the oldest, died, aged about 2 years.

Coulter, Oliver, shoemaker, Montrose.

Coyne, John, laborer, Montrose.

Crandall, A., artist, Montrose.

CRANE, J. T., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Montrose; owns 160 acres of land; Mr. Crane was born in Harrison Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1819; his parents removed to Jackson Co., Ind., when he was a child; in 1849, he removed to St. Charles, Mo., but came to Lee Co. in 1851. He was married in 1847, to Mary A. Franklin, a native of Indiana; have seven children—Leroy F., George A. (now practicing law in Keokuk), J. T., Jr., Ellsworth, Elmer E., Addie May and Benjamin Otto. Mr. Crane is engaged in general farming; has owned his present farm since he first came to Lee Co. Was elected Township Clerk in 1877.

Crane, L. F., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Montrose.

Croft, G. M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

Crouse, H. M., nurseryman, Montrose.

CURTIS, CHARLES H., far., S. 3; P. O. Montrose; Mr. Curtis was born at Mount Morris, Livingston Co., N. Y., in 1833; his parents removed

to Michigan in 1834; he came to Montrose in 1856. Married in December, 1860, Mary Irvin, a native of Centre Co., Penn.; she died Nov. 26, 1863. Mr. Curtis again married, March, 1868. Mary Rankins, also of Centre Co., Penn. Mr. Curtis' parents, Daniel and Emily Curtis, came to Lee Co. in 1856; his father died Nov. 9, 1859; his mother died only four days previous to the death of her husband.

Curtis, Edward, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Montrose.

Curtis, G. D., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Vincennes.

Curtis, R. M., far., S. 3; P. O. Montrose.

D'EVORE, L. M., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Montrose.

Davis, Arnestid, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Sandusky.

Davis, Frank, pilot, Montrose.

DENMIRE, EDWARD, far., S. 25; P. O. Sandusky; Mr. Denmire is a native of Ohio; he came to Lee Co. and purchased his present farm in 1853. Married in 1842, Emily Kyle, a native of Ohio; have two children—Altha E. and L. E.; Mr. Denmire makes a specialty of potato culture; in 1878, his crop amounted to about eighteen hundred bushels.

Doty, John, laborer, Montrose.

Douglass, Andrew, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

Duffield, O., far., S. 27; P. O. Montrose.

ELLIS, THOMAS J., wagon maker and blacksmith, Montrose; born in Illinois in 1832; came to Montrose in 1849. His wife, formerly Miss Susan Buss, is a native of Massachusetts; have had six children, four of whom are living—Isadore, Mary, Frank and Jennie. Mr. Ellis has been a member of the School Board for ten years, and of the City Council several terms.

ELLIS, WM. B., miller, Montrose; was born in North Carolina about 1819; his parents removed to Tennessee about 1820, and to Illinois in 1825. He married, in 1847, Martha M. Carlin, born in 1826; she was a niece of ex-Gov. Carlin, of Illinois; Mr. Ellis has four children—Thomas J., Wm. F., Edgar H. and Enola; lost one child—Everett, who died in infancy, in 1862. Mr.

Ellis owns the flouring-mill in Montrose; has been engaged in the milling business about twenty years.

EWING, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Montrose; owns 200 acres; was born in Pennsylvania in 1840; his parents, Wm. and Frances Ewing, came to Lee Co. in 1846; his father died in 1847; his mother and sister Margaret J. reside with him.

FELT, GEORGE B., lumberman, Montrose.

Fidler, William, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Finn, Daniel, far., S. 25; P. O. Sandusky.

Finnerty, Michael, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Montrose.

Finnerty, Timothy, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Montrose.

Fisher, W. J., merchant, Montrose.

Fowler, William, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Montrose.

French, A. S., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Sandusky.

Frouts, Joseph, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.

G ALLOWAY, JAMES, far., S. 24; P. O. Montrose.

Gerboth, Henry, machinist, Montrose.

Godard, Joseph, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Montrose.

Goodenough, R., Marshal, Montrose.

Gore, Joshua, Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

Graham, William, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Montrose.

Grimes, W. A., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Sandusky.

HAMILTON, G. G., merchant, Montrose.

Hamilton, Gowen, merchant, Montrose.

Hamilton, Robert, far., Sec. 6; P. O. New Boston.

Harrison, L. B., carpenter, Montrose.

HARSHMAN, FRANKLIN, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Montrose; owns 400 acres of land; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, in 1823; married in April, 1851, Elizabeth Tweedy, also a native of Butler Co., Ohio. Mr. Harshman came to Lee Co. in 1855, and located in Sec. 16, Montrose Tp.; he removed to his present location in March, 1867; has five children—John D., Robert T., Huldah, Frank and Wm. D.; a niece of Mr. Harshman, Susan Wren, lives with him. Robert T. has been in South



America since October, 1875; is now employed on a railroad in Brazil.
Harshman, J. D., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Montrose.
Heffleman, Henry, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Keokuk.
Heine, C., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.
Hemmingway, Josiah, Sec. 13; P. O. Montrose.
Herbert, A. G., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Keokuk,
Henry, Joseph, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Montrose.
Hickman, L. J., Sec. 9; P. O. Montrose.
Hilbem C., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Summitville.
Hollingsworth, Isaac, far., See. 36; P. O. Montrose.
Hollingsworth, Zeb, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Montrose.
Horne, C. M., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Montrose.
Horne, C. M., lumberman, Montrose.
JACOB, R., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Summitville.
Jacobs, H. R., far., Sec. 38; P. O. Summitville,
Jacobs, John, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Summitville.
Jaster, F. W., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Montrose.
Johnson, J., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Summitville.
Johnson, W. R., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Summitville.
Joyce, James, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.
KEAFER, M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.
Keithler, Andy, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.
Kennedy, shoemaker, Montrose.
KENNEDY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Montrose; owns 80 acres; born in Scotland in 1830; emigrated to Canada in 1852; removed to Ohio the same year; came to Lee Co. in 1855, located on present farm in 1868; married in 1858, Martha A. Boyd, a native of Ohio; they have seven children—Jane, David, Harriet, Robert, Norman, Mary and Arby. Mr. K. was District Clerk for the years 1869, 1870, 1872 and 1873; now re-elected for three years.
Kerscy, R. W., Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

KIEL, GEORGE W., tobacconist; was born in Ft. Madison, in 1851; has resided in Montrose since 1866. He married, in 1875, Maggie Ray, a native of Missouri; has one child, John B., Jr. Mr. Kiel has been engaged in business in Montrose since 1874.

KIEL, JOHN B., hardware, Montrose; born at Fort Madison in 1845; his father, George Kiel, a native of Germany, came to Fort Madison about 1837; Mr. Kiel settled in Montrose in 1866. He married in 1870, Mary A. Wilson, a native of Lee Co.
Kite, John, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

L ARSON JOHN, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Keokuk.

LAKIN, J. S., millwright, Montrose; was born in 1811, in Frederick Co., Md.; he removed to Columbus, Ohio, in 1832, where he resided eight years; came to Iowa, and located at Muscatine, in 1839; to Montrose in 1857. He was married in 1835, to Julia A. Leshome, a native of Maryland; has had eight children; three now living—David, John and Emma (now Mrs. Stuart); Mary E. married Mr. John Chambers, of Muscatine; she died in 1857. Mr. Lakin has been Justice of the Peace four years, and Mayor of Montrose four years.

LARSON, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Summitville; owns 160 acres of land; Mr. Larson was born in Norway in 1827. He married Serine Sandstrum, also a native of Norway, he came to Keokuk in 1863; purchased present farm in 1867; has four children—Lewis A., Bertenius, Christian and Martin; has lost five children—Amelia, Maria, Martin, Anderson S.; the latter died Feb. 17, 1879; the others died in infancy.

Larson, B. C., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Summitville.

LAUMANN, GERHART S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Summitville; owns 120 acres; born in Norway, in 1832; his parents came to United States in 1839; in 1841, his father purchased a claim in Sec. 30, Montrose Tp., but died soon after; in 1852, Mr. Lauman crossed the plains to California, where he remained six years. He married in 1859

Martha C. Striblen, a native of Germany; they have three children—Mililda, Charles and Laura; lost four children in infancy. Mr. Lauman has served as Justice of the Peace for six years; re-elected till 1880.

Leavenworth, C. B., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Montrose.

Leeper, Oswell, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

LE FEVRE, A. I., far., Sec. 9; owns 40 acres land; resides in Montrose, where he owns a *fruit block*; he was born in Farmington, Iowa, in 1844; his grandfather, Solomon Beckley, emigrated to Van Buren Co., Iowa, at an early day; his father, Isaac A. LeFevre came to Iowa from New York State about 1842, and with Solomon Beckley engaged in mercantile business in Montrose in 1845; went to California in 1849, and died there in 1853; his mother is still a resident of Montrose. Mr. LeFevre married in 1870 Netta Scoville, a native of Ohio, born in 1846; they have one child, Louis, born 1874. The Le Fevre family are of Huguenot stock, and settled in Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1660, where there is still a large family connection.

Lefler, Charles, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Montrose.

Lefler, Paul, Sec. 5; P. O. Montrose.

Loffus, John, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

Lyon, David, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Montrose.

McCAE BE, P., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.

McClintock, S., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Montrose.

McDonald, Dan., Sec. 19; P. O. Nashville.

McKee, Samuel, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Montrose.

Maher, William, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose.

Marshall, G. M., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Summitville.

Megchelson, C., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Summitville.

Moandert, Joseph, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.

Moore, Irving, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

Moriarty, James, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Sandusky.

Muller, J. H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

Mullikin, James, far., Sec. 16, P. O. Montrose.

Mullikin, T. J., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Montrose.

Mullikin, Thomas, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Montrose.

MULLIKIN, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Montrose; owns 640 acres; born in Indiana in 1844; his parents—Thomas and Nancy Mulliken—came to Lee Co., in 1845; they resided in Denmark one year, then removed to the farm now owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. M. Mr. Mulliken married in 1864 Mary Jones, a native of Ohio; they have five children—Charles, Ora, Laura, William, and Wilkison. Mr. Mulliken is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising.

Myers, Adam, carpenter, Montrose.

Myers, G. W., wagon-maker, Montrose.

NIGHTINGALE, JOHN, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Nelson, Andrew, far., S. 31; P. O. Summitville.

NEWMAN, GEORGE W., teacher, Sandnsky; Mr. Newman was born in Onondaga Co., N. Y., in 1828. Married Mary A. Young, a native of Oswego Co., N. Y.; he came to Lee Co. in 1855; has four children—Stella, Almira, Eben and Lois; Mr. Newman has been engaged in teaching for the past thirty years; is now serving his second term as Justice of the Peace.

Noonan, John, Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

Nuse, H. D., painter, Montrose.

O'CONNOR, MORRIS, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Montrose.

Oman, George W., engineer, Montrose.

O'Neal, James, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Sandusky.

Overman, Henry, far., S. 37; P. O. Summitville.

OWEN, ROBERT S., pilot, Montrose; owns a farm in Sec. 15; was born in Indiana in 1830; his father removed to Missouri in 1838; to Quincy, Ill., in 1839; to Montrose the same year. Mr. Owen married, in 1856, Eliza A. Peck, a native of Massachusetts; her father came to Lee Co. in 1838; they have one son—Zack, born in 1857; Mr. Owen has been a pilot on

the Rapids, between Montrose and Keokuk, since 1852.

PARHAM, J. S., far., S. 4; P. O. Montrose.

Patton, C. H., engineer, Montrose.

Payne, William, far., S. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Pebeler, William, far., S. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Peterson, Carl, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Summitville.

Peterson, A. G., far., S. 30; P. O. Summitville.

Pfifferstoffer, J. B., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Montrose.

Philip, John, Sr., far., S. 24; P. O. Montrose.

Philip, John, Jr., S. 14; P. O. Montrose.

Philip, William, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Montrose.

POLAND, SAMUEL M., farmer and horticulturist, Sec. 36; Mr. Poland was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1827. He married in 1851 Jerusha Combs, a native of Ohio; he came to Lee Co. and settled in Jefferson Tp. in 1862; removed to present location in 1865; has one child—Samuel V. Mr. Poland is an Elder of the Christian Church; P. O. Sandusky.

QUINN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

RASMUSSEN, RASMUS, Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

REED, ROBERT, retired farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Sandusky; Mr. Reed was born in Ohio, in 1804. Married Sarah Kennedy, a native of Ohio; born in 1804; had eight children; five now living—David, Hannah, now Mrs. Pickrell, Mary, now Mrs. Campbell, of Ohio, Nany, now Mrs. Edward Curtis, of Montrose Tp., and Rebecca, now Mrs. H. H. Wilson; Mrs. Reed died 1875. Martha married Mr. L. Harbine; died 1856; Ruth married Mr. Grimes; died 1871; James K. died 1876; David, born in Ohio in 1831, married in 1860, Louisa Husted, a native of Iowa; has five children—Gertrude, Arthur, Susan, Hattie and Herbert. Mr. David Reed resides in Sec. 27; has 200 acres of land.

REEVES, MANASSEH, merchant and merchant tailor, Montrose; Mr. Reeves was born in Ohio in 1830;

he came to Montrose in 1850, and engaged in the tailoring business, which he still continues in connection with a general mercantile business. He married in 1851 Chloe M. Tolle, a native of Kentucky; born in 1831; they have six children—Alice E., Eugene, Julia W., Edmund H., Harry B. and Nellie; have lost two children. Mr. Reeves, thrown upon his own resources at the early age of 9 years, is an example of what may be accomplished without the advantages of early education, by energy and honest industry. Mr. Reeves came to Montrose when quite a young man, with no capital but a trade, good health, and a determination to succeed; he has built up a good trade, and acquired a fine property in Montrose; an experience in the life of Mr. Reeves, proving that surely "truth is stranger than fiction," deserves mention here; when he was but 2 years of age, his mother became insane, and was removed to an asylum; she was soon after reported to be dead; her children grew to manhood and womanhood, and passed on to middle life, never doubting (with one exception) that their mother had passed from this life when they were in their early childhood. Mr. Reeves could never remove the impression from his mind that his mother still lived; after forty years, in some mysterious way, it was revealed to the subject of this sketch that his mother still lived; an investigation proved the truth of the revelation, and his long lost mother was restored to her children, as from the dead, and enjoyed their kindest care and affection for several years after.

Reeves, P. W., mason, Montrose.

Renwald, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

Richardson, M., carpenter, Montrose.

Rider, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

RIDDICK, DABNEY C., attorney, Montrose; born in St. Louis in 1823; went to California in 1849, remained till 1852; in 1853, he made the official survey of Montrose, and located here permanently in 1859; engaged in the mercantile business for three years; then directed his attention to the legal profession, and has been engaged in the

practice of law for the last ten years. Mr. Riddick received a liberal education at Kenyon College, Ohio; his father, Thomas F. Riddick, was a prominent citizen of St. Louis for many years; he was a member of the United States Board of Commissioners in 1816, that decided the land title of the old French and Spanish claims. He was a native of Virginia; removed to St. Louis in 1809, and died in 1830.

Roberts, John, far., S. 19; P. O. Montrose.

Robertson, R. F., far., S. 31; P. O. Summitville.

RUNNER, A. F., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Summitville; owns 116 acres; born in Frederick City, Md., in 1824; his parents removed to Ohio, where he lived during early youth; his father died in 1849; his mother now resides with him; came to Keokuk in 1854, and located on his present farm in 1862. He married in 1851 Eliza E. Allen, a native of Ohio; they have ten children. Mr. Runner is engaged in farming and fruit-growing.

SAWYER, WILLIAM, far., S. 9; P. O. Montrose.

SAWYER, SILAS N., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Montrose; owns 60 acres; was born in Ohio in 1842, and came to Lee Co. with his parents in 1850, and to Montrose in 1865. He married in 1868, Laura A. Le Fever, a native of Montrose, born in 1846; they have two children—Frank H. and Addie Grace. He purchased the farm he now owns in 1868. Mr. Sawyer enlisted in March, 1862, in Co. I, 17th I. V. I.; was at the battles of Corinth, Iuka and Jackson; was captured at the battle of Lookout Mountain; was imprisoned first at Belle Isle; then transferred to Andersonville, where he remained nine months; was then removed to Charleston, thence to Florence and Wilmington and paroled after being a prisoner fourteen months; was discharged the 15th of April, 1865.

SAWYER, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Montrose; was born in Warren Co., Ohio, in 1813. He married in 1836 Eliza Snodgrass, born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1815; Mr. Sawyer came to Lee Co. in 1850, and located

in Pleasant Ridge Tp.; removed to Montrose and settled on the farm he now owns in 1865. Has seven children—Mary J. (now Mrs. C. L. Carpenter, of Sandusky, Iowa), Martha S., Silas N., Blanche A. (now Mrs. R. H. Younkin), William, Elizabeth (now Mrs. Letts, of Clay Co., Ill.), and Priscilla B. Mr. Sawyer was elected to the Legislature in 1856, served one term. Mr. Sawyer is a member of the Presbyterian Church; he was chosen by the Presbytery of Iowa as a delegate to the General Assembly which met at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1866.

Schroeder, Henry, steamboat mate, Montrose.

Singer, Henry, miller, Montrose.

Slattery, Charles, far., S. 17; P. O. Montrose.

Slattery, Daniel, far., S. 8; P. O. Montrose.

Sorger, W. S., far., S. 33; P. O. Summitville.

Spring, Thomas, far., S. 31; P. O. Summitville.

Struthers, William, far., S. 19; P. O. Summitville.

Swisher, James, Sec. 15; P. O. Montrose.

TAYLOR, A. E., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Trimble, Robert, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Sandusky.

Tweedy, Andrew, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Montrose.

Tweedy, George, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Montrose.

Tweedy, John, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Montrose.

VALKENBURG, JOHN, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Summitville.

Vought, Samuel, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Sandusky.

WARD, THOMAS, druggist, Montrose.

Welshymer, G. W., carpenter, Montrose.

Weirather, Michael, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Summitville.

West, Harrison, pilot, Montrose.

WHITE, CHESTER F., Montrose, of the firm of Spaulding, Felt & White, proprietors of saw-mill; Mr. White was born in Stoughton, Mass.; went to California with his parents in 1858; lived there until he came to Keokuk in 1872. Mr. White was associated with Mr. M. S. Magoun in

the lumber business, at Keokuk, until Mr. Magoun's death, in October, 1878. Whitfield, B., proprietor of Jefferson House, Montrose.

WHITNEY, A. J., contractor, Sandusky; was born in Massachusetts in 1828; came to Burlington, Iowa, in 1856; while there he was engaged as locomotive engineer on the B. & M. Railroad; in 1860, he removed to Keokuk; he was then, for some time, engineer on the D. V. road, and afterward foreman of the shops, and master mechanic on the D. V. road; in 1865, he returned to Burlington, and took charge of the Burlington Foundry and Machine-shops; went to Green Bay, Wis., and engaged in the foundry business; he returned to Burlington in the spring of 1869; he came to his present location in 1870, and became superintendent of George Williams' contract on the Des Moines Rapids Canal; has been employed on contracts on Upper and Lower Mississippi since 1870. He married in 1851, Lucretia Blodgett, a native of Ohio; she died in 1864; he married the spring of 1867, Miss Kate Kelley, a native of Canada; Mr. Whitney has four children by first marriage—Frank, Marietta, Charles and Henry; has two by second marriage—Wilber and Arthur.

Wickersham, E. J., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Summitville.

WILKINSON, W. T., attorney, Montrose; born in Winchester, Va., in 1843; removed to Western Virginia in 1848, where he resided till the breaking-out of the rebellion. Being a Union man, he was compelled to leave the State; went to Indiana, but returned to Virginia in July, 1861; soon after his return he was attacked by guerrillas and severely wounded. He joined the 1st Va. V. C., and remained in the service of the Union until the close of the war. He married in 1865 Martha J. Bell, of Baltimore, Md. He came to Montrose in 1875, where he is now engaged in the practice of law; has one child—Emma B.; has lost three children.

Williams, S. A., pilot, Montrose.

Williams, Fred A., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Montrose.

Williams, L. E., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Montrose.

WILLIAMSON, ELIJAH, REV., Pastor of Christian Church, Sandusky; born in North Carolina in 1804; removed to Darke Co., Ohio, in 1833; to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1857; and to his present location in 1859. He married in 1823, Charlotte Keene; she died in 1854; his present wife was Susan Sample, a native of Virginia, born in 1813; he has two children by first marriage—Elisha T. (a resident of Montrose), and Mary E. (now Mrs. J. A. Hiller, of Van Buren Co.). Mr. Williamson has been engaged in the ministry for fifty-seven years.

WILSON, HENRY H., teacher, Sandusky; resides on Sec. 26; Mr. Wilson was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1840; he came to Lee Co., in 1853. Married in 1867, Rebecca Reed, daughter of Robert Reed; has four children—Perry D., Raymond D., Henry B. and Harvey R.; his parents were Harvey H. and Margaret Wilson; his mother died about 1858, and his father in 1868.

Wright, A. M., far., S. 32; P. O. Montrose.

Wright, James, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose.

Wright, M. W., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Montrose.

YOUNG, HENRY, gardener, Montrose.

Younkin, Joseph, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Montrose.

YOUNKIN, R. H., far., S. 4; P. O. Montrose; owns 200 acres; was born in Ohio in 1836; He came to Farmington, Van Buren Co., in 1848; came to Montrose in 1864. He married in 1870, Blanche A. Sawyer, a daughter of Mr. Thomas Sawyer; they have four children—Joseph, Thomas, Kate and Charles. Mr. Younkin purchased his present farm in 1877.

Younkin, S. G., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Montrose.

HARRISON TOWNSHIP.

A CKLAM, JOHN F., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Primrose.

ABEL, JACOB, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Warren; owns 117½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Feb. 16, 1822, in Germany; parents emigrated to the United States in 1832, locating in Stark Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1836, came to West Point, Lee Co., Iowa, where his father died in 1874, and his mother in 1862; in the spring of 1847, Mr. Abel went with a party with ox-teams across the plains to Oregon; the fall of 1848, returned home by overland route; in the spring of 1850, he again went across the plains to California; followed mining there till the fall of 1852; returned via Panama route to New Orleans. He married Miss Etta Burich April 22, 1853; she was born in Germany May 30, 1830; after his marriage, he lived in West Point Tp. till the spring of 1870, then moved to Fort Madison and engaged in the grocery and express business, which he continued till the spring of 1873, when he moved on to his present farm. Their children are Henrietta, Jacob and Matilda; lost one daughter—Caroline. Member Lutheran Church; Independent.

ACKLAM, GEORGE, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Farmington; owns 210 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born Oct. 8, 1808, in Yorkshire, Eng.; he emigrated to the United States in the summer of 1833, landing at Montreal, Canada; soon after went to Fair Haven, Vt., and in November of the same year, to Sullivan Co., N. Y.; in the fall of 1837, went to Ross Co., Ohio, where he remained till the fall of 1842, when he came to Lee Co., Iowa, and purchased the farm he still owns. Married Nancy Morris, of Lee Co., May 11, 1848; she was born Feb. 21, 1814, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; their children are John F., born March 30, 1854, and Frances, born March 10, 1852; lost two—Edwin and Miranda. Member of the Episcopal Church; Republican.

ANDERSON, A., HON., farmer, P. O. Primrose; owns 520 acres of

land, 360 of which are worth \$40 per acre, and the balance \$15 per acre; he also owns 60 acres of land in Adams Co., Iowa. He was born Sept. 12, 1809, in Anne Arundel Co., Md.; his parents emigrated to Belmont Co., Ohio, in 1811, and from there to Coshocton Co., in 1819; he engaged in the mercantile business at Nashport, Muskingum Co., a short time previous to the crash of 1837, which broke him up; he then came to the West to retrieve his lost fortunes; in the fall of 1841, he came to Lee Co., Iowa, and located in Harrison Tp., where he still resides. Mr. Anderson was elected one of the first Justices of the Peace of his township, which position he has filled eighteen years; he was also elected Representative of his county in 1864, to fill a vacancy, and, in 1868, elected as a member of the Board of Supervisors, and, in 1874, was again elected as Representative. He married Flora Cisna, Nov. 13, 1834, in Ohio; she died of cholera, in this county, July 18, 1849; he was again married, to Emeline Coleman, June 23, 1850; she died of a cancer, Sept. 17, 1869; he again married, Mary A. Manhard, Nov. 16, 1871; his children by first wife were Thomas J., Orin J., Mary J., William, George N., Robert C. and Hugh T.; the last four are deceased; William died while in the service of his country, at Helena, Ark.; George N. was killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, Ark., and Robert C. was killed, with sixteen others, by the Indians, in Wyoming Territory, in November, 1876; Hugh T. died in infancy; by his second wife he had two children—Ira and Dorr. Republican; his wife is a member of the M. E. Church.

Anderson, Ira, Jr., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Primrose

Anderson, Thomas, Jr., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Primrose.

Andres, Hanson, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Primrose.

Andres, John H., laborer, Primrose.

Anton, Christopher, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Dover.

Anton, George, far., S. 12; P. O. Dover.
Artis, Jacob, blacksmith, Primrose.

BARTON, WILEY, far., S. 6; P. O.
Big Mound.

BARGAR, M. L., farmer, S. 7; P. O. Farmington; son of Dr. Valentine and Alice C. Bargar, was born July 7, 1836, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; in the spring of 1842, his father, in company with his uncle, B. S. Lee, came West in quest of new homes; his father purchased the farm upon which M. L. now lives, and on his return home lost his life by an explosion of a boiler of the steamer just as they were landing at Louisville, Ky.; left his wife with four children to mourn his loss; M. L., the eldest, soon after went to live with his grandfather, in Harrison Co., and, later, with his uncle, B. S. Lee; in the fall of 1854, he, in company with his uncle, Dr. Arnold, came to this county; he taught school the following winter, the proceeds of which he invested in a team the following spring, and commenced improving his land, teaching school winters and farming summers for five or six years. Married Mary N. Lee March 25, 1858; she was born Feb. 23, 1835, in Tuscarawas Co., Ohio; they have seven children living—Edward V., Gilbert L., Mary L., Ida A., John W., Byron W. and Elizabeth M.; lost one son—Benjamin G. Independent.

BAUDER, C. C. HON., dealer in agricultural implements, proprietor of harness-shop, auctioneer, and Justice of the Peace, Sec. 23; P. O. Primrose; born Aug. 13, 1817, in Herkimer Co., N. Y., and, in 1818, with his parents, moved to Albany Co., and to Columbia Co. in 1829, thence to Montgomery Co. in 1833; in 1835, he went to Little Falls to learn the trade of saddle and harness-making; in 1837, to Utica, where he worked at his trade; spring of 1839, went to Pickaway Co., Ohio. Married there Catharine Christy Aug. 22, 1839; she was born in same county, May 21, 1816; he worked at carriage trimming, then clerked in a dry goods store, after which he engaged in the grocery and bakery business; in the fall of 1853, came to Lee Co., Iowa, and purchased a farm adjoining the town of Primrose, part of which he subsequently plat-

ted as an addition to the town; kept a harness-shop on his farm until he sold his land in 1863; then came into Primrose and followed the mercantile business four or five years; then was several years engaged in various kinds of business, putting up buildings in the town, dealing in real estate, etc., till within the last three years, again commenced his present business. He was elected to the House of Representatives from Lee Co., in 1857, and again in 1867, and a County Supervisor in 1870, and has served his township as Justice of the Peace eighteen years; his children are Charles C., Cyrenius T., G. Edgar, Amelia L. and Hattie J.; lost five—George (1st), George (2d), John W. (who was killed by accident on the steamer D. A. January, at St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1861, while belonging to Co. E, 2d I. V. I.), Eliza J. and Ellen C. Mr. Bauder now owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Member of Lutheran Church; Democrat.

Beeler, Abraham, far., S. 13; P. O. Primrose.

Behrens, Henry, far., S. 22; P. O. Primrose.

Bell, Samuel, hotel proprietor and cabinet-maker, Primrose.

Benjamin, William, far., S. 27; P. O. Primrose.

Bonn, George, Sr., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Primrose.

Bonn, Michael, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Borman, August, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Borman, Christ., far.; P. O. Primrose.

Breitenstein, Fredrich, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Breitenstein, Fredrich, Jr., far.; P. O. Primrose.

Breitenstein, Henry, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Primrose.

Buckles, Noah, teamster, Primrose.

Buckles, Alexander, farmer; P. O. Primrose.

Butler, Tracy, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Warren.

CALDWELL, JAMES, farmer; P. O. Primrose.

Carver, Owen, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Carver, William, far., S. 15; P. O. Primrose.

COOK, BENJAMIN, farmer; P. O. Primrose; son of Stephen and Eliz-

abeth Cook; was born Jan. 12, 1825, in Warren Co., Ohio; emigrated with his parents to Lee Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1844, and located on a part of the farm which he now owns; his parents both died here—his father in September, 1869, and his mother in 1865. Mr. Cook married Miss Susan-nah Hill Nov. 2, 1851; she was born Jan. 9, 1832, in Wayne Co., Ind.; they have five children living—Evans, Robert, Seth, Elizabeth and Eleanor. Mr. Cook has served his township as Assessor, Trustee and County Supervisor; he owns 720 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Republican.

Cook, Jason, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Primrose.

COONS, MADISON, farmer., Sec. 3; P. O. Primrose; owns 110 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born Feb. 22, 1825, in Franklin Co., Ohio; in early life, he learned the carpenter and joiners' trade, which he followed until the last fifteen years, he has engaged in farming. He married Rachel Lunn April 28, 1848; she was born in Bucks Co., Penn., April 26, 1824. He emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, in September, 1856, locating in Marion Tp.; the following year, came into Harrison Tp., and on his present farm in the spring of 1865. His children are William T., born July 8, 1852; Jacob W., July 15, 1857; Oliver F., Aug. 11, 1862; have lost three—Oliver, Margaret A. and an infant. Demoerat.

Cowles, Salmon, retired merchant and farmer.

DAVIS, JAMES, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Davis, James A., far., S. 14; P. O. Primrose.

Davis, Levi, far., S. 23; P. O. Primrose.

Derosier, William, carpenter, Primrose.

EYLER, HENRY, far., S. 23; P. O. Primrose.

FORD, JOSEPH, stock-dealer; P. O. Warren.

GARDNER, ANDREW, retired farmer; P. O. Primrose.

Grelk, John, far.; P. O. Primrose.

HALL, N., farmer; P. O. Warren.

HAMPTON, ANDREW, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Primrose; owns 182

acres, valued at \$6,500; he was born July 17, 1823, in Warren Co., Ohio; his parents moved to Wayne Co., Ind., when he was about 2 or 3 years old; in the spring of 1845, he came to Lee Co.; the next year, he entered a part of the farm he still owns, and returned to Indiana, where he married Rachel M. Rich May 20, 1847; she was born Sept. 28, 1826, in Wayne Co., Ind.; the following fall, they came to Iowa and settled on their land. Mr. Hampton has filled most of the important offices of his township. They have three children living—Mary D., Samuel R. and Anna D.; have lost three—Annie E., who died in infancy; Dorrence D. and Abraham L., who were educated at the Howe School at Mt. Pleasant; each followed teaching for a year or two with the best success, but, both having a preference for journalism, engaged in that business; Dorrence D. first entered the office of the *Denison Review*, in Crawford Co., to learn the printer's trade; from there he went to Iowa Falls and became a partner in the *Sentinel* office; married there Miss Leah Jones, in May, 1875; in July, of the same year, he sold his interest in the *Sentinel*, removed to Jackson, Mo., and purchased an interest in the *Cash-Book*, the following December becoming sole proprietor; he was a very popular editor, gaining many friends among journalists as well as the patrons of his paper, but, amidst his prosperity, he was stricken down by disease and died Oct. 28, 1876, in the 24th year of his age, lamented by a loving companion and fond parents. Abraham L. in May, 1876, first entered the office of the *Gentry County Chronicle*, in Missouri, as a partner; disposing of his interest, he afterward founded the *Brookfield Gazette*, in Missouri; he was also a very successful journalist, but he, too, was stricken with disease in the fall of 1878; he came to his father's, where he had the best of medical aid and attendance, but, despite their efforts, he died Nov. 26, 1878, leaving a second wife and son of former wife. Mr. Hampton and wife are members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Hanna, Miles, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Farmington.

Harbeson, Robert, far.; P. O. Primrose.

HENNIES, AUGUST, far., S. 6;

P. O. Warren; owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; born Aug. 6, 1843, in Hanover, Germany; his parents, Christian and Dora Hennies, emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1854, and located on Sec. 35, of Harrison Tp., where his father died Oct. 24, 1865. On the 2d day of March, 1871, he married Miss Sophia, Vornkohl; she was born in this township May 5, 1849, and died March 18, 1878, leaving two children—Sophia born Dec. 7, 1875, and August born Oct. 14, 1877; Mr. Hennies came on his present farm in the spring of 1871; since the loss of his wife, his mother has kept house for him. He is a member of the Evangelical Church; Democrat.

HENNIES, HENRY, far., Sec. 35;

P. O. Warren; son of Christian and Dora Hennies; was born Nov. 9, 1835, in Hanover, Germany; parents emigrated to the United States in 1854, and the same year located on the farm upon which he now lives; his father died Oct. 24, 1865. He married Miss Dora Banks April 24, 1861; she was born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 4, 1841; her parents came to the United States in 1849, and located at Fort Madison, in this county; subsequently moved to Van Buren Tp., where her father still resides; her mother died May 6, 1876. Mr. Hennies' children are Henry C., born March 23, 1863; William A., born Sept. 8, 1864; Louis E., born March 13, 1867; Emma D., born Nov. 13, 1868; and Otto A., born Aug. 30, 1874. Members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church; Democrat.

Hentzell, Henry, far., S. 35; P. O. Warren.

Hill, Robert, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Primrose.

HILL, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Primrose; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born April 30, 1809, in Wayne Co., Ind.; in the fall of 1838, went to Mount Holly, Warren Co., Ohio, and engaged in the mercantile business, also in pork-pack-

ing business during the winter; in the spring of 1844, came to Lee Co., Iowa, and located on the land upon which he still resides. He married Miss Susan Cook, of Warren Co., Ohio, May 9, 1838; she was born in same county, June 7, 1816; have no children. Mr. Hill has served his township as Justice of the Peace and Trustee. Member of the Friends' Church; Republican.

Holdefer, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Warren.

Holland, Charles B., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Primrose.

J AQUES, JAQUES, far., P. O. Primrose.

K ELLEY, H. G., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Farmington.

Kleber, John, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Kleber, John P., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Primrose.

Knapp, R. J., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Farmington.

L EAZER, ROBERT, far.; P. O. Farmington.

Leazer, Zacharia, merchant, Primrose.

Lightfoot, John, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Big Mound.

M CCORKLE, JAMES, far.; P. O. Primrose.

McCorkle Robert, far., S. 3; P. O. Primrose.

M CULLOCH, DAVID T., far., S. 23; P. O. Primrose; brother of Hon. E. S. McCulloch; was born in November, 1806, in Fairfield Co., S. C.; parents moved to Tennessee when he was about 2 years old; in 1826, they moved to Montgomery Co., Ill.; while there, he, in company with his brother E. S., enlisted in the Black Hawk war.

In the spring of 1836, in company with his parents and brother, he emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, and located in Harrison Tp.; his father departed this life in April, 1854, and mother in September, 1852. Mr. McCulloch never married. He owns 215 acres of land, valued \$40 per acre; makes his home with his brother-in-law, J. S. Paisley. Is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

M CULLOCH, E. S., HON., deceased; he was born July 3, 1812, in Davidson Co., Tenn.; his parents em-

igrated to Montgomery Co., Ill., in 1826. There he enlisted in the Black Hawk war and served till its close. In the fall of 1835, he came to the Territory of Iowa, and laid claim to the homestead now left to his bereaved family; returned to Illinois, and, in the spring of 1836, in company with his parents and two brothers, returned to Iowa and took possession of his claim; again returned to Illinois and married Miss Minerva A. Paisley March 25, 1841; she was born Aug. 3, 1822, in Bond Co., Ill.; in the fall following, they came on horseback to Iowa, a distance of 250 miles, his wife enjoying the ride as a pleasure trip. Mr. McCulloch was among the earliest settlers of Harrison Tp., and one of the leading and prominent men; like most old settlers, he was hospitable and sociable, making all at perfect ease who sought his acquaintance. Served his township and county in important official positions; was elected in 1841 member of the Legislature; served in that body three consecutive terms; was again elected in 1850, and, in 1854, was elected to the State Senate; served four years; re-elected, in 1860, to the Legislature; assisted in the revision of the Code; was again in the Senate in 1870, the official positions he held indicating his popularity and appreciation of his acts with the people. He departed this life April 5, 1877, his wife having previously died Feb. 7, 1873. His children were Wm. P. (born May 1, 1842, and died in San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 7, 1877), Robert N. (born May 26, 1844), David (born Oct. 15, 1850), Harriet (born June 28, 1853), and Joel (born June 28, 1859); Robert N. and David are conducting the homestead farm of 270 acres; they make a specialty of raising stock and buying and shipping extensively. Robert N. married Laura Gardner March 26, 1874; she was born April 3, 1853, in this county; she died Dec. 18, 1876, leaving her husband and son, Harry E., to mourn her loss; Harry E. was born April 7, 1875. David McCulloch married Miss Eva Millard Feb. 14, 1876; they are living on a part of the homestead; Sec. 23; P. O. Primrose.

McGreer, John, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Primrose.

McKeehan, Benjamin, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Primrose.

McKeehan, Daniel, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Primrose.

McKeehan, Isaiah, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Primrose.

McMillan, Jesse, Sr., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Primrose.

McMillan, Jesse, Jr., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Primrose.

Miller, George, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Miller, James, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Miller, John, far.; P. O. Primrose.

MILLER, J. F., farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Primrose; son of Joseph and Elizabeth (nee Trumbo) Miller; was born Nov. 1, 1837, in Hardy Co., W. Va., where he resided till the spring of 1861, then went to Muskingum Co., Ohio, where he was married to Louisa V. Claypool (daughter of Levi and Mary Claypool) June 12, 1862; she was born Dec. 9, 1840; they have three children—Bourbon (born May 23, 1863), Levi (born Oct. 25, 1865), and Ollie (born June 14, 1873). In the fall of 1862, they came to Lee Co., Iowa, and located in Harrison Tp.; Mr. Miller now owns 900 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre, one of the best farms in the township; he makes a specialty of stock-raising and is among the leading and enterprising farmers of his county. Republican.

Minch, Anton, far.; P. O. Primrose.

MITCHELL, M. W., dealer in general merchandise and grain, also railroad agent, Warren; born Sept. 27, 1837, in France; parents emigrated to New Orleans, La., while he was an infant, where they died while he was quite small; at the age of 16, he came to St. Clair Co., Ill.; he remained till the spring of 1859; then came to Lee Co., Iowa; in September, 1861, he enlisted in Co. H, of the 3d I. V. C.; he participated in the battles of Guntown, Miss., Pea Ridge and Little Rock, also many other engagements; in December, 1864, he was captured at White's Station, Tenn., taken to Andersonville, and kept till the close of the war; was discharged at Davenport June 20, 1865; returned to Lee Co. and commenced farming, but

on account of ill-health, abandoned that and commenced his present business. Mr. Mitchell was a candidate on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1878, for Representative of Lee Co.; was defeated by about 200 votes, being considerably ahead of his ticket; is Assessor of his township. He was married to Mary A. Holmes March 7, 1864; she was born Sept. 16, 1835, in Hamilton Co., Ohio; no children. Member of M. E. Church. Molog, Samuel, far., S. 15; P. O. Primrose.

Morris, C. G., carpenter, Primrose.

Murry, Edmund, carpenter, Primrose.

PAISLEY, J. N., far., P. O. Primrose.

PIERCE, J. W., dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Primrose; born Sept. 27, 1841, in Prussia; emigrated to the United States in the spring of 1861, locating at Farmington, Van Buren Co., Iowa, working on a farm and in a tannery till November, 1863; he then engaged as clerk in a dry goods store at Bentonsport, till the fall of 1867. Married Mary E. Hohl April 30, 1868; she was born Dec. 22, 1843, in Bavaria, Germany; in May, 1868, he commenced the mercantile business in Primrose, which he continued till the spring of 1871, when he sold out to Mr. Cowles, and engaged, in company with Mr. Kumleh, in the building of the Primrose steam flouring-mill; commenced mercantile business again in 1875, but, through misfortune, lost the whole in 1876, but by the assistance of friends arranged to continue the mercantile business. His children are Martha, Mary L., John W., Clara A. and Anna E. His religion is Catholic; wife Protestant; Greenbacker.

POWELL, JOHN W., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of George W. and Nancy Powell; born Feb. 22, 1848, in Franklin Co., Ohio, emigrated with parents to Lee Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1865, locating in Marion Tp., where they still reside. He married Miss Sarah Overton Nov. 7, 1872; she was born in this county Sept. 27, 1855; have two children—Frank W. (born Nov. 25, 1873), Charley (born May 6, 1877). Mr. Powell owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Democrat.

Purdy, Joel T., far.; P. O. Primrose.

RASCH, WILLIAM, shoemaker, Primrose.

Rice, J. R., blacksmith, Warren.

ROBERTSON, THOS. R., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Primrose; son of Wm. J. and Catharine (nee Runyon) Robertson; was born Oct. 10, 1848, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; parents emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1851, and located on Sec. 9, of Harrison Tp., where they still live. Thos. R. was educated at the District Schools of his township, working upon the farm summers and attending school winters; he married Mattie L. McGoun, Jan. 1, 1872; she was born in Jefferson Co., Ohio, Oct. 21, 1849; they have two children—Maggie C., born March 27, 1873, and Wm. W., born July 24, 1876. Mr. Robertson owns a farm of 195 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Independent.

ROBERTSON, WM. J., farmer, Sec. 9; P. O. Primrose; son of Thomas and Hannah Robertson; born Oct. 29, 1812, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; emigrated to Iowa in the spring of 1851 and located in Harrison Tp., where he still lives; he married Miss Catharine Runyon Jan. 1, 1833; she was born Oct. 28, 1813, in New York; they have five children living—Hannah, now wife of Thos. J. Anderson; John W., Thos. R., Lewis B. and Sarah L., now wife of S. H. Brownlee; lost two—Albert and Thos. C. Mr. Robertson is among the representative men of his township; served his township as Justice of the Peace, Trustee, etc., and is now serving his county as a member of the Board of Supervisors; he cast his first vote for President Harrison in 1840; since that time has acted with the Democratic party until two years ago when he united with the Greenback party; has been Elder in the Presbyterian Church twenty-three years; he owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre.

Rockey, John, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Warren.

Roth, John, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Russell, Peter, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Warren.

Russell, T. B., merchant.

Rye, John, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Primrose.
 Rye, Lewis, merchant and Postmaster, Primrose.

SAILOR, A. W., physician, Primrose.

Satterly, Alva, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Primrose.

SATTERLY, ELEANOR, MRS., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Farmington; daughter of Joseph and Martha Norris, born Oct. 2, 1819, in Coshocton Co., Ohio; came with her parents to Harrison Tp., Lee Co., in the fall of 1839. She married Sylvester O. Satterly, June 25, 1844; he was born in Washington Co., N. Y., Aug. 31, 1812; they located on a farm two miles east of Farmington, the same year; Mr. Satterly followed the wagon-making business till the spring of 1870, when he sold out, and came on to the farm where Mrs. Satterly now lives; Mr. Satterly died Feb. 27, 1872, leaving his wife and four children to mourn his loss; the children are Alva H., Cornelia I., Florence A., Sylvester H.; one daughter, Harriet, died previously. Mrs. Satterly owns the homestead of 110 acres, valued at \$45 per acre, and to the children was left 260 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. Mrs. Satterly's father died Oct. 16, 1871, and her mother, March 30, 1870; her husband was a member of the Baptist Church; she is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Satterly, Hugh S., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Primrose.

SAX, GEORGE, deceased, farmer; he was born June 7, 1786, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; in early life, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed about twenty years. He married Betsey Robertson, in 1825; she was born Jan. 30, 1809; they had six children—George W., Albert C. and Lovenia, still living; Rosannah, Sarah and Elias W., deceased. He emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1845, and located on the farm now owned by George W., and Albert C.; his wife died the following September; he continued on the homestead with his children till May 10, 1874, when he too passed away. George W. was born Sept. 26, 1835, and Albert C. born

March 9, 1840, both in Saratoga Co., N. Y. Albert C. served his country in the late rebellion, from Feb. 23, 1864, till Aug. 21, 1865, in Co. B, of the 3d I. V. Cavalry; he participated in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo, Tenn., and at the capture of Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. He married Helen M. Tracy, Nov. 22, 1866; she was born in Van Buren Co. Dec. 21, 1847; her father was born in Belmont Co., Ohio, April 15, 1819, and her mother Aug. 27, 1826; the children of Albert C. and Helen M., are Ella M., Clara A., Frederick A. and George H. George W. and Albert C. own, in the county, a farm of 260 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. Geo. W. being unmarried, they reside on Sec. 3; P. O. Primrose. Republican.

Sax, Henry C., far.; P. O. Primrose.

SAX, JOHN, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Primrose; son of Rensselaer and Hannah Sax; was born Aug. 13, 1832, in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; parents emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1844, and located upon the farm upon which he now lives; his father died in the fall of 1845; his mother still lives with him. He married Miss Paulina Clunies, Aug. 11, 1855; she was born in Saratoga Co., N. Y.; they have no children. Mr. Sax now owns 280 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; is among the most intellectual, well-informed men of his township; he frequently contributes articles for the press. He received the nomination for Representative on the Republican ticket, but on account of his aversion to holding office, he declined to accept. Religion, Liberal; Republican.

SCHWEER, CONRAD, HON., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Primrose; son of Christopher and Dora Schweer; born Feb. 6, 1825, in Hanover, Germany; is the only one living of a family of seven children—four boys and three girls; in 1835, his father came to the United States, came up the Mississippi River above St. Louis, and purchased land in Lewis Co., Mo., where he remained till the spring of 1836, when he came into Lee Co., Iowa, and laid claim to a part of the land now owned by his son; returned to Missouri and remained till the

spring of 1837, when he returned to his Iowa claim and commenced improving it; in June, 1838, he returned to Germany after his family, and Oct. 8, following, they shipped from Bremen to New Orleans on a sailing-vessel; arrived at Alexandria, Mo., March 4, 1839, and came with teams on to his claim; he brought several hundred fruit-trees from Germany, but the long voyage through the warm climate sprouted them to such an extent that the cold climate here caused most of them to die; he had a great many varieties of apple, pear and cherry trees and started a nursery, the first in the county; also raised the first fruit in the township; those times were hard when compared with what people complain of now; he had to haul wheat to Keokuk to market, sell it for twenty-five cents, and take most of it in trade at high figures; also to go forty to fifty miles to mill, running the risk of being drowned in crossing streams, or losing the way and perishing from cold. Mr. Conrad Schwer married Miss Sophia Klinder June 24, 1853; she was born Nov. 14, 1830, in Hanover, Germany; they have seven children—Charles, Mary, Louis, Martha, Sophia, Christopher and Conrad. His father is still living with him; he was born Oct. 27, 1795; his mother died Oct. 9, 1859. Mr. Schwer has served his county as a member of the Legislature in the House of Representatives in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth General Assemblies, also in many other positions in his township. He owns 693 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Member of Evangelical Lutheran Church; Democratic.

SEELEY, ELI, farmer and stock-raiser; P. O. Primrose; he was born May 7, 1813, in Fairfield Co., Conn.; in 1841 he came to Lee Co., Iowa, and entered a quarter-section of land, where he yet lives; returned to Connecticut, and remained till the spring of 1843, when he returned to Iowa and commenced improving his land; broke up forty acres, built a house, fenced his land, and the winter of 1843-44 returned to Connecticut; the following spring he started for Iowa again, coming through Pennsylvania, where he purchased eight or nine hundred sheep and drove them through,

arriving here in August; he made a specialty of sheep-raising for many years. He married Miss Martha Beeler, daughter of Isaac and Jane Beeler, May 1, 1845; she was born May 14, 1822, in Wayne Co., Ind.; her parents emigrated to this township in the spring of 1836; among the first families settled in Harrison Tp. Her father harvested grain where Cincinnati, Ohio, now stands, and was in the war of 1812, and departed this life Feb. 16, 1872, at the advanced age of 89 years 2 months and 6 days; his wife Jane Beeler, was born Feb. 24, 1788, and died May 9, 1860; he had a family of seven sons and four daughters; the children of Mr. and Mrs. Seeley are Lucy J. (who married S. B. Davis, Jan. 1, 1879), Marietta, Theodore F., Ada M., Wm. B., and George L.; lost one infant son. Mr. Seeley has, by his industry and economy, accumulated a handsome property; his home residence is one of the best farm houses in the county; he owns in this county about 1,600 acres of land, and about 3,000 elsewhere. Is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

Slaughter, Samuel, far.; P. O. Farmington.

Smith, Christ., blacksmith, Primrose.

Stansbery, Daniel, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Big Mound.

Stanfer, Jacob, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Steadman, Squire, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Stephenson, William, section boss on railroad, Warren.

Stevenson, Samuel, retired physician, Sec. 36; P. O. Warren.

TAYLOR, JOHN, tailor, Primrose.

Tiebe, William, painter, Primrose.

Townsand, A. E., far.; P. O. Farmington.

Townsand, Clark, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Farmington.

VERNKAHL, FREDRICH, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Voht, Daniel, far.; P. O. Primrose.

WEBBER, JOHN, wagon-maker, Primrose.

Weishaar, Anton, far., S. 27; P. O. Primrose.

Weishaar, Frank, carpenter, Primrose.

Weishaar, William, carpenter and cooper, Primrose.

Wendt, Henry, far.; P. O. Primrose.

White, Henry, far.; P. O. Primrose.
Williamson, Ebenezer, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Williamson, Frank, stock-dealer, Primrose.
Williamson, William, merchant, Primrose.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

A LBRIGHT, T., far.; P. O. Dover.

ABEL, HENRY, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Centre; son of Henry and Elizabeth Abel; born May 2, 1819, in Bavaria, Germany; emigrated with parents to the United States in the fall of 1832; stopped in Franklin Co., Penn., till the spring of 1833, when they moved to Stark Co., Ohio, and thence to this county in the fall of 1836, locating in West Point Tp., and the same winter engaged to Levi Moffitt to run the Augusta Mills, where he remained for three years. He and his father were the first millers in Lee Co.; their customers frequently came to mill from a distance of 75 to 100 miles, and camping out, and sometimes having to wait three and four weeks for their grists to be ground; since leaving the mills at Augusta, he has devoted his time to farming, with the exception of one season steamboating on the Mississippi River, and one winter running the Farmington Mills. Mr. Abel was the first person who discovered the dead bodies of Leisa and Miller, who were murdered by the Hodges Bros.; he carried the first news to West Point and Fort Madison; that was the first murder committed in Lee Co. Mr. A. has served his township as Trustee; was also candidate for Representative on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1876. He married Miss Christine Felt, of this county, May 20, 1847; she was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in May, 1833; came to Ohio in 1837, and to Lee Co. in 1845; they have five children—Elizabeth, born May 14, 1849; John, born Oct. 25, 1851; Henry, Jr., born March 27, 1853; David, born June 3, 1857; Michael J., born July 7, 1859. Mr. A. came to his present farm in 1852; his father was a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte, and died in West

Point Tp. in 1874, in his 87th year, and mother in same township in 1868. Mr. A. and family are members of the Evangelical Church; Republican.

ARMKNECHT, GEORGE, wagon-maker, dealer in agricultural implements, and Justice of the Peace, Franklin Centre; born Dec. 26, 1839, in Bavaria, Germany; emigrated to the United States in 1851, locating in Franklin Tp., Lee Co.; in 1856, commenced learning his trade in Primrose, and, in 1859, went to Burlington, where he remained till the fall of 1862; came to Franklin and engaged in the wagon-making business, and in 1872, added agricultural implements to his business. Married Wilhelmina Welge Oct. 8, 1867; she was born Feb. 8, 1844, in Hanover, Germany, and came to this county in 1848; have three children living—Leonia M., born March 26, 1869; Emil P., born July 8, 1871; Hermina H., born July 20, 1873; lost two—Hugo and Albert. Mr. A. has served as Township Clerk several years, and Secretary of the School Board, which he now holds, and was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1878. Democrat.

Armknecht, Henry, far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Armknecht, Phillip, wagon-maker, Franklin Centre.

BAUST, HENRY, furniture-dealer, Franklin Centre.

Becker, Lewis, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Dover.

Beeler, David.

Beeler, David, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Dover.

Bell, Wm. E., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dover.

Bentzinger, Abraham, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Donnellson.

Bentzinger, Abraham.

Bentzinger, Jacob, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Dover.

Bentzinger, John, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Dover.

Bentzinger, Henry, far.; P. O. Dover.

BERGER, JOHN, Franklin Centre, proprietor of harness and saddler shop, also one of the proprietors of the Franklin Woolen-Mills; born April 7, 1831, in Bavaria, Germany. In the summer of 1851, emigrated with his sister to Ashland Co., Ohio; in 1852, came to Fort Madison, Iowa; worked at his trade there till the fall of 1854; came to Franklin and engaged in the harness and saddlery business. In 1873, he purchased one-third interest in the Franklin Woolen-Mills, which he still owns. Married Barbara Schmidt July 23, 1854; she was born Dec. 14, 1831, in Bavaria Germany, and in the fall of 1851, came to the United States; have seven children—Lizzie H., Christian A., Samuel E., Henry D., Emma L., John C. and Lydia C.; lost one—Mary A.; owns ninety-four acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

Berghold, Isaac, far., See. 22; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Berghold, John, far., See.—; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Bermhard, Jacob, laborer, Franklin Centre.

Best, John, miller, Franklin Centre.

Best, George, far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Best, P., blacksmith, Franklin Centre.

Best Henry, saddler, Franklin Centre.

BEST, PETER, Franklin Centre, prop. of wagon and blacksmith shop; born Dec. 26, 1837, in Bavaria, Germany; came with parents, Christopher and Josephine Best, to the United States in the summer of 1847, and located in West Point Tp., of this county; at the age of 15 years, he commenced learning the blacksmith's trade, and worked at different places, at journey work, up to September, 1861, when he enlisted in the service of his adopted country, in Company D, of the 14th I. V. I., participating in the battle of Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth and Pleasant Hill, Ark., with many others of less note; the last year worked mostly at his trade; was mustered out in January, 1865; returned home and commenced his present business in Franklin, in the spring of 1865; married Miss Christine Seyb Feb. 9, 1866;

she was born Aug. 20, 1844, in Bavaria, Germany; have four children—Hannah, born Feb. 22, 1869; Edward W., born Aug. 20, 1871; Rudolph C., born Jan. 5, 1876; Mary E., born Dec. 15, 1876; lost three—Philip, Clara and Mary. Mr. B. has served his township in several official positions; is present Mayor of the town; Democrat.

Best, Wm., prop. brewery, Franklin Centre.

Blanfussy, George, cabinet-maker, Franklin Centre.

Blanfussy, Fredric, carpenter, Franklin Centre.

Blechschmidt, Charles, far.; P. O. West Point.

Boeding, Frank, far.; P. O. West Point.

Boeding, Herman, far., Sec. 1; P. O. West Point.

Bogert, John L., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Bogert, John, Jr., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Boley, John, far., See. 33; P. O. Donnellson.

BONNEL, JAMES H. & WM., farmers, Sec. 8; P. O. Dover; James H. was born June 30, 1811, and William Dec. 31, 1820, in Morris Co., N. J.; in the fall of 1843, emigrated to Iowa and, in company with two other brothers, engaged in mercantile business at Ft. Madison; the following spring, opened a store in Salem, Henry Co.; in 1845, the firm of Bonnel Brothers purchased 880 acres of land in Franklin Tp.; commenced improving it the same spring; in 1846, brought out their goods and established a store on their farm, which they closed out in about two years thereafter, but continued farming in company till the winter of 1852, they divided up their interests in the land, James H. taking his where he now lives, which contains 171 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. He married Rachel A. Buffington March 5, 1845; she was born May 5, 1822, in Dearborn Co., Ind., and came to Lee Co. in the spring of 1843; the fall of 1845, they moved into Franklin Tp., and in the spring of 1852 on their present farm. They have seven children living—Sylvanus, Edwin R., Nancy, Frank S., Clark O., Harvey and Albert; lost one

son, Lewis; wife, member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican. Wm. owns one-half interest with his brother John W., in 490 acres of land, and makes his home with his brother James H.; Republican. Sylvanus and Edwin, sons of Jas. H., served their country in the late rebellion.

Borland, A. J., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Donnellson.

Bregenkempke, Frank, far., Sec. 1; P. O. West Point.

Brantsteller, Christ, engineer, Franklin Centre.

Brown, W., blacksmith, Dover.

Butz, Theobald, far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

COURTRIGHT, J. C., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Christman, Fred, teamster, Franklin Centre.

CRUIKSHANK, ALEXANDER, far., Sec. 2; P. O. West Point; owns 227 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; is a son of James and Susan (Wilson) Cruikshank, and was born Feb. 2, 1805, in Christian Sands, Norway, his father being a native of Scotland and his mother of Norway; his father was a millwright by trade; went to Norway about 1787; married Jane Wilson; had one daughter; his wife died and he married Susan Wilson (sister of his first wife and mother of Alexander), and died in 1809, in the 59th year of his age; at the age of 12 years, young Cruikshank went on board a vessel plying between Christian Sands and Dundee, in Scotland, and subsequently sailed under the flags of England, United States, Prussia, Russia and that of Mexico in 1824, while in the attempt to gain her independence, and the following years up to 1832, he was on board vessels running between New York, London and West Indies; a shipmate, John Thompson, of New York State, persuaded him to go with him to New York; they came to Buffalo, and on to Erie, where they took stage to Pittsburgh, Penn., his comrade having some land in Pennsylvania which he wished to look after; they concluded to go to New Orleans, came down to Wheeling, Va., where his comrade was accidentally killed by falling on the fly-wheel of the boat; he had

his remains interred at Marietta, Ohio, and sent his effects to his friends; while in Marietta, he formed the acquaintance of Mr. Bissell, and together they came to Beardstown, Ill.; he stopped in Schuyler Co., Ill.; spring of 1833, went to Hancock Co. In 1834, married Keziah Perkins, daughter of Stephen and Catharine (nee Summa) Perkins; she was born March 5, 1810, in Floyd Co., Ky.; she was of the old Revolutionary stock; her grandfather Perkins served under Gen. Francis Marion during the Revolution, and living to be one of the early settlers of Lee Co., Iowa, dying at Primrose in January, 1841, at the advanced age of 97. In the spring of 1834, Mr. C. made his first advent into Iowa, landing at Fort Madison in March; there were but three families in the place; he came to what is now Pleasant Ridge Tp. and made his claim; was the first white inhabitant in that township; in the fall of 1834, sold out and moved into Marion Tp.; was also the first white settler in that township; remained until the fall of 1835, sold out to Mr. Davis, moved into Franklin Tp. and laid claim to the land he still owns. Has had eight children, seven still living—James, born May 7, 1835, the first white child born in Marion Tp. and the oldest male person now living who was born in this county; Catharine, born Feb. 14, 1837; Elizabeth, May 8, 1841; Jeannie, March 27, 1844; Iowa, Sept. 5, 1846; Alexander, Sept. 12, 1849; John P., June 22, 1852; Stephen, March 13, 1840, died Sept. 26, 1840. Mr. C. has held a few of the offices of trust in his township; is not an office-seeker, being content to use his best endeavors to elect the best men to fill all places of trust. Democrat.

Cruikshank, James, far., Sec. 3; P. O. West Point.

D EIBERT, JACOB, mail-carrier, Franklin Centre.

Dekalb, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Dover.

Delabar, L., painter, Franklin Centre.

Dester, Jacob, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Dickey, Barbara, Postmistress, Dover.

Dictson, L., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Donnell, W. R., in Charleston Tp.
Dyek, H., wagon-maker, Franklin Centre.

ELLWANGER, GOTTHILF, far.;
P. O. Franklin Centre.

ESCHMANN, FRED, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre; owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre; born Sept. 24, 1827, in what was then France, but now Germany. Married Miss Caroline Haefner, of the same place Sept. 14, 1850; she was born March 28, 1825; in the spring of 1852, emigrated to the United States locating in Lee Co., Iowa, on the farm upon which he is still living. Mr. E. has served his Township as Trustee, School Director and Assessor; the latter office he now holds for the sixth year. They have five children living—Lena (now Barker), born Sept. 18, 1852; Caroline, born Dec. 12, 1854; George, born Feb. 24, 1856; Sophia, born Feb. 21, 1858; Emily (now Heyer), born July 24, 1862; lost two sons, Fred and Frederick. Mr. E. is a member of the I. O. O. F. Republican.

Eberley, J. C., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Donnellson.

Eschmann, Fred, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Eymann, D. T., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Eymann, J. J., saddler, Franklin Centre.

FEIKERT, KARL, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Donnellson.

FELDMANN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Franklin Centre; son of Henry and Sophia Feldmann; born May 12, 1823, in Brunswick, Germany; on the 20th of November, 1846, he shipped from Bremen for the United States; came to Iron Mound, Mo., where he stopped till the following May, when he came to Lee Co., Iowa, and located in Franklin Tp.; in the spring of 1856, moved in to Harrison Tp., where he resided till the spring of 1876; then came to his present farm of 175 acres, valued at \$25 per acre. Mr. F. was married to Miss Johanna Wilke Jan. 19, 1854; she was born in Hanover, Germany, in December, 1827, and died Aug. 3, 1855. He again married Augusta Wirsig Jan. 17, 1861; she was born Dec. 10, 1837, in Prussia; had one son by first wife, deceased; have two adopted children—

William and Caroline. Mr. F.'s parents came out from Germany in 1848; his father died Sept. 20, 1872; his mother is still living. Mr. F. has held several offices of trust in his township; is a member of the Evangelical Church; Democrat.

Fett, Henry, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Fey, John, far.; P. O. Franklin Centre. Fischer, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Frank, Frederick, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Frank, John, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Dover.

Free, Adam, laborer, Franklin Centre.

GARDNER, E. C., far.; P. O. Dover.

GARDNER, JAMES M., farmer and bridge-builder, Sec. 8; P. O. Dover; born May 11, 1835, in Hillsboro, N. H.; parents, William and Sophronia Gardner, emigrated to Jackson Co., W. Va., when he was about 4 years old; in the fall of 1856, he went to Louisville, Ky., and engaged in the employ of the Louisville Bridge and Iron Co., building bridges; have been in their employ, building, and superintending the building of bridges ever since; during the rebellion, had charge of the bridges and building on the Louisville & Nashville R. R., and was captured several times by the guerrillas, but on account of his not being a combatant, was released; he has had charge of the bridge-building on twenty-seven different railroads, and is still making a specialty of superintending and putting up bridges for the same company. He married Miss Amanda Peoples, of Meigs Co., Ohio, Dec. 15, 1859; she was born July 16, 1838, in Steubenville, Ohio; purchased 160 acres of his present farm in 1874, and moved his family on it, and has subsequently added to it, till now he has 364 acres valued at \$50 per acre; in 1876, brought his parents from Virginia, and located them on his farm; his children are William S., Lueinda H., Harry A., Mary E., Robt. H. and John E.; lost two —James C. and Edwin E. Member of Christian church; Dem.

Gardner, R. A., farmer; P. O. Dover.

Gathermann, A., laborer; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Gottoman, Andrew, lab., Franklin Centre.
Gieseke, William, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O.
West Point.

GRAHAM, ARTHUR, retired
farmer and chairmaker; P. O. Franklin
Centre; born Sept. 10, 1811, in
Cumberland Co., England; in the spring
of 1836, he emigrated to the United
States, locating at Bellefonte, in Centre
Co., Penn.; followed his trade, chair-
making, till the spring of 1839; he went
to Cincinnati, Ohio, and stopped but a
short time; then came to Lee Co., Iowa,
purchased the claims for three quarter-
sections of land in Charleston and Jef-
ferson Tps., and returned to Cincinnati,
and followed his trade till the summer
of 1842; returned to Iowa and secured
only one quarter-section of the land he
purchased, two of the quarters being
taken by the Government for school pur-
poses; remained upon his farm till the
fall of 1867; then sold out and moved
to Keokuk, where he remained till the
fall of 1869, when he moved to Frank-
lin, where he now resides. Mr. G. mar-
ried Miss Sarah Bainbridge in England,
June 4, 1836; she was born March 10,
1811; have no children; have lost two
—Jane and William B. Mr. G. has
filled several offices of trust in his town-
ship; was also Mayor of Franklin
Centre; is a member of Wesleyan Meth-
odist Church; Republican.

Groene, Casper, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. West
Point.

Gumpf, George, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O.
Franklin Centre.

HAFFNER, DAN., merchant,
Franklin Centre.

Haffner, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O.
Donnellson.

HAAFFNER, JOHN, Sr., far.;
P. O. Franklin Centre; born Sept. 13,
1814, in Bavaria, Germany; in the
spring of 1837, emigrated to the United
States, locating in West Point Tp., of
Lee Co., and made his home with his
brother Fred; came into Franklin Tp.
in 1862; makes his home with his
brother Fred's widow. Mr. H. has
served as one of the County Supervisors
several years, and as Township
School Treasurer, also Trustee; is a
member of the German Presbyterian
Church; Democrat.

HAAFFNER, FRED., Jr., far.,
Sec. 21; P. O. Donnellson; owns 326
acres of land valued at \$50 per acre;
born in Lee Co., Iowa, Dec. 21, 1846;
his father, Fred Haafner, came to the
United States in 1832, with a Mr. Fred-
erick Krebill; stopped in Richland Co.,
Ohio, and worked one year for Mr.
Krebill to pay his passage, according to
an agreement made previous to starting;
in the fall of 1836, he came to Lee
Co., Iowa; located near West Point;
in the spring of 1862, he came into
Franklin Tp., where he died Feb. 27, 1874.
Fred married Rosana Haafner Nov.
16, 1869; she was born in this county
Sept. 13, 1850; have three children—
Edwin, born Sept. 2, 1870, Emil, Feb.
29, 1872, and Alvin, Aug. 24, 1875.
Mr. Haafner has served his township as
Trustee; is one of the leading farmers
of this township. Member of the
Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

Hahn, Karl, stone-mason, Franklin Centre.
Hlafmann, George, saloon, Franklin Centre.
Hahn, Frederick, saloon, Franklin Centre.
Halbusch, William, lab., Franklin Centre.
Hammer, John C., far.; P. O. Franklin
Centre.

Hammer, Karl, teamster, Franklin Centre.
Harms, Christian, butcher, Franklin Centre.
Haffner, John, Sr., far., Sec. 20; P. O.
Donnellson.

Halfmann, Adam, far., Sec. 21; P. O.
Franklin Centre.

Halfman, L., merchant, Franklin Centre.

Handrich, Jacob, far., Sec. 29; P. O.
Donnellson.

Hardwick, Jonathan, far., Sec. 4; P. O.
Dover.

Harnagel, Anderas, far., Sec. 21; P. O.
Franklin Centre.

Haury, Jacob, shoemaker Franklin Centre.
Heimberg, Henry, laborer, Franklin Centre.
Heiske, Louis, retired farmer; P. O.
Franklin Centre.

**HEISER, HERMANN C.,
M. D.**, physician and surgeon, also
dealer in drugs and medicines, Franklin
Centre; born Aug. 11, 1845, in
Prussia; his parents emigrated to the
United States in the spring of 1855,
locating in Keokuk, Lee Co.; was educated
in the Keokuk schools; in 1858, entered the drug store of Dr. Braden,
where he remained two or three years;

served in the Missouri Militia about six months prior to enlisting in Co. M., of the 8th I. V. C., Aug. 13, 1863; in 1864, was promoted to Commissary; participated at the battles of Resaca, Allatoona, Ga., Nashville and Franklin, Tenn., and at the capture of Atlanta, also in about one hundred skirmishes; was discharged at Clinton, Iowa, Aug. 27, 1865. On his return home, engaged in mercantile business at Peakesville, Mo., in company with his sister, also commenced the study of medicine; was appointed Postmaster at Peakesville; attended the Keokuk Medical College in 1867 and 1868, and graduated in 1869, and in the spring of the same year came to Franklin Centre and commenced his present business. Dr. H. was a candidate for State Senator on the Republican ticket in the fall of 1877; was Mayor of Franklin in 1876. Married Johanna M. Weige of this place, Oct. 27, 1870; she was born Jan. 6, 1851, in this town; have two children—Emma D., born Sept. 22, 1872, and Clara E., Jan. 17, 1877. Members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

Helm, W. O., far., S. 23; P. O. West Point.

Hirschl, J. S., Rev., Mennonite minister, Franklin Centre.

Herstein, John, far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Herstein, John, teamster, Franklin Centre.

Herschler, David, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dover.

Hohl, Martin, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Dover. **Hohl, Michael**, far., S. 14; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Holledef, Jacob, far., S. 35; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Hooser, John, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Franklin Centre.

JOTTER, PETER, retired farmer; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Jesberg, John L., far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Jesberg, Henry, shoemaker, Franklin Centre.

Jaschke, Frank, far., Sec. 1; P. O. West Point.

KALTEFLEITER, HENRY, far., S. 1; P. O. West Point.

Kesler, Bernhard, laborer, Franklin Centre.

Kern, M., far., S. 28; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Kiefer, Joe, far., S. 28; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Kile, J. E., far., S. 17; P. O. Dover.

Kirchner, Adam, far., See. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Kirchner, John, far., S. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre.

KIRCHNER, PHILIPP, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Donnellson; owns 117½ acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; was born Jan. 11, 1820, in Bavaria, Germany; in the fall of 1849, he emigrated to the United States, stopping in New York City about three months, then to New Jersey for two months; returned to New York State for a short time, thence to Cleveland, Ohio; in the spring of 1851 and the following summer, he worked on a farm in the country; next fall, came back to Cleveland, thence to St. Louis, Mo., visited friends, and went into Madison Co. Ill.; in the spring of 1852, he returned to St. Louis; in the fall following, he returned to Germany. In the spring of 1854, he returned to Cleveland, Ohio, and married there Elizabeth Schmidt May 31, 1854; she was born June 23, 1833, in Germany; remained in Cleveland till the spring of 1855, then came to Lee Co., Iowa, and stopped at Fort Madison; in the spring of 1858, he purchased forty acres of land, where Donnellson is now located; in the spring of 1866, he sold out and purchased his present farm; they have three children—Fritz, born March 2, 1855; Phillip, Oct. 31, 1857; Carl, July 29, 1859. Mr. Kirchner has served his township as Trustee and School Director. Republican.

KIEBENSTEIN, LUDWIG, Pastor of the German Presbyterian Church, Franklin Centre; was born March 23, 1833, in Prussia; emigrated with his parents to the United States in 1846, and located in Grant Co., Wis.; in 1856, he went to Dubuque to attend school; remained thereabout five years, attending the Theological Seminary, which was under the supervision of the German Presbyterian Church; in 1861,

he came to Buffalo, Scott Co., Iowa, and served as Pastor of the church there till 1866, when he came to Franklin; since has officiated as Pastor of the German Presbyterian Church here. He married Miss Mary Miser, of Dubuque, April 9, 1863; she was born in Switzerland Dec. 12, 1842; they have five children living—Mary A., Emma M., Lydia M., Ludwig F., Gustav J.; lost two—Ludwig and Edward. Republican.

KLUNDER, LOUIS H., farmer, P. O. Primrose; son of Christopher and Sophia Klunder; born Nov. 28, 1836, in Hanover, Germany; he is one of a family of five children, three boys and two girls; two boys died in Germany. In September, 1849, his parents started for the United States, and came on to Cape Girardeau, Mo., where they remained till the spring of 1850; they then came to Harrison Tp., Lee Co.; his father purchased the farm now owned by himself, of a Mr. Wm. Howard; the farm now contains 295 acres, valued at \$35 per acre; parents both died of typhoid fever; father died Aug. 19, 1859, and mother Aug. 21, 1859. Mr. K. married Miss Magdalena J. Schweer, of this township, April 13, 1860; she was born in this county Sept. 11, 1840, and is said to be the first white child born in the township; she departed this life Jan. 25, 1878, leaving her companion and eight children to mourn her loss—Charlie C., born Feb. 20, 1861; Sophia C., born Feb. 19, 1863; Anna C., born Dee. 11, 1864; Mary S., born Feb. 12, 1867; Emma M., born May 14, 1869; Martha J., born Dec. 31, 1870; Louis C., born Nov. 3, 1873; Doratha M., born Nov. 17, 1876. Mr. K. is among the prosperous farmers of his township; has a fine residence, and is comfortably situated. Member of the Evangelical Church; Democrat.

Kochler, Fred, far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Point.

Knauff, Chatanna, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Dover.

Knauff, Geo., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Dover.

Knoch, John, carpenter, Franklin Center.

Kramer, Casper, far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Point.

Krebell, F. H., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dover. **KREBILL, PETER**, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Franklin Center; owns 199 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Nov. 7, 1827, in Bavaria, Germany; parents, Frederick and Anna Krebill, emigrated to what was then Richland Co., Ohio, in 1832, where the father died in March, 1849, and the mother Jan. 17, 1856. Mr. Krebill married Magdalena Fox Feb. 15, 1856; she was born April 6, 1833, in Bavaria, Germany. In the spring of 1857, they emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, and located on his present farm. They have eleven children—Anna F., born Jan. 15, 1857; David J., born May 11, 1858; Henry F., Nov. 10, 1859; Margaret, April 29, 1862; Magdalena, Feb. 15, 1864; Samuel, Jan. 20, 1866; Peter, Dec. 28, 1868; John, May 23, 1870; Edward, Feb. 5, 1873; Laura, July 7, 1875; Frederick, March 9, 1878. Mr. Krebill is a member of the Mennonite Church; Democrat.

Krehbiel, Christ., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Donnellson.

Krehbiel, Henry, far., S. 18; P. O. Dover. Krehbiel, Jacob, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Donnellson.

Krehbiel, Jacob, far., S. 20; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Krehbiel, J. A., far., S. 17; P. O. Franklin Center.

Krehbiel, John, far., S. 18; P. O. Dover.

Krehbiel, Peter, far., S. 19; P. O. Donnellson.

Kreikenbaum, Fred, blacksmith, Franklin Centre.

Kukhartz, John, far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Point.

Kreikenbaum, Henry, retired, Franklin Centre.

Kuhn, Frank, laborer, Franklin Centre.

LANG, F., merchant, Franklin Centre.

Lang, John P., far., S. 18; P. O. Dover. Latschar, Joseph, far., S. 18; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Ledig, Louis, far., S. 18; P. O. Dover.

Leisy, Abraham, Sr., far.; P. O. Dover.

Leisy, Abraham, Jr., far.; P. O. Dover.

Leisy, Jacob, far., S. 30; P. O. Donnellson.

Leisy, John, retired farmer; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Lerche, A. H., butcher, Franklin Centre.
Loewenberg, John, Sr., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Loewenberg, John, Jr., far., S. 19; P. O. Franklin Centre.
Loewenberg, Valatin, far., See. 19; P. O. Franklin Centre.

LEDERER, GEORGE F., dealer in dry goods and general merchandise, Franklin Centre; born May 24, 1823, in Bavaria, Germany; in the spring of 1852, emigrated to the United States via New York and Chicago; stopped at the latter place about two months, then went on to New Orleans, where he remained till the summer of 1854, then went to Quincy, Ill., and, in the spring of 1855, moved to Bushnell, Ill., being among the first settlers of the town; in August, 1856, came to Keokuk, Lee Co., and engaged in the distillery and brewery business, which he carried on till the spring of 1872; traded his property in Keokuk for 340 acres of land in Scotland Co., Mo., which he farmed till the fall of 1878; traded it for his present property in South Franklin, also ninety-nine acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. Mr. L. married Mary Frith, of New Orleans, June 11, 1854; she was born in Alsace, France, April 11, 1816; they have one adopted son—Charles; he was born July 29, 1866. Mr. L. and wife are members of the Lutheran Church; Republican.

MATTERN, JOHN, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Donnellson.

MCCULLOUGH, NATHANIEL, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Franklin Centre; is of Scotch descent, although he was born in Ireland, Nov. 10, 1805; emigrated to the United States in 1822, locating in Ogdensburg, N. Y. While there, he married Mary Flannigan; she was also a native of Ireland, and born in May, 1807. In the year 1830, they emigrated to Washtenaw Co., Mich., where they remained till July, 1844, when they came to Iowa, locating on the farm he still owns; in the spring of 1850, he crossed the plains with ox-teams to California; remained there till the spring of 1851, when he returned home via New York; on the 6th of August, 1871, his wife died. He again

married Sarah Locke Jan. 8, 1873; she was born Jan. 25, 1822, in County Antrim, Ireland; Mr. McCullough had seven children by first wife; three now living—Minerva (now Rasey), Elizabeth (now Hathaway) and William, a practicing physician in Barry Co., Mo.; those deceased were Thomas, Nathaniel, Drummond, Walker and Mary, all of whom died in adult life. Mr. McC. was appointed Deputy Warden of the State Penitentiary at Fort Madison in 1854, and, the year following, was elected Land School Commissioner, and was re-elected at the end of two years for a second term, the office being abolished by the act of the Legislature about a year thereafter; he has also served in most of the offices of his township and as grand and petit Juror for many years. Is a Presbyterian; Democratic.

MATHEWS, PAUL, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Dover; owns 460 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; born March 16, 1811, in Washington Co., Penn.; emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, in the spring of 1851, and located on the farm upon which he still lives. He married Nancy Speer March 29, 1837, in Pennsylvania; she was born May 18, 1816, in Washington Co., Penn., and died July 17, 1873; their children are Jane, born June 6, 1838; Paul M., born March 29, 1842; William P., born July 19, 1852; Albert L., born Aug. 28, 1855; Edward C., born July 15, 1857; Cora E., born July 27, 1859; James S., born Nov. 12, 1839, and died May 30, 1863, from wounds received at a skirmish, near Helena, Ark.; Boyd, born Jan. 26, 1841, and died Aug. 23, 1871; John C., born May 7, 1845, and died June 1, 1864, in Memphis, Tenn.; Catharine, born Sept. 6, 1843, and died Aug. 11, 1845; Eliza, born April 20, 1847, and died April 26, 1851; Isabella H., born Nov. 25, 1848, and died April 30, 1851; his sons, James S., John C. and Paul M. served their country during the late rebellion in Co. B, of the 3d I. V. C. Mr. Mathews has been a member of the United Presbyterians; politics, Republican.

May, Jacob, far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point.

May, William, far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point.

Meinhart, Jacob, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Donnellson.

Meker, Henry, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Donnellson.

Metzger, Christ, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Dover.

Miller, Daniel, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Miller, Gideon, teamster, Franklin Centre.

Moehlinger, Jacob, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Donnellson.

Mehl, Henry, carpenter, Franklin Centre.

Mehl, Jacob, shoemaker, Franklin Centre.

Mehl, Valentine, far.; P.O. Franklin Centre

Mueller, Phillip, far., S. 22; P. O. Franklin Centre.

NEWTON, T. H., far., S. 16; P. O. Dover.

Neff, John, far., S. 32; P. O. Donnellson.

OHWING, FRED, tailor, Franklin Centre.

PARDALL, L. F., far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

PASCHAL, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Dover; owns 107 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Nov. 8, 1811, in Wilson Co., Tenn.; parents emigrated to Morgan Co., Ill., in 1825; in the fall of 1835, he emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, locating in Marion Tp.; among the first settlers of the township; in the fall of 1850, came to his present farm in Franklin Tp.; he also served in the Black Hawk war three months under Gen. Dodge. He married Hannah Street, of Morgan Co., Ill., Feb. 7, 1833; she was born Jan. 20, 1813, in Tennessee, and died Nov. 5, 1877, leaving her companion and eight children to mourn her loss; the children are Silas J. (born Nov. 23, 1833, who is unmarried and living at his father's), Mary E. (born Sept. 10, 1835), Lucy A. (born Oct. 8, 1837), Anthony S. (born Jan. 6, 1840), James I. (born Sept. 9, 1843), Daniel B. F. (born Jan. 21, 1848), Emily P. (born June 5, 1850), John F. (born Feb. 24, 1853); lost one daughter—Eliza. Mr. Paschal is a member of the M. E. church, his wife having also been a member of the same church and several of his children. Silas J., Anthony S. and John L. are living at home. Democrat.

Pletscher, John, far., S. 9; P. O. Dover.

RASCH, F., shoemaker, Franklin Centre.

Ranscher, Adam, retired farmer, Franklin Centre.

Reffor, Jacob, far., S. 6; P. O. Primrose.

Reitz, Conrad, stone-mason, Franklin Centre.

Reugg, —, Congregational clergyman, Franklin Centre.

Rings, John, cooper, Franklin Centre.

Roemermann, William, dyer, Franklin Centre.

Rockelmann, Nicholas, laborer, Franklin Centre.

Rueggy, T. R., Rev., Pastor Lutheran Church, Franklin Centre.

Rings, Daniel, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Dover.

Roehbach, J. J., teacher, Franklin Centre.

Roeder, John, farmer and cooper, Franklin Centre.

Roth, John, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Franklin Centre.

SAEGERT, FREDRIC, sexton, Franklin Centre.

Schaefer, Conrad, tailor, Franklin Centre.

Sawyer, D. T., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Donnellson.

Sander, Christian, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Schachtrup, Frank, far., Sec. 13; P. O. West Point.

Scheffler, Peter, far., S. 34; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Schenebele, Henry, far. See. 18; P. O. Donnellson.

Schmidt, Abraham, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Schmitt, Frank, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Schmidt, John, far., S. 34; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Schmidt, J. M., teacher, Franklin Centre.

Schmitt, Valentine, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Dover.

Schowalter, Abraham, far., S. 18; P. O. Donnellson.

SCHOWALTER, CHRISTIAN, REV., Pastor of the Mennonite Church and teacher of the German school, Primrose; born Nov. 11, 1828, in Bavaria, Germany; was educated at a seminary in Germany and followed teaching there about one year; in the fall of 1850, emigrated to the United States, stopped in Ashland Co.,

Ohio, attended the Vermilion school there under Prof. Dieffendorf; in the spring of 1853, came to Lee Co. and located in Franklin Tp.; the same year established a German school, also organized the Mennonite Church, and the following year the church was built; Mr. S. was ordained as a minister in 1861, since which time he has officiated as Pastor of the Church, and has taught the German school since 1853. Married Miss Rosanna Haffner, of this county, Oct. 25, 1855; she was born May 14, 1835, in Bavaria, Germany; their children are Edward H., Minno W., Rudolph C., Barbara K., Hannah M., Christopher A., John B., Jacob A.; lost 5—Menno, John, Babette, William and an infant.

Schowalter, Peter, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Donnellson.

Schnebele, Jacob, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Donnellson.

Schock, Christ., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Scott, H. T., carpenter, Donnellson.

Scott, J. M., blacksmith, Dover.

Sell, John, laborer, Franklin Centre.

Smith, John, teacher, Franklin Centre.

Snee, Frank, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Specht, Jacob, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Specht, Justus, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Spiese, G. H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Sphohnheimer, Jacob, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Donnellson.

Straib, Henry, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Seby, Christ., Sr., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Seyb, Christ., Jr., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Seefeld, John, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Seyb, Charley, far., S. 16; P. O. Franklin Centre.

SEYB, MICHAEL, far., and stock-dealer, Sec. 22; P. O. Franklin Centre; makes a specialty of Short-horns and Norman horses; owns 480 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; born May 7, 1823, in Bavaria, Germany, came with parents, Peter and Catharine Seyb, to

the United States in the fall of 1835, locating near Buffalo, N. Y.; in the spring of 1838, he came to Lee Co.; his parents came in 1845, and located land in Franklin Tp.; father deceased, December, 1-65, and mother Oct. 18, 1877. Mr. S. married Mary Rauscher, of this county, July 22, 1851; she was born Oct. 27, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany; their children are John P., born Oct. 10, 1855; Henrietta, born April 28, 1852, married Theodore Feiff Jan. 13, 1878. Mr. S. came on to his present farm in 1870; is a member of the Evangelical Church; Republican.

THOMAS, GOTTLIEB, farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Turner, Ezra, miller, Franklin Centre.

Timpe, Henry, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Franklin Centre.

VOGL, GEORGE, manufacturer

and dealer in boots and shoes; Franklin Centre; owns thirty-two acres of land outside of the corporation, valued at \$25 per acre; born Sept. 4, 1838, in Bavaria, Germany; emigrated with parents to the United States in 1851; located in Franklin Tp., Lee Co., Iowa; at the age of 13, he commenced to learn the shoemaker's trade, from which time that has been his occupation; commenced business for himself in 1857. Married Mrs. Sally Vogt, whose maiden name was Weber, April 18, 1860; she was born Dec. 12, 1835, in a province then in France, now in Germany; her husbands were brothers; by the first marriage she had five children, three now living—George, Susan and Caroline; deceased were Henry and Caroline; the children by second marriage are Henry, Katy, Lena, Mary, Emma and Anna; lost three, Julius, Rosa and infant not named. Mr. V. has served as member of the School Board several years, and is the present Recorder of the corporation; is a member of Evangelical Church; Democratic.

WAGNER, JOS., hardware and tinware, Franklin Centre.

Wagner, Frank, carp., Franklin Centre.

Wagner, George, laborer, Franklin Centre.

Walter, Louis, merchant, Dover.

Walter, P. H., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Dover.

Watermeier, F. E., far.; P. O. Franklin Centre.

WEBER, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Primrose; son of Peter and Catharine Weber; born July 3, 1830, in Bavaria, Germany; he emigrated with his father to the United States in the spring of 1851, and located in Franklin Tp., Lee Co.; his father died August, 1855; Mr. W. married Barbara Haffner, of this county, Oct. 25, 1855; she was born Feb. 7, 1834, in Bavaria, Germany, and came to the United States in 1837; have two children—Christopher, born Jan. 30, 1858; Catharine R., born April 28, 1860; lost one daughter, Barbara. Mr. W. owns a farm of 100 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; member of Mennonite Church; Democratic.

Weber, Peter, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Weil, Fredric, stone-mason, Franklin Center.

Weil, Mathew, basket-maker, Franklin Centre.

Weil, John, farmer and stone-mason, Sec. P. O. Franklin Centre.

Weimer, Jacob, far., Sec. 1; P. O. West Point.

Weir, J. B., merchant, Donnellson.

Westerman, Henry, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Wiegner, Adam, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Donnellson.

Wiegner, A. & P., farmers, S. 22; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Wiegner, Jacob, far., S. 22; P. O. Franklin Centre.

WIEGNER, J. PHILLIP, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 36; P. O. Franklin Centre; owns 265 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; son of Henry and Mary Wiegner; born Feb. 14, 1839, in Bovaria, Germany; in the fall of 1850, his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Charleston Tp., Lee Co., where he remained till the fall of 1866. He then returned to Germany, and, on the 14th of March following, he married Miss Caroline Schmidt; she was born in April, 1847. The same spring, after his marriage, he returned to Lee Co. and commenced keeping house on the farm he still owns, having purchased it in 1864. On the 21st of November, 1868, his wife and an infant son died. He again married, Elizabeth Abel, of this county, Feb. 20, 1873; she was born April 13, 1851, in this county, by whom he has one son—Carl Alfred, born Nov. 21, 1873. The town of South Franklin was laid out on on his land in 1872, a year after the railroad came through. Mr. W. is a member of the Evangelical Church; Democrat.

Wiegner, Peter, far., S. 22; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Winkler, Henry, far., S. 19; P. O. Dover.

Wykoff, D. H., carpenter, Donnellson.

DES MOINES TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS, E. R., far., S. 7; P. O. Vincennes.

Allen, Wm. W., far., S. 7; P. O. Hinsdale.

Alous, E. H., far., S. 11; P. O. Montrose.

Ames, Joel, far., S. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

Anderson, Gus., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Montrose.

Anderson, John, far., S. 12; P. O. Montrose.

BAILLEY, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Vincennes.

Best, John, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Vincennes.

Bond, J. N., physician, Vincennes.

Bond, S. D., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Vincennes.

Brown, Wm., far., S. 1; P. O. New Boston.

Brownfield, R. S., far., S. 13; P. O. Montrose.

CARLSON, LARS, far., S. 24; P. O. Keokuk.

Carr, Isaac, far., S. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

Carr, J. T., far., S. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

Case, A. J.; far., P. O. Vincennes.

Case, Thomas, far.; P. O. Vincennes.

Cheney, C. W., far., S. 23; P. O. Vincennes.

Code, James, far., S. 13; P. O. Montrose.

CRUZE, JOHN B., far., S. 24

P. O. Hinsdale; owns 103 acres; was born in Cumberland Co., Va., in 1826;

his parents moved to Pike Co., Ohio, in 1832; he came to Des Moines Tp. in 1850; purchased his present farm in 1856, where he has since resided. He married, in 1854, Janet Wyllie, a native of Scotland, who came to this country with her parents in 1844; they have five children—Andrew L., Robert W., John B., Mary J. and Paschal; their first child, James O., died in infancy. Mr. Cruze was elected Justice of the Peace in 1854; served five years; elected again about 1860; served four years; was one term member of the Board of Supervisors; has also served as Township Assessor, etc.

CURTIS, GEORGE D., far.;

P. O. Hinsdale; Mr. Curtis at present has charge of the Hinsdale stock farm; he owns a farm near Montrose, Montrose Tp.; was born at Mount Morris, N. Y., in 1831; his parents removed to Michigan in 1834; they removed to Montrose, Lee Co., in 1856. He married, in 1854, Mary F. Wellfitt, a native of Lincoln City, England; they have six children—Wm. D., Edmond T., Charles H., Mary A., Samuel L. and George D.

DANDRIDG, H., far., S. 23; P. O. Vincennes.

Danielson, P. J., far., S. 1; P. O. Keokuk. Devereux, B., far., S. 28; P. O. Vincennes.

Dupy, L., far., S. 14; P. O. Vincennes.

EAK, CHARLES, far., S. 24; P. O. Keokuk.

ELLIOTT, JOSEPH L., far., S. 3; P. O. Hinsdale; owns 300 acres; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1827. Married Caroline Wade, a native of Ohio. Came to Lee Co. in 1856; resided in Jackson Tp. till 1878; then bought his present farm. Mrs. Elliott died in 1873. Has one child—Mary H.

FREMAN, ORAN, far., S. 20; P. O. Vincennes.

Foster, John A., far., S. 20; P. O. Vincennes.

GARRARD, J., merchant, Vincennes.

GARVERICH, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 17; owns 320 acres; P. O. Vincennes; was born in Dauphin Co., Penn., in 1834; was a resident of that county until 1867, when he came to Lee Co.

and bought the farm he now owns; he enlisted, in 1864, in the 201st Penn. Regt., and served till the close of war; He married, in 1869, Janette Sargent, daughter of John and Ursula Sargent, and grand-daughter of Mr. Nicholas Sargent; she was born in 1849, on the farm where she now lives, then owned by her maternal grandfather, Mr. Leonard Starkweather; they have four children—Minnie J., born 1870; George H., born 1872; Nellie J., born 1875, and F. E., born 1878. Mr. Garverich was elected a Justice of the Peace in 1876, and elected again in 1878.

Ganley, P., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Vincennes.

GAY, JAMES H., attorney, Sec. 8; P. O. Vincennes; Mr. Gay was born in Augusta Co., Va., 1825; he married Elizabeth Fridley, a native of Virginia; they came to Lee Co. in 1852; have six children—Wm. A., Jennie, Vallie B., Clara, Charles and James W.; have lost three children—Robert G., was killed by lightning, June 1, 1873; the others died in infancy. Mr. Gay has practiced law for the last twelve years.

Griffith, W. D., merchant, Vincennes.

H AISCH, E., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Keokuk.

Hampton, John, far., Sec. 2; P. O. New Boston.

Hancock, D. A. G., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Vincennes.

Hancock, Isaac, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

Hanson, Hans, far., S. 25; P. O. Keokuk.

Hanson, Louis, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk.

Harrington, P., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Vincennes.

Hellickson, Jerome, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk.

Hickman, G. J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. New Boston.

Holt, J. C., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

Horner, Chas., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Vincennes.

Hubbard, C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Vincennes.

JACOBSON, A., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Vincennes.

JOHNSON, ANDREW M., farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk; was born

in Sweden, in 1839; his parents came to this country about 1852; they first came to Lee Co.; removed to Missouri in 1857, and returned to Lee Co. in 1867. Mr. Johnson purchased a part of his farm the same year; he now owns about 700 acres of land. He married in 1867, Caroline Testman, a native of Lee Co.; born in 1849. They have five children—John W., Andrew E., Clara A., Caroline W. and Joseph. Mr. Johnson is engaged principally in stock-raising; he and wife are members of the M. E. Church.

Johnson, Swan, far., S. 1; P. O. Keokuk.
LARSON, C. J., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Keokuk.

Layton, Geo., far., See. 21; P. O. Vincennes.

Lightner, David, far., See. 8; P. O. Hinsdale.

Lightner, J. C. & H., fars., Sec. 24; P. O. Hinsdale.

Lind, J., far., S. 27; P. O. Vincennes.

Lind, Swan, far., S. 27; P. O. Vincennes.

Linquist, John, far., See. 13; P. O. Montrose.

Lund, Louis, far., S. 25; P. O. Keokuk.

MATHEWS, JOHN, merchant, Vincennes.

MALLETT, J. G., DR., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Hinsdale; owns ninety acres; he was born in Stratford, Conn., in 1785; his parents removed to Pennsylvania about 1795, and afterward to Ohio; he came to Iowa in 1837, and located at Brighton, Washington Co.; he came to Lee Co. in 1850. Dr. Mallett practiced medicine for over forty years. His father was a Revolutionary soldier; was with Gen. Wayne at the capture of Stony Point. Dr. Mallett, though 94 years of age, retains, to a remarkable degree, his mental faculties, and has a vivid remembrance of events that occurred far back in the history of our country.

MEEK, JOHNSON, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Hinsdale; owns 600 acres; was born in West Virginia in 1805; his parents removed to Wayne Co. in 1811, and to St. Joseph Co., Mich., in 1829. He married, in 1829, Mary A. Kean, a native of Pennsylvania. Came to Lee Co. in 1836; has been on his present farm for forty-three years. Mrs.

Meek died in 1844; he again married, in 1850, Priscilla McBride, a native of Ohio; Mr. Meek had eight children by his first marriage, two now living: Araminta, now Mrs. M. Teel, resides in California; Xantippe, now Mrs. T. A. Smith; has had six children by his second marriage, four still living—Jane A., now Mrs. Joseph S. Rain; Otto B., Blanche and R. B.

Metz, S., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

MOORE, THOMAS, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Vincennes; born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1836; his parents, James and Rebecca Moore, came to Lee Co. in 1849, and purchased the farm now owned by Thomas, in 1855; Mr. James Moore died in 1867; his wife died in 1871. Thomas Moore married, in 1866, Jane Mathews, a daughter of Paul and Nancy Mathews, who came to Lee Co., from Pennsylvania, in 1851; Mr. Moore has four children—Nancy F., Katie, Fred L. and Paul M.; he enlisted in January, 1862, in 2d Mo. Cav.; was promoted to Second, then to First Lieutenant; the 2d Mo., with other veterans, were transferred to the 13th Mo. Cav.; after the close of the war, they were placed on frontier duty; discharged in May, 1866.

Morton, Robert, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Vincennes.

Mott, Robert E., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Vincennes.

NELSON, AAD, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk.

Nelson, C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Keokuk.

Nelson, Nelson, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Vincennes.

NEWBERRY, A. B., far.; Sec. 5; P. O. Vincennes; owns 1,600 acres of land; Mr. Newberry was born in Orange Co., N. Y., in 1816; came to Lee Co. about 1838. Married to Eliza Duty, a native of Vermont; has two children—Orson O. and Charles M.; Mr. Newberry is extensively engaged in stock-raising.

Newall, Levi, far., S. 6; P. O. Vincennes.

Newberry, J. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Vincennes.

Newberry, W. W., far., S. 8; P. O. Vincennes.

Newberry, W., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Vincennes.

OLESON, CANUTE, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Keokuk.

Oleson, Omund, far., S. 1; P. O. Keokuk.
Oleson, Sure, far., S. 35; P. O. Keokuk.

PARRISH, IRA, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Vincennes.

Peterson, John, 1st, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Keokuk.

Peterson, John, 2d, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Keokuk.

Pierson, C. A., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Keokuk.

RIDER, HENRY, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Vincennes.

Rambo, Henry, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Vincennes.

Robb, L. C., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Vincennes.

Roney, James, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Vincennes.

Rumbaugh, E., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Vincennes.

SANDEAN, JOHN, far., Sec. 11; P. O. New Boston.

Sargent, John, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Vincennes.

SARGENT, NICHOLAS, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Vincennes; owns 600 acres; born in Essex Co., Mass., in 1795; he removed to Missouri in 1837, to Lee Co. in 1837, and located on the farm he now owns in 1839. He married, in 1816, Miriam Sawyer, a native of New Hampshire, born in 1797; they have had thirteen children, eight of whom are living—Christopher, born in 1818; Sarah (now Mrs. Wyatt), 1826; Lorinda B. (now Mrs. James Bell), 1827; Lucy (now Mrs. William Ingert), 1829; John A., 1831—married Ursula Starkweather and has five children; Horace C., 1835—married in 1858, Adeline D. Washburne, a native of Canada, born in 1833, and has had six children, three of whom are living—Orson G., born in 1859, and Edwin B. and Edwinnie (twins), in 1861. Horace G. resides on the homestead with his parents; he has 360 acres of land in Secs. 34 and 35; Orson G., born in 1836, married Hannah Smith, and has one child—Mamie Belle; Stephen, born in 1840, married Mary Knowles and has five children.

Sargent, O. G., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Vincennes.

Sargent, Stephen, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Vincennes.

Sarp, Calvin, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Vincennes.

Shoup, Isaac, carpenter, S. 7; P. O. Vincennes.

Sigler, Emanuel, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Vincennes.

Simonson, Andrew, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk.

SOUTH, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Vincennes; owns 200 acres; was born in Pennsylvania in 1822; came to Lee Co. in 1856, and first located in Marion Tp.; purchased his present farm in 1875. He married in 1846 Miss Mary Park, a native of Ohio; they have four children—John L. (resides in Kansas), Milton M., Nancy J. (now Mrs. F. W. Vanderberg), and Leonidas. Mr. South was Justice of the Peace in Marion Tp. for six years, and has served nine years as Notary Public; he was the first general agent for the Marsh Harvester in Lee Co.; is still agent for these harvesters and other farm machinery.

STARKWEATHER, GEO.

A., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Vincennes; owns 160 acres; born in Calhoun Co., Mich., in 1843; his parents, Leonard and Emily Starkweather, removed from Pennsylvania to Michigan about 1834, and came to Lee Co. in 1846; they first located on the farm now owned by Mr. Garverich, and came to the farm now owned by George A. in 1859; George purchased the farm of his father in 1876. He married in 1864 Emily Thompson, a native of Illinois; they have four children—Ida May, George A., John and Harriet.

TESTMAN, P., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Keokuk.

Turner, Joseph, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Vincennes.

ULLRICH, E. C., far., Sec. 3; P. O. New Boston.

VANDERBURG, FRED, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Vincennes.

Vanvleet, W., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Vincennes.

WAGGONER, C., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Montrose.

Wallcrist, J. C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Keokuk.

Washburne, H. M., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Vincennes.
 Washburne, F. F., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Vincennes.
 Welsh, M., far., S. 20; P. O. Vincennes.
 Whetstone, J. N., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Vincennes.
 Wilkinson, H., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Vincennes.

Williams, P., far., S. 29; P. O. Vincennes.
 Wilson, J. R., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk.
 Wylley, A., far., S. 34; P. O. Vincennes.
 Wyllie, J. M., telegraph operator, Vincennes.
YOUNGMUYER, J., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Keokuk.
 Young, Felix, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Keokuk.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

ANDREWS, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Montrose.
 Andrews, Zachariah, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Montrose.
 Anwater, George, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Viele.
 Applegate, Henry, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Viele.
 Applegate, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Viele.
BALLINGER, FRANK, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Montrose.
 Barclay, John, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Montrose.
 Bishop, Solomon, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Montrose.
BRATON, J. C., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose; born in Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1838; removed with his parents to Montgomery Co., N. Y., where they remained four years; then went to the city of Geneva, N. Y.; removed to Jackson Co., Mich., and remained about ten years, and then came to Lee Co. Feb. 20, 1858. Married Miss Sarah M. Slingerland Aug. 2, 1860; she was born in Lee Co., Iowa, Jan. 31, 1844; have one child by adoption—William. Mr. B. has served as Justice of the Peace six years; owns 42 acres of land; members of Baptist Church; Democrat.
 Braton, L. J., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Viele.
 Britton, Albert, far., S. 17; P. O. Viele.
 Britton, Francis, far., S. 17; P. O. Viele.
BROWN, J. J., farmer, S. 27; P. O. Montrose; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Aug. 18, 1830; moved with his parents to Pike Co., Ill., in 1838; his mother, Nancy B., died there in 1839; then he and his father went to Hancock, Ill., and while there, his father died, in 1842; Mr. B. remained there

till 1844, then came to Fort Madison. He served five years in Co. F, 1st Regt. U. S. A., and was all through the Mexican war; was at the battle of Vera Cruz and City of Mexico, and all the prominent battles in the Mexican war; remained at Mexico City till the close of the war; in 1848, returned to Vera Cruz, and embarked for New Orleans, where they arrived July 20; went up the Mississippi and established a post, returned to Texas, thence to San Antonio and Austin, where they established a post, and remained during the winter; while there, he was promoted 1st Sergeant of the company; in the spring of 1849, started for the Rio Grande River, and established Fort Duncan; remained until Dec. 24, 1851, when, he was discharged; remained in Texas until 1858, then returned to Lee Co. Married Miss Ann L. Snively March 6, 1859; she was born in Washington Co., Md., 1837; came to Lee Co. in 1850. Mr. Brown remained at home till 1861, then enlisted in Co. G, 4th Iowa Cav.; was First Lieutenant of company till July, 1862, then returned home. Owns 200 acres of land. Is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. B. is a Democrat.

BROWN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Montrose; born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct. 8, 1836; went to Missouri, thence to Pike Co., Ill.; removed to Hancock Co.; came to Lee Co., 1843, and has been a resident of the county ever since. Married Miss Elizabeth Bullard Feb. 26, 1860; born in Jacksonville, Ill., Jan. 7, 1833; her parents came to Lee Co. in 1837; Mr. B. has

six children—Mary E., Lucy L., Susan S., Nellie, James T., John A. and one dead, Josephine. Mrs. B. is member of the M. E. Church. Mr. B. owns 400 acres of land. Democrat.

Bubner, John, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Viele.

BULLARD, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 1; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Morgan Co., Ill., May 22, 1825; came to Des Moines Co., Iowa, in 1834; removed to Lee Co. in 1836, and settled where he now lives. Theophilus Bullard, James Bullard's father, was born in North Carolina March 8, 1798, and died in 1875; his mother was born in Wythe Co., Va., 1801, and died in 1848; they were among the early settlers of Lee Co. His father was in the Black Hawk war in 1832; was one of the first Justices of the Peace of the Territory. James Bullard married Miss Sarah A. Wallace in 1852; born June 1, 1834; have two children—Robert R. and Eugene. Owns forty acres of land. Both members of the Baptist Church; Mr. B. is a Democrat.

BULLARD, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Lee Co., Iowa, Aug. 15, 1844. Married Miss Mary A. Griffis Feb. 16, 1865; born in Clay Co., Ind., Aug. 1, 1844; have four children—Ruth A., Jas. M., Myrta, Harry H., and two dead, Jessie W. and May. Mrs. B. is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. B. owns 200 acres of land. Democrat.

Bullard, Richard, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Madison.

Bullard, Wilson, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Madison.

Burdorf, Frederick, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Viele.

Busard, C. H., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Viele.

CAMERON HUGH, far., S. 16; P. O. Viele.

Carroll, John, far., S. 33; P. O. Montrose.

Cole, Emerson, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Montrose.

Cole, Henry W., far., S. 29; P. O. Montrose.

Cole, Joseph, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Montrose.

Conlee, Paris, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Viele.

Conlee, William, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Madison.

Cook, L., far., S. 14; P. O. Ft. Madison. Cooper, W., far., S. 15; P. O. Viele.

COYNE, FRANK, far., S. 29; P. O. Montrose; born in Greene Co., Mo., Nov. 6, 1853; came with his parents to Lee Co., in 1856, and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Eliza Cale in 1877; born in Indiana in 1854; have one child, Mabel F. Mr. C. has held the office of Assessor. Democrat. Mary E. Coyne; born in Greene Co., Mo., Jan. 20, 1852; is now residing with her mother at the old home; is a member of the Methodist Church.

Crossley, C., far., S. 34; P. O. Montrose.

DAWSON, GEORGE, far., S. 14; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Day, Edwin, far., S. 17; P. O. Viele.

Drollinger, B. R., far., S. 11; P. O. Ft. Madison.

DROLLINGER, B. W., far., S. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison; born in Indiana Dec. 4, 1830; removed with his parents to Missouri; remained there four years; thence to Illinois; at 13 years of age, he started out for himself; came to Lee Co. March 20, 1844. Mr. Drollinger's father was a Mormon preacher; they were at the Mormon surrender in Missouri; then removed to Clay Co., Mo.; while there, his father died; then he and his mother moved to Quincy, Ill.; thence to Nauvoo, and at present his mother is with the Mormons at Salt Lake City. Mr. D. married Miss Susan L. Wilson Dec. 14, 1850; born in Hancock Co., Ill., Jan. 13, 1834; has seven children—George M., B. P., Emma L., Francis E., Mary A., Franklin B., Lettie L., and two dead—Rachel R. and Laura C. Mr. D. owns 575 acres of land, on which he has made most of the improvements. Democrat.

Drollinger, Burl, far., S. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Drollinger, William, far., S. 11; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Dunn, Richard, far., S. 10; P. O. Viele.

EPPERS, H. C., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Viele.

Eppers, Henry, far., S. 10; P. O. Viele.

Eppers, Julius, far., S. 9; P. O. Viele.

FAETH, ADAM, far., S. 4; P. O. Viele.

Faeth, George, far., S. 4; P. O. Viele.

Faeth, John, far., S. 3; P. O. Viele.

Foley, John, far.; S. 27; P. O. Montrose.
GRABER, L., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Viele.

GLANCY, A. C., COL., far., S. 27; P. O. Montrose; stock-raiser, specialty, blooded horses and hogs; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Aug. 9, 1811; came to Lee Co. in 1863. Married Miss Phoebe H. Fletcher in 1832; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, June 21, 1815; have six children—Martha M., Emma O., Fletcher, H., Addie A., Elizabeth and Mary, and five dead—Albert, Byron, Amanda, Hannah and one died in infancy. He owns 516 acres of land. Mr. G.'s father, Wm. Glancy, was in the war of 1812. Col. A. C. Glancy served twenty years in a rifle regiment of Ohio; was appointed Adjutant of the regiment, promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, then elected by the company as Colonel. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. G. is a Republican.

GOODRICH, J. W., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Montrose; born in New York May 20, 1801, where he remained till 28 years of age; then engaged in mercantile business for sixteen years; also contractor on the Erie Canal, and contractor on the Central, and the Illinois Central Railroads; came to Keokuk in 1855, where he engaged in speculating for four years; removed to where he now lives in 1859. Married Elizabeth Elley March 20, 1827; born in New York July 6, 1802, and died Nov. 9, 1840; he married again, to Miss Sarah Vau-mont in 1843; born July 4, 1822; has one child by former wife—Smith E., and two dead—Melville W. and Louisa M.; and by present wife, four—Elliott, Mary A., William and Charles, and four dead—Edward A., Ward, Emma and Alice. Held the office of canal collector in York State two years; has been on the Board of Supervisors of Lee Co. six years; owns 460 acres of land. Both members of the Episcopalian Church; Mr. G. is a Democrat.

Graser, Jacob, far., S. 2; P. O. Viele.
 Griswold, W. Henry, far., S. 20; P. O. Montrose.

GRISWOLD, WM. H., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Montrose; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., April 8, 1804; came to Montrose, Lee Co., in 1851, and moved in 1852, where

he now lives. Married Miss Sallie Onderdonk Oct. 17, 1828; born in Rockland Co., N. Y., March 22, 1809; they returned to York State in 1878, where they held the anniversary of their golden wedding; they have eight children—William H., Ann M., George (attorney at Ottumwa), Almira, Charles W., James, Mary and Helen, and two deceased—Alfred and Simon. Mr. Griswold was elected to the Legislature in 1856; has held the office of Justice of the Peace from 1854 to 1864; was Deputy Sheriff one term, and was Superintendent of Roads two years; was appointed first Postmaster of Lock Bridge, N. Y.; appointed by John Q. Adams. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold have been members of the Episcopal Church since 1840. Mr. G. owns eighty acres of land. Democrat.
 Gullie, Fredrick, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Viele.

HAFFNER, C., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Viele.

Hatton, Henry, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Madison.

Hewitt, Noah, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Fort Madison.

HITCHCOCK, WM. H., farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Montrose; born in Monroe Co., Mich., Feb. 22, 1839; came to Lee Co. in 1858, and engaged in teaching school, most of his time, till 1861. Married Miss Sarah R. Bishop, Oct. 14, 1861; born in Ohio, June 24, 1841; returned to Michigan and remained four years; returned to Lee Co. and purchased the farm where they now live; owns 60 acres. Members of the Presbyterian Church. Has no family; one by adoption, Frank S., and two living with them, Henry Fulton and Clara. Mr. Hitchcock is opposed to all secret organizations; Republican.

Hollander, A. M., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Montrose.

INGERSOL, ARTHUR, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Franklin Centre; son of James I. and Elizabeth Hill, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Pennsylvania; both pioneers of Hamilton Co., Ohio; when young, were married there; his mother died in that county in 1807, leaving two children—John, born in 1805, still a resident of

that county, and Arthur, born Oct. 28, 1807, and two weeks of age at his mother's death. The father again married, and continued to reside in that county until his death, leaving a family by his second marriage of nine children. At the age of 25, Mr. Ingersol married Julia A., daughter of William and Margaret Skinner, the former a pioneer of Lee Co.; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Nov. 17, 1817, and died Dec. 23, 1839, leaving two children—John, born Oct. 26, 1837, who served in the late war, and William, born Dec. 13, 1839, who died May 9, 1862, while serving his country. He married again, Harriet, sister of his first wife, born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, September, 1821; married in Lee Co., but returned to Ohio and remained until the spring of 1847, when they settled where they now reside; their farm consisting of 100 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; they have had eight children five of whom are living; the eldest—Mary E., was born Dec. 23, 1842, and died Oct. 28, 1846; Nathaniel S., born April 14, 1845, died March 5, 1848; Alice A., born Oct. 23, 1847; Arthur M., born Oct. 11, 1849; Harriet D., born Jan. 15, 1852; Sarah L., born April 5, 1854; David W., born Dec. 26, 1858, died Feb. 8, 1859, and Sidney W., born May 3, 1863. Democrat; a member of A. F. & A. M., No. 44, Columbia Lodge, in which he held the offices of Senior Deacon and Warden.

JAGGER, JOHN, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Jones, Willis P., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Viele.

Judy, G. W., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Viele.

KEARANS, JAMES, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Viele.

KENT, WM. G., Sec. 1; P. O. Ft. Madison; born in Centre Co., Penn., Aug. 10, 1837; came with his parents to Lee Co. in 1842, and settled where he now lives; his parents reside in Ft. Madison; they were natives of Pennsylvania. Wm. G. Kent married Miss Sarah Shepherd Dec. 24, 1863; she was born in Lee Co., Iowa, Jan. 12, 1843. Mr. K. has been County Superintendent of Schools four years, and Secretary of Schools; also Township Clerk, etc.; is a member of Damaseus

Commandery, No. 5, of Keokuk; also member of Claypoole Lodge, 13, of Ft. Madison; owns 200 acres of land; Democrat.

Korn, George, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Viele. Kudebeh, Wm., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Viele.

LAMBERT, CHARLES, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Montrose.

LAMBERT, ANN E., MRS., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Montrose; born in Kentucky in 1826. Married, in 1845, Robert Lambert, a native of Kentucky; born in 1824; they came to Lee Co. in the fall of 1854, and settled on present farm in 1869; Mr. Lambert died Jan. 26, 1879; Mr. Lambert has six children—John A., Charles W., Cyrus D., Sarah M., Maggie and Louisa. Charles W., at the death of his father, assumed charge of the farm.

LAMBERT, CYRUS D., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. New Boston; born in Kentucky in 1852; came to Lee Co. with his parents in 1854. Married, in 1875, Armenia Nicholson, a native of Indiana; has two children—Howard and Robert. Mr. Lambert purchased his present farm in 1866.

Lambert, John A., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Montrose.

Lambert, Robert, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Montrose.

McBRIDE, BARNEY, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose.

McBride, Felix, Sr., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Viele.

McBride, Felix, Jr., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Montrose.

McCarthy, Timothy, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Montrose.

McShane, Frank, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Viele.

Manny, George, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Viele. Milliner, George, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fort Madison.

Mitchell, Henry, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Montrose.

Mitchell, Wm., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Viele.

Moon, Chas., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Montrose.

Morrison, G. H., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Montrose.

Mulligan, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Montrose.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Montrose.

ODELL, FREDERICK, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose; born in Westchester Co., N. Y., Dec. 12, 1812; went to East Chester, N. Y., where he served an apprenticeship as carriage-maker in 1832; went to New York City, where he engaged in house-painting, and then removed to Rye, N. Y., and worked at his former occupation until February, 1833, then returned to New York City, and engaged in house-painting again, and remained till 1837, then went to New Rochelle, where he engaged in farming; came to Lee Co. in 1842, first settling on the old Bishop farm, now the Griswold farm; removed to where he now lives, where he owns 160 acres of land. Married Miss Hannah Kerr May 18, 1833; she was born in Albany, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1807; they had one child—Frederick, born in New York City, and died in his 9th year. Mrs. O. is a member of the Presbyterian Church; Mr. Odell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and neutral in politics.

Ott, Michael, Sr., far., S. 7; P. O. Viele.
PETTY, CHARLES A., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose.

PETTY, WILLIAM E., far., S. 21; P. O. Viele; born in Worcester Co., Md., Dec. 22, 1832; removed to Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1843; came to Lee Co. in 1846, first settling in Montrose Tp.; then removed to where he now lives. Married Miss Sarah J. Kearn in 1854; she was born in Coles Co., Ill., April 28, 1836; have seven children—Charles A., born Jan. 13, 1855; James H., Oct. 12, 1856; John A., Dec. 10, 1858; Thomas H., Oct. 28, 1860; Annie B., Dec. 12, 1863; William E., May 21, 1866; Mary F., Nov. 4, 1868. Mr. Petty owns 120 acres of land. Republican.

QUEISNER, AUGUST, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Viele.

RAMSEY, B. B., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Montrose.

REED, ELMER, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Montrose; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Feb. 18, 1842; came to Lee Co. in 1842, with his parents, and settled in Jefferson Tp.; they were among the early settlers of the county. Married Miss Kate Hilbourn Dec. 6, 1866,

she was born in Northumberland Co., Penn., Sept. 1, 1845; they have two children—Annie B., born April 25, 1873, and Joseph, March 6, 1875; and two children deceased—Anthis, born Aug. 19, 1868, died in 1868; May, born in 1870, died in 1870. Mr. Reed owns ninety-six acres of land. Enlisted in 1861, in the 1st I. V. C., and served till the close of the war; was in the battle of Prairie Grove, Mo., and several others.

REED, MADISON, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Montrose; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., Jan. 21, 1836; came with his parents to Lee Co. in 1842; his parents were among the early settlers of the county, and lived here until their death. Mr. Reed married Miss S. Gargass in 1858; born in Hampshire Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1838; have six children—Elmer, born Sept. 23, 1860; William M., April 28, 1864; Jessy J., March 21, 1870; Maggie F., Aug. 5, 1872; Fidelia, March 21, 1875; Robert, Dec. 8, 1877, and two dead—David, born March 30, 1863, died in 1863; Phoebe A., born July 2, 1867, died in 1868. Mr. Reed owns fifty-six acres of land. Democrat.

REED, MYRICK, far., S. 21; P. O. Montrose; born in Otsego Co., N. Y., July 22, 1838; came to Lee Co. in 1844 with his parents. Married Miss Eliza Ramsey in 1859; she was born in Iowa, and died Feb. 3, 1864. Married again Miss Margaret Allison March 24, 1864; she was born in Beaver Co., Penn., March 8, 1844. Mr. Reed has two children by former wife—Edward (born Sept. 7, 1861), Ira (born Jan. 25, 186—), and by present wife six—Rasey L. (born Feb. 22, 1865), John M. (Jan. 1, 1867), Samuel J. (Oct. 2, 1871), Charles M. (Nov. 13, 1874), Henry D. (Jan. 11, 1876), Clara S. (Aug. 10, 1878). Mr. R. owns ninety-six acres of land. Republican.

Reid, Charles W., far., S. 18; P. O. Viele.
 Reid, George, far., S. 18; P. O. Viele.
 Reid, Julius, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Viele.
 Riddle, Alexander, far., S. 9; P. O. Viele.
 Rudd, John, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Viele.
 Rudd, Michael, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Viele.
SCHAFFER, CHRISTIAN, far., Sec. S 18; P. O. Viele.

Schiller, Charles E., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Viele.

Schone, Charles A., far., S. 5; P. O. Viele.

Schone, Martin, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Viele.

Schubert, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Viele.

SHAY, P., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Ft.

Madison; born in the county of Clare, Ireland, Dec. 28, 1818; came to America in 1847, and settled in Quebec, Canada; removed to Cleveland, Ohio, where he remained six years; came to Lee Co. in 1853, and engaged in farming, renting for some time till he made money enough to purchase the farm where he now lives. Married Miss Mary Waters

March 15, 1839; born in Ireland in 1822; have four children—Jane, Ellen, Mary and Perry. Mr. Shay owns 230 acres of land. Members of the Catholic Church. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

Skiner, William, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Viele.

SKYLES, BENJAMIN, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Viele; born in West Tennessee Aug. 24, 1810; went to Missouri in 1818 with his parents; then to Illinois, where he remained ten years, and while there married Miss Hannah

Peak in 1833; she was born in Kentucky in 1818; Mr. S. came to Lee Co. in 1838; in 1860, Mrs. S. died. Married again, Miss Elizabeth Canlee in 1864; born in England in 1829; she moved with her parents to York State in 1830; to Michigan in 1834; thence to Missouri in 1836; in 1839, came to Lee Co.; her mother is living with her, aged 80 years; was born in England in 1799. Mr. Skyler held the office of Justice of the Peace. Owns 196 acres of land. Has eight children by former wife—Thomas A., F. J., G. W., M. R., Nancy, John, Frank B. and Susie. Mr. S. is a Democrat.

Stacker, William, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Viele.

Steward, Francis, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison.

TROENER, HENRY, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Troener, Theodore, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison.

URFER, CHRISTIAN, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Viele.

VIOX, FREDERICK, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Viele.

VOIX, SEBASTIAN, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Viele.

WALLACE, WM., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Warhine, William, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Viele.

Wharton, Abraham, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Viele.

Whitcomb, Eugene, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Ft. Madison.

WILSON, GEORGE, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Ft. Madison; born in Tennessee, June 22, 1809; went with his parents to Indiana, then removed to Kentucky, thence to Missouri, where they remained seven years, then came to Lee Co., in 1834, and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Rebecca Wallace in 1832; she was born in Tennessee, 1812, and died June 13, 1878; Mr. W. has five children living—Susan (now Mrs. Dallinger), Jane (now Mrs. Buzard), Louisa (now Mrs. Mitchell), George, Hannah (now Mrs. Hatten), and six deceased—James, Mary, John M., others died in infancy. Mr. W. owns 439 acres of land. Was in the Black Hawk war in 1832. Is a Democrat.

WILSON, GEORGE W., born in Lee Co., Iowa, Jan. 20, 1852, now living at the old homestead. Married Miss L. E. Stewart, 1877; she was born in Lee Co., Iowa, Jan. 30, 1856; has two children—Charley and Frank. Is a Democrat. P. O. Ft. Madison.

Wisher, Henry, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Viele.

Wolheater, Lorenz, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Viele.

Worthington, Thomas, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Montrose.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

A DDINGTON, AMOS T., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Addington, W. G., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Ault, A., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Pilot Grove.
BARTLETT, W., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Becker, F., far., Sec. 18; P. O. St. Paul.
Belles, Adam, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Bell, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Bell, R., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Bentler, W., far., Sec. 18; P. O. St. Paul.
Bick, John, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Bond, B., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Bond, W. M., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Brinthurst, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. St. Paul.
Brockman, J. B., far., Sec. 12; P. O. St. Paul.
Brockman, M., far., Sec. 17; P. O. St. Paul.
Buckhold, J. H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Burnett, John, shoemaker, Pilot Grove.
CALDWELL, A. B., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Caldwell, B. E., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Clay's Grove.
CALDWELL, JOHN, far. and stock-grower; Sec. 30; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of John Caldwell, Sr., who was born in Washington Co., Penn., on the first day of our present century, and raised a blacksmith, a trade handed down to him by his father. At the age of 26, he married Margaret McCord, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1808; in 1850, they came to Lee Co., where he built a shop and worked at his trade near Clay's Grove until his death, which occurred in 1875, leaving a widow and nine children; John was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 15, 1834; consequently, was 16 years of age on coming to this county; soon after which, he began working at the carpenter trade Sept. 24, 1862. He married Melinda L., daughter of Edward Court-right, who was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, March 9, 1811, the sixth son of

Richard Courtright and Sarah Ricketts; her mother was Mary Powell, born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Dec. 5, 1810, and married March 2, 1832; they came to Lee Co., in 1853, settling near Clay's Grove, where her mother died, Sept. 11, 1863; her father died, Sept. 27, 1877; Mrs. Caldwell was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, October, 1840; the spring following their marriage, they removed to their present place of residence, where they own 187 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; they have six children—Clyde L., born Jan. 24, 1864; Mary J., born April 13, 1865; Carrie M., born July 5, 1867; Sarah J., born March 10, 1870; Edward J., born Aug. 24, 1872, and Johnson E., born Sept. 18, 1876. Democrat; members of M. E. Church; has held the office of Township Trustee and various school offices.

Caldwell, Joseph, far., S. 20; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Cammack, Marion, far., S. 5; P. O. Pilot Grove.
Clark, Lebius, Sr., far., S. 18; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Clawson, Charles, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Pilot Grove.

CLAWSON, C. L., farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 16; P. O. Pilot Grove, is a son of Mahlon Clawson, who was born in Guilford Co., N. C., 1802, and when 10 years of age, taken by his mother (his father having died) to Wayne Co., Ind.; and, Jan. 1, 1829, he married Mary A. Brown, who was born in Tazewell Co., Tenn., May, 1812; they settled in that county, where he became an extensive farmer and stock-grower and was largely engaged in pork-packing; meeting with reverses of fortune in 1854, he came to Lee Co., where they still reside; had ten children, five still living; C. L., the youngest, born in Wayne Co., Ind., May 10, 1852; was 2 years of age when his parents came to Lee Co., where he received an education at the common schools. Aug. 29, 1878, he married Miss Ida B., daughter of John Huff, a resident of Cedar Tp.; and an early settler of Lee Co., from Indiana; she was

born in Cedar Tp., this county, in 1860; soon after their marriage, they settled where they now reside, and own 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Republican.

Clawson, Joseph, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Clawson, Mahlon, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Crampton, Samuel, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Pilot Grove.

DAVIS, ALFRED, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Pilot Grove.

DAY, J. N., M. D., Pilot Grove; a son of Jacob Day, a native of Pike Co., Miss.; at 12 years of age, moved to Washington Co., Ind., where he married Mary Payne, a native of that State; had three children; J. N., the second, born in Washington Co., Ind., Oct. 26, 1850, and when 2 years of age, was brought by his parents to Jefferson Co., Iowa; they settled on Round Prairie, in that county, until 1858, the family returned to Indiana, where they remained until 1869, when they again returned to Jefferson Co., where they now reside. In 1871, Mr. Day commenced the study of medicine with P. N. Woods, of Fairfield, Iowa, taking a three-years course, including two courses of lectures at Keokuk, and graduated at the Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 7, 1874. He married Miss C. G. Balding, daughter of Wm. Balding, of Fairfield; she was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, June 4, 1851; they settled at Pilot Grove, where he had previously established a practice, which has steadily increased, until now he has an extensive ride. They have two children—Ettie L., born March 28, 1875, and Archie L., born April 14, 1878. He is Democratic in politics. Member of the M. E. Church. He is a member of A. F. & A. M. West Point Lodge, No. 75.

Delashmuth, H. H., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Denny, Frank, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Denning, Gerhard, far., Sec. 11; P. O. St. Paul.

Denny, John, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Denny, James, far., S. 7; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Denny, Joseph, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Dickens, Isaac, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Dingman, Herman, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Dingman, Theodore, far., Sec. 25; P. O. St. Paul.

Dodd, John, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Clay's Grove.

EMMERSON MICHAEL, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Esmeyer, August, far., Sec. 20; P. O. St. Paul.

FENHAUS, CHRISTOPHER, far., Sec. 22; P. O. St. Paul.

Fenteiger, Frank, far., S. 1; P. O. St. Paul.

Fenteiger, Otto, far., Sec. 14; P. O. St. Paul.

FERGUSON, ROBERT A., P. O. Pilot Grove; was born in Blount Co., East Tennessee, July 23, 1833; his parents on both sides of the house were of Scotch descent; he graduated from Ewing and Jefferson College in 1861; was ordained to the ministry in Cumberland Presbyterian Church in 1862. During the war, he rendered what aid he could to the Union cause, together with other loyal East Tennesseans; he was arrested several times by the rebels; escaped any long imprisonments. In 1864, he came to Henderson Co., Ill., and took charge of the South Henderson congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. In 1866, he married Miss Helen A. Baldwin, of Abingdon, Ill., born at Ft. Edward, N. Y., Oct. 19, 1839; in 1867, he moved to Cedar Co., Iowa, and took charge of the C. P. Church at Pedee; after five years, moved to Pilot Grove, Lee Co.; for seven years, he has been Pastor of the C. P. Churches of Donnellson and Concord, in Cedar Tp., and Pleasant Ridge in Pleasant Ridge Tp.; have two children—Robert Donnell, aged 10, and Delia Alice, aged 6.

Foulke, Edward, far., S. 7; P. O. Salem.

Fraizer, Addison, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Fraizer, Jonathan, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Salem.

Frese, John, far., Sec. 36; P. O. West Point.

Freker, Gerhard, far., Sec. 21; P. O. St. Paul.

Funekehernn, Stephen, far., Sec. 35; P. O. St. Paul

Fuker, Joseph, far., Sec. 22; P. O. St. Paul.

Ferguson, A. R., Pastor C. P. Church, Pilot Grove.

GARRETSON, ALBERT H., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Griffith, George, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Griffith, Jacob, Sr., far., Sec. 13; P. O. St. Paul.

Griffin, Joseph, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pilot Grove.

HAMPTON, ELWOOD, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Hampton, Henderson, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Hampton, M. J., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Hannen, S., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Pilot Grove. Hannen, William, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Harrison, Wesley, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Pilot Grove.

HARVEY, ISOM, far., Sec. 14; P. O. St. Paul; was born in Randolph Co., N. C., March 9, 1806, and when 1 year of age, was taken by his parents (who were members of the Friends' Church), to Wayne Co., Ind.; they first settled near Richmond, but afterward removed farther into the wilderness, settling near the center of the county, where, by the aid of an industrious family, consisting of wife and six sons and three daughters, his father became one of the most extensive farmers of the State, owning at one time thirteen and one-quarter sections of land, beside 700 in another body, enabling him to provide each of his children with a large farm. Nov. 4, 1830, Isom Harvey married Elizabeth E., daughter of Elijah Fisher, who was born in Indiana, 1807; they settled near Richmond, Ind., where, in 1834, his wife died, leaving two children—John L., born Aug. 10, 1831, now a farmer of Pleasant Ridge Tp., and Elijah R., June 17, 1833, a merchant of his native city, Richmond; Sept. 17, 1839, he married Mary A., daughter of James Jones, a farmer near Baltimore, Md., where she was born Sept. 7, 1819. At the age of 13, came with her parents to

Indiana, they settling near Richmond, where she was married. After being engaged in the grocery trade for several years at Centerville, the county seat of his native county, in 1843, Mr. Harvey removed to Lee Co., crossing the Mississippi the 22d of Oct., of that year; they first settled in Green Bay Tp., where his father had purchased a claim of a Mr. Small; six years previous they occupied a cabin erected by Small with the aid of twelve Indians and two white men; remained there for five and a-half years, and then removed to his present place of residence, consisting of 139 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he also owns a house and lot at Pilot Grove, valued at \$500. They have had twelve children, six sons and six daughters—James A., born May 6, 1841; he enlisted in Co. I, 30th I. V. I., Aug. 15, 1862; participated at Vicksburg, Helena, Arkansas Post (where he was color-bearer); at both sieges of Jackson, the forced march to Chattanooga, and at Resaca, where he fought for three days, standing upon one foot, and taken thence to the hospital at Chattanooga, where he died June 27, 1864; Christenie J., born January, 1847; she married Henry Pickard, and died October, 1878; Jerusha A., Jan. 25, 1849 (the wife of J. W. Pretker, of Fort Madison); Willard C., Sept. 14, 1850, drowned at Portland, Oregon, July 11, 1877; Jemima E., April 8, 1853 (the wife of James F. Wilson, of Henry Co.); Daniel, Jan. 14, 1855, now principal of schools at Portland, Oregon; Henry S., June 19, 1858, and Nathan B., Dec. 17, 1859, now attending school at Fort Madison; Republican. Mrs. H. and two daughters are members of the Baptist Church.

HELLMAN, BENNET H., far.; P. O. and residence St. Paul; son of G. H. Hellman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1811, and the spring of 1835, emigrated to America, arriving at Fort Madison, Lee Co., the spring of 1836; coming over in the same ship was Mary A. Kalker, born in Hanover, Germany, in 1806, to whom, by the time they reached Fort Madison, he was engaged in marriage, and there being no proper officer nearer, they were

obliged to go to Quincy, Ill., in order to secure the services of one; returning, they settled in Marion Tp.; had nine children, six sons and three daughters—Harmon H., born July 15, 1837, is supposed to be the first child born in the township, now a resident of Sec. 19, this township, and May, 1859, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Barney and Gertrude Grothouse; she was born in Prussia, 1837, and with her parents emigrated to America and Lee Co., when 11 years of age. In 1868, they settled where they now reside, and own eighty acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. They have eight children—Garret H., born March 6, 1859; Annie M., Feb. 9, 1861; Joseph, May 2, 1863; Louisa, Jan. 10, 1866; Carolina, April 29, 1868; Mary, July 15, 1871; John A., Nov. 21, 1873, died Oct. 21, 1876, and Bernard G., May 26, 1876. The second born to Mr. and Mrs. Hellman, Sr., was the subject of this sketch, who was born March 31, 1838, and after receiving an education at the American and German schools of his native county, at the age 21 went to St. Louis, where, at the breaking out of the war, he joined the Western Division of the United States Telegraph Corps, operating in Missouri and Arkansas. June, 1864, found him at Atchison, Kan., from which, with five yoke of oxen, he made the journey to San Francisco, Cal., walking the entire distance, where he engaged with the Stage Co., and worked his way back to Denver, Colo., there engaged to the B. O. Dew. Co., driving from Denver to Cheyenne Wells; this he continued for two years, then he worked as baggage-master for A. W. Buyer, of Ellsworth, Kan., taking freight to Santa Fe, New Mexico; afterward he worked for the Southern United States Mail Co., in which service, he visited New Mexico, Iron Springs, Colo., and most of the important cities of Mexico and Colorado, and in 1871, he returned to Lee Co. Democratic in politics. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

Helman, G. W., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Helman, Joseph, far., Sec. 24; P. O. St. Paul.

Helm, Merideth, far., Sec. 36; P. O. West Point.

Hendricks, Wm. H., far., Sec. 35; P. O. West Point.

Henry, Robert, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Clay Grove.

Helway, Henry, far., Sec. 8; P. O. St. Paul.

Hill, Jonathan, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Hill, N. O., far., S. 3; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Hoggath, I. M., mail-carrier, Pilot Grove.

Holcomb, Aaron, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Holland, G. W., Postmaster, Pilot Grove.

Holtkamp, Barny, far., Sec. 22; P. O. St. Paul.

Holtkamp, John, far., Sec. 25; P. O. St. Paul.

Hussey, Charles, far., Sec. 17; P. O. St. Paul.

Hussey, Christopher, far., Sec. 17; P. O. St. Paul.

Hutcheson, G. W., far.; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Hutchtoms, Henry, far., Sec. 21; P. O. St. Paul.

Hutchtoms, Otto, far., Sec. 21; P. O. St. Paul.

Huxley, Fred, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Huxley, H., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

JACKMAN, BENSON, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Pilot Grove.

JACKMAN, CATHARINE, retired, Sec. 3, P. O. Pilot Grove; was born in Washington Co., Penn., Dec. 15, 1804; she was the second daughter of Henry and Katy Holman, nee Shippler, natives of Pennsylvania; her father was educated in Philadelphia, was 18 years of age at the breaking-out of the war of our independence, and served through the war. December, 1822, Catharine married Nathan Jackman, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1795, a ship-carpenter by trade; they settled on the Monongahela River, where he followed his trade until 1843, when they became early settlers of Lee Co., and settled where she now resides, and owns 40 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. They had eleven children—Benson, Clark, Addison, Nathan, William, John, Henrietta, Melissa, Van Buren, Joseph and Rob-

ert. Mr. Jackman died Feb. 6, 1873, having been a member of long standing in the M. E. Church; Mrs. Jackman is also a member of that church.

Jackman, John, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Jacobsmeier, William, far., Sec. 15; P.O. St. Paul.

JARRETT, ELIAS, farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. West Point; born in Lincoln Co., N. C., Sept. 24, 1799; he is the youngest son of John Jarrett, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1759, and afterward became a resident of Cabarrus Co., N. C., where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Fisher; she was born in Cabarrus Co., N. C., September, 1770; his father died in Lincoln Co., N. C., Jan. 29, 1829; his mother June 14, 1841, leaving a family of eight children, of whom Mr. Jarrett and a brother Absalom, a resident of Morgan Co., Ind., are the only members left. At the age of 20, Mr. Jarrett learned the tanner's trade, which he followed to a greater or less extent until coming to Lee Co. On the 8th of March, 1827, he married Fanny, daughter of Samuel and Fanny Lantz, nee Hildebrandt; she was born in Lincoln Co., N. C., Oct. 11, 1807. In the fall of 1849, they emigrated to Lee Co., direct to where he now resides, and owns 309 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Had thirteen children, eleven now living—Harriet C., born Sept. 30, 1827, the wife of Geo. Sample, of this county; Sally E., born May 30, 1829 (she married Philip Ehart, deceased, a resident of Fort Madison); John E., born Aug. 27, 1830; Caroline, born Oct. 16, 1832, died Oct. 28, 1857; Mira Mary A., born July 27, 1834, the wife of Amos Logan, of Pleasant Ridge; Fanny L., born Aug. 16, 1836, wife of C. Martin, of West Point; Philip F., born Feb. 28, 1838 (married Rachel A., daughter of Edward Court-right, of Marion Tp. (deceased); she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, Dee. 18, 1841; they reside near his father's, where he owns a fine farm; they have but one child, Mary A., born July 10, 1873); Margaret J., born Feb. 5, 1840, the wife of Jacob McCracken, of this township; Eve Susannah, born Jan. 3,

1842, wife of James Boyle, of Worth Co., Mo.; Frances E., born Oct. 15, 1843, died May 31, 1852; Isabel, born Sept. 5, 1845, wife of James Stul, of Page Co., Iowa; Virginia C., born Oct. 21, 1847, wife of John Courtright, of Franklin Tp., and Barbara Iowa, born March 6, 1850. Democratic. Mrs J., and several of her children, are members of the Presbyterian Church; some of them are Methodists.

JARRETT, JOHN E., far. and bee culturist; P. O. West Point; born in Catawba Co., N. C., Aug. 27, 1830, and in 1849, with his parents, removed to Lee Co., and June 4, 1865, he married Amy E., daughter of Wesly Harrison, of this township; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in November, 1841, and soon after settled where he now resides; owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he also owns 160 acres in Hancock Co., Iowa, valued at \$55 per acre. Democrat; members of the Presbyterian Church; held the office of Assessor for two years, and has held various school offices.

Jarrett, P. F., far., Sec. 36; P. Q. West Point.

Jeunings, Hiram, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pilot Grove.

JOHNSON, S. W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Clay's Grove; his father, Larken Johnson, was born on the Rappahannock River, Virginia, in 1798; his parents removed to Kentucky, near Lexington, when he was 5 or 6 years of age, afterward to Brown Co., Ohio, where he enlisted and served in the latter part of the war of 1812, under Gen. Harrison. He married Mary Harvel, a native of North Carolina, but at that time a resident of Brown Co., Ohio; had eight children—six sons and two daughters, of whom four sons and one daughter are living; S. W. was the fourth son and seventh child born in Logan Co., Ohio, Aug. 14, 1828, and in April, 1837, his parents became pioneers of Henry Co., Iowa, settling in Jackson Tp., with (if our informer's memory serves her right) but one house built then in West Point, and that occupied by a Mr. Stump, more familiarly known at that time as "Stump on the prairie." The election was held at his father's

house for several years; his father died in October, 1851; his mother in 1859; but two of the family are now residing in Henry Co. George had limited means for an education, his nearest school being three miles distant. The 9th of January, 1851, he married Amanda, daughter of Charles Hall and Rachel Mooney, natives of Ohio, also early settlers of Henry Co.; she was born at South Bend, Ind., March 15, 1830; in 1853, they removed to Keokuk, where they remained seven years, then removed to his present place of residence, where he owns eighty-nine acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. A Jeffersonian Republican. Mr. Johnson has been an attentive member of the M. E. Church since 14 years of age, in which he has held the office of Class-Leader, Steward and Superintendent of Sabbath schools. Mrs. Johnson has been a member of the same church for nearly as many years.

KARHOFF, JOSEPH, tailor. St. Paul.

Karphage, Gerhard, far., See. 24; P. O. St Paul.

Karphage, Henry, far., See. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

KEMPKER, GARRET H., farmer and dealer in drugs, groceries, Sec. 23, St. Paul; son of John H. Kempker, who was born in Hanover, Germany, 1797; raised a farmer, and in 1830, married Mary Nicting, also a native of Hanover, born 1801, and died in 1832, leaving one child, Mary A., now the wife of Joseph Haymeier, of West Point; in 1833, he married Mary A. Hillman, born in Hanover, Germany, 1804, and the fall of 1835, emigrated to America, stopping at Cleveland, O., where she died, leaving one child, Garret H., who was born in Hanover, Germany, June, 1834, and with him the father proceeded to what is now Lee Co.; arriving the spring of 1836, and with Barny Sand, settled on Sec. 23, Marion Tp.; the spring of 1837, he married Mary A. Sand, who was born in Hanover, Germany, 1792; came to America with her brother above mentioned; she died 1848, leaving no children. The father died March 20, 1872, having found a home with his son, G.

H., since the death of his last wife; in May, 1857, Mr. Garret H. Kempker married Gertrude, daughter of Herman and Mary A. Menke, natives of Germany who emigrated to America and Lee Co. in 1854, they settled in Pleasant Ridge Tp., where her father died in 1861, her mother being at present a resident of West Point. They settled where he now resides, and owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they have four children—Henry, born April, 1861; Herman, March 9, 1865; John, May 8, 1868, and Christina, July 17, 1875. Democrat in politics; has held the office of Justice of the Peace, and Township Trustee; member of the Catholic Church.

Kersting, Henry, far., Sec. —; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Koforth, Henry, far., Sec. 13; P. O. St. Paul.

Koforth, Theodore, far., Sec. 26; P. O. St. Paul.

Kritenbrink, Henry, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Kruse, Henry, far., Sec. 17; P. O. St. Paul.

LAMPE, GERHARD, SR., far., Sec. 14; P. O. St. Paul.

Lampe, Gerhard, Jr., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Lampe, Henry D., far., Sec. 13; P. O. St. Paul.

Lereling, Barney, far., Sec. 14; P. O. St. Paul.

Lereling, Steppan, blacksmith, St. Paul. Lusk, Harvey J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Clay's Grove.

McCRAKEN, JACOB, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Clay's Grove.

MCCRACKEN, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Clay's Grove; was born in Delaware, Oct. 1, 1801; soon after his birth, his parents removed to Kentucky, near Louisville, where they remained for four years; thence to Franklin Co., Ohio, and settled ten miles east of Columbus, being among the first settlers of that part of Ohio; he remained with his father until 23 years of age, when he married Elizabeth Perrin, who was born in Pennsylvania, 1799; she died in Franklin Co., Ohio, in 1837, leaving three children—Susan, now the wife of Wesley Harrison, of this

township; Nancy A., the wife of Edwin Gill, of Cedar Tp., and Jacob E., who occupies a portion of the home farm; August, 1837, he married Elizabeth Collins, who was born in Virginia April, 1819, and in 1850, they came to Lee Co., and settled where he now resides and owns 102 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; Democrat. Mr. McCrackin, and both his wives, were members of the M. E. Church, in which he has been Class-Leader for twenty-five years.

McCord, C. C., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Clay's Grove.

McClure, J. W., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pilot Grove.

McMillen, Elisha, capitalist, Pilot Grove.

McMILLAN, LEWIS, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Pilot Grove; a son of George McMillan, who was born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in 1796, and married Elizabeth Bruner, born in Pennsylvania in 1803; they first settled in Tippecanoe Co., Ind., but, in 1838, were among the pioneers to Lee Co., and settled one-half mile west of what is now Franklin; his father is still a resident of this county, in the 84th year of his age; had nineteen children; Lewis was the fourth born and third son; born in Lancaster Co., Penn., in November, 1831; was in the 7th year of his age on coming to Lee Co.; cultivating his father's farm, he continued a bachelor until 40 years of age, and, Jan. 27, 1871, he married Fanny J., daughter of John and Barbara Hoover, natives of North Carolina, and came to Lee Co. about 1859; she was born in North Carolina in 1841. Soon after their marriage, he purchased the farm on which they now reside, consisting of 160 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. They have three children—James C., born Feb. 17, 1873; Nora M., in March, 1875; Ella, in January, 1878. Republican.

McVicker, M., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Mackey, John, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Maddock, Henry, far., Section 7; P. O. Salem.

Maddock, William P., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Salem.

Martin, John, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Martin, Phillip, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Marshall, I. E., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Mathiasmeier, Conrad, far., Sec. 16; P. O. St. Paul.

Mathiasmeier, Ferd, far., Sec. 16; P. O. St. Paul.

Menke, Duke, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Menke, Henry, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Menkens, John, far., Sec. 13; P. O. St. Paul.

Meierotto, Caspar, far., S. 16; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Meierotto, Christopher, far., S. 26; P. O. St. Paul.

Meierotto, John, far., S. 16; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Mertens, Christian, far., S. 19; P. O. St. Paul.

Mertens, Conrad, far., Sec. 19; P. O. St. Paul.

Miller, E. A., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Miller, J. W., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Millson, Oliver, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Moeller, Barney, far., Sec. 16; P. O. St. Paul.

Moeller, Wilhelm, tailor St. Paul.

Mueller, Bernhard, far., Sec. 16; P. O. St. Paul.

NEWBY, MATTHEW, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Clay Grove.

NEAL, ENOS H., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Pilot Grove; born in North Berwick, Me., July 1, 1815; his father was a blacksmith by trade; he was early apprenticed to that trade, which he followed for thirty-five years; at the age of 21, he removed to Beaver Co., Penn., where, in 1842, he married Eleanor Cook, who was born in Ohio, near Richmond, in 1815, to which place her parents, Ellis and Elizabeth Cook, nee Carter, in the early times of that State, had carried their household stores on horse-back many miles through the wilderness; her mother died when she was but 4 years of age, and she was raised by an aunt in Beaver Co., Penn.; they remained in

that county until 1854, when they came to Lee Co. and settled upon the farm he now owns, consisting of 160 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. March, 1854 (soon after coming to this county), his wife died, leaving four children, one son and three daughters. He then married Melinda, daughter of Jacob Hampton and widow of Mahlon Townsman; she was born in Richmond, Ind., in 1823; they have four children, one son and three daughters. Mr. N., in his younger days, was a Whig and an Abolitionist, then a Republican, but finally voted the Greenback ticket; himself, his first and present wife were raised in the Friends' Church.

OSTDIEK, JOHN, far., Sec. 23; P. O. St. Paul.

OVERTON, ELIAS, farmer, stock-grower and dealer, Sec. 27; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of Asa Overton, who was born in Hartford Co., N. C., 1771, and married Kitty Thomas, born in Hartford Co., N. C., in 1775, during 1811, they removed to Randolph Co., of the same State; and, spring of 1837, were among the first settlers of this part of Lee Co., where they both died the following year, the mother the 1st, the father the 29th of May, leaving a family of seven children—six sons and one daughter—of whom but two brothers are now living, Mr. Overton being the only member of the family left in Lee Co.; he was born in Hartford Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1807; raised in Randolph Co., where (his parents being in destitute circumstances and there were no free schools), he grew up with a limited education, and worked as a common laborer from place to place; he reached his 26th year, when he married Miss Nancy York, who was born in Randolph Co., N. C., in 1811, and within thirty days they emigrated Westward, first settling in St. Clair Co., Ill., where he purchased a little farm of forty acres, and engaged in farming on his own account; in 1836, he crossed the Mississippi, and settled on what afterward was Section 36, Marion Tp., where he put up a rail pen in which they lived until a cabin could be erected; in September, 1840, his wife died, leaving three children—Alfred N., born July 13, 1834;

he enlisted in 40th I. V. I., in 1862, and died at Columbus, Ky., March 11, 1863; Eliza J., born in September, 1836, and Lucinda R., born Feb. 17, 1840. In September, 1841, he married Eliza Bunner, who was born in Virginia March 17, 1815; they have five children—Mary E., born in October, 1843, the wife of C. C. McCord, of this township; Arey L., born in May, 1844, the wife of Daniel Powell, of Cedar Tp.; John T., born March 31, 1848, at home; Marion T., born Aug. 10, 1850, a farmer of this township; and Sarah A., born Sept. 21, 1853, the wife of John Powell, of Harrison Tp. In 1854, Mr. Overton removed to his present place of residence, where he now owns 1,140 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Members of long standing in the M. E. Church; his first wife having been a member of the same Church in which he holds the office of Trustee; he has held the office of Township Trustee and County Supervisor for eleven years, and has held various school offices.

Overton, John, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Overton, M. T., far., S. 28; P. O. Clay's Grove.

PICKARD, JAMES, retired farmer; res. Pilot Grove.

Pickard, Henry, retired farmer; res. Pilot Grove.

Polhans, Conrad, S. 17; P. O. St. Paul.

Polhans, Ferdinand, S. 17; P. O. St. Paul.

Polhans, Henry, S. 17; P. O. St. Paul.

Powell, A. J., far., Sec. 35; P. O. West Point.

Powell, G. L., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Clay's Grove.

POWELL, GEO. W., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 31; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of Archibald Powell, who was born in Loudoun Co., Va., December, 1784, and soon after reaching his 21st year, he removed to Bedford Co., Penn., where he married Miss Elizabeth Adams, who was born in Bedford Co., Penn., June 23, 1792; they afterward settled in Franklin Co., Ohio, where they died and left a family of six children—four sons and two daughters; George was the fourth; born in Bedford Co., Penn., Jan. 25, 1815, and at the age of 23, he married Nancy

daughter of Elihu and Mary McCracken, of that county, Ohio, from the State of Delaware; she was born in Franklin Co., Ohio, March 22, 1818; in 1865, they removed to Lee Co., and settled where they now reside and own 993 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; had eleven children, ten now living—Clarissa A. (born Dec. 14, 1838, the wife of W. A. Geese, Cedar Tp.), Martha S. (Oct. 21, 1840, wife of Matthias Newby, of Marion Tp.). Joseph T. (Sept. 29, 1842), David M. (Sept. 17, 1844), Aurelia (Nov. 18, 1846, the wife of M. P. Mathews, of Van Buren Tp.), John W. (Feb. 22, 1848), William L. (Jan. 14, 1851), George T. (June 8, 1853), Nancy O. (Nov. 9, 1855; died Oct. 6, 1857), Oliver L. (Nov. 17, 1857) and Laura A. (July 2, 1860). A Jackson Democrat, conservative and conciliatory, however, rather than radical in his views and feelings. Mr. and Mrs. Powell have passed thirty-seven years of their lives as members of the M. E. Church, to which he has devoted much time and attention, having acted as Leader and Steward both in Ohio and Iowa, and has been Superintendent of the Sabbath schools for twenty-five years; to educational matters, as well, Mr. Powell has given a share of his time and attention, his children all having received a liberal education; all now married except the two youngest and all settled in Lee Co.; although not very far advanced in age, Mr. and Mrs. Powell have twenty-four grand children.

Pomberg, Henry, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. St. Paul.

Powell, Joseph T., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Dover.

Protsman, I. W., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Pyle, John, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Pilot Grove.

REID, THOMPSON, far., S. 31; P. O. Clay's Grove.

REID, MATTHEW T., farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of James Reid, who was born in Abbeville District, S. C., 1783; his father Hugh (Matthew's grandfather), was one of the Marion Men, and fought at the battle of King's Mountains during the American Revolution. He married

Annie, daughter of Mathew Thompson (also one of Marion's Men), a native of New Jersey; she was born in South Carolina, 1792; in 1810, emigrated to the Territory of Indiana, among the first settlers, and lived in constant fear of the Indians; his wife died in 1832; he again married, and, in 1845, became a resident of Clay's Grove, this county; his second wife died, and he died Feb. 16, 1868, having married again, left a wife and three children; had by his first wife eight children—five sons and three daughters; Mathew T. was the second son; born in Union Co. Ind., Dec. 7, 1815; Oct. 9, 1839, married Emily, daughter of Ephraim Dunton, a native of Cumberland Co., N. J., who married Anna Dubois; they were early settlers of Indiana; had four children; Mrs. Reid was the third, born on Delaware Bay, Oct. 9, 1815, and, in 1845, came to Lee County and settled where they now live and own 145 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; they have had ten children, three now living—Elizabeth T., born Oct. 12, 1848; Thomas Emmitt, born Nov. 5, 1851, and James L., born Jan. 26, 1861. Mr. R. is a Republican. Mrs. R. is a member of the Christian Church.

Rippenkroeger, S., shoemaker, St. Paul.
Roberts, Jesse, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Roeth, Leonard, Jr., far., S. 34; P. O. West Point.

Roeth, Leonard, Sr., far., Sec. 34; P. O. West Point.

Rotrige, Anton, merchant, St. Paul.

Russell, Charles, far., Sec. 13; P. O. St. Paul.

SAAMPLE, GEORGE, far., Sec. 27; P. O. West Point.

SAAMPLE, GEORGE W., far., Sec. 26; P. O. West Point; born in Morgan Co., Ill., April 3, 1822, and, in 1842, with his parents came to Lee Co., settling in this township, Sept. 24, 1849. He married Harriet C. Jarrett, who was born Sept. 30, 1827, in Catawba Co., N. C.; soon after their marriage they settled on the farm they now occupy, consisting of 208 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he also owns 160 acres in Decatur Co., valued at \$10 per acre. They have six children—John E., Phillip, Sarah,

Margaret, McClellan and Mary. Democrat. Member of the Presbyterian Church.

Sample, John E., far., S. 27; P. O. West Point.

SAMPLE, JOHN T., far., S. 6; P. O. West Point; second son of Wm. Sample, who was born in Kentucky in 1792, and in the 21st year of his age, enlisted at the breaking-out of the war of 1812, in which he served three years and three months under officers Whitesides and Armstrong, and soon after its close, married Sarah Cole, who was born near the line between Indiana and Ohio, in 1802; they first settled near Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1836, were among the pioneers of Lee Co., and erected their cabin on Sec. 36, Marion Tp., where he entered 420 acres; his son John T. still retains 112 acres of the original farm, now valued at \$40 per acre; the father lived to the ripe old age of 81 years, and died the 27th of September, 1873; the mother, the 9th of October, 1875, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter; all but one settled in Iowa; the fifth was John T., born in Morgan Co., Ill., the 17th of April, 1830; he was 6 years of age when he came to this county; and with of an education such as was afforded at the log-schools of his day. On the 23d December, 1869, he married Miss Annie M., daughter of Francis J. and Barbara Bunn, natives of Germany, and emigrated to America in 1850; they settled at Fort Madison, where his father died in 1853, and his mother in 1855; Mrs. Sample was born in Germany the 21st of May, 1848; have five children—John A., born October, 1870; Nellie, 10th of February, 1872; Charles, 8th of September, 1873; Eliza J., January, 1876; and Annie, 8th of November, 1877. Democratic; Mrs. Sample is a member of the Baptist Church.

Sanders, Gerhard, far., Sec. 7; P. O. St. Paul.

Sand, Henry, far., Sec. 22; P. O. St. Paul.

Sehinstock, Henry, far., Sec. 9; P. O. St. Paul.

Schiermeier, Joseph, far., Sec. 7; P. O. St. Paul.

Sehriger, Martin, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Schroeder, Herman, retired, St. Paul.

Schroeder, John, merchant and Postmaster, St. Paul.

Schroeder, Joseph, farmer and wagon-maker, Sec. 23; P. O. St. Paul.

Schutte, Henry, far., See. 1; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Seamans, Heaman, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Soppe, H. H., far., S. 12; P. O. St. Paul.

Spxarth, William, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Spiekmeier, Joseph, far., Sec. 25; P. O. St. Paul.

Sporkman, Christ, far., See. 35; P. O. St. Paul.

Steffensmeier, Stephen, far., Sec. 14; P. O. St. Paul.

STEWART, JOHN, farmer and stock-dealer, Sec. 1; P. O. Pilot Grove; the parents of John, James and Mary, were natives of Scotland, but early in life emigrated to Belfast, Ireland; thence in 1813, to America, and settled in Guernsey Co., Ohio, where they were among the first settlers, it being two years before they had a neighbor nearer than seven miles; his father died in that county January, 1860; his mother then came to Lee Co., where she found a home with her son, and died March, 1863; seven children had been born to Mr. and Mrs. S., four sons and three children, the subject of this sketch being the only son now living; he came to Iowa in the fall of 1843, then in his 21st year; went to Van Buren Co., whence, in June, 1844, he married Mary, daughter of Robert and Ellen Steel, who were early settlers of Lee Co., but afterward removed to Jefferson Co.; she was born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Oct. 1, 1822; in 1848, they settled near Pilot Grove, where he held the post office for five years, and in 1856, to where he now resides; owns 265 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he also owns 419 acres in Henry Co., valued at \$20 per acre. They have had nine children, seven now living—Mary E., born February, 1847, wife of J. W. Griffith, of Atlanta, Neb.; Rezilla, Dec. 29, 1848, wife of Oliver Holecomb, of Nebraska; Jane,

Nov. 11, 1850, married Wm. L. Miller, also of Nebraska, and died April 4, 1876; James, Dec. 13, 1852, a farmer of Henry Co.; Annie M., Dec. 15, 1854, the wife of Thos. Vincent, of Madison Co., Iowa; Robert S., born April 16, 1857; William, Nov. 1, 1858; Maggie, Dec. 21, 1860, and John, Dec. 2, 1862, died Dec. 27, 1862. Democrat; Mrs. S. is a member of the Baptist Church. He has held various township and school offices.

Taylor, William, far., S. 6; P. O. Salem. Thomas, Louis, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Salem. Thornburg, Herilah, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pilot Grove.

UMTUM, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. St. Paul.

VENJOHAN, ARNOLD, far., Sec. 4; P. O. St. Paul.

VORWALDT, HENRY A., attorney at law and Notary Public, St. Paul; son of August Vorwaldt, who was born in Munster, Prussia, in 1809; a saddler by trade. He married Margaretha Trelling, who was born in Vormahn, Prussia, in 1820; the mother died in 1847, the father in 1871, leaving a family of four children—Henry A., the eldest, born in Munster, Prussia, in February, 1830; after receiving a liberal education, in 1850, emigrated to America, first stopping at Scranton, Penn., where he was time-keeper for the Union Coal Co.; afterward engaged as clerk in a leather-factory, at Millford, Penn., where he remained two years, and in 1854, under Gen. J. C. Fremont, he visited Nebraska, Kansas and Dakota Territories, on a surveying expedition, in which he was engaged until 1858; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching, and, in the spring of 1860, to Lee Co., and to what is now St. Paul, where he was instrumental in establishing a post office, and had the honor of giving the place its name; he kept the post office for four and one-half years, when he took up his present profession. In February, 1860, he married Mary E. Houlsher, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in April, 1832, and emigrated to America in 1852; they have two children, the eldest, August F., born the 21st of February, 1867, and Margaretha D., in November, 1869. Democratic in

politics, and members of the Catholic Church.

WARD, MYRON, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Pilot Grove.

WEIKMANN, FRANC JOSEPH, Pastor of the Assumption Church at St. Paul; born at Schwabesh, Germany, Jan. 31, 1823; at the age of 10, after receiving a common-school education in his native city, he began the higher studies preparatory for the priesthood; completed his studies and was ordained Sept. 4, 1848; he served as Pastor of his own diocese for twenty years, and as Assistant Priest for four years and as Independent Priest in various places until, in 1868, at the earnest solicitation of his brother John Baptist, a priest at New Vienna, Iowa, he emigrated to America, accepting the pastorship of the church at New Washington, at that time consisting of forty families, but, during fifteen months of his administration, increased to eighty-four; then to Keokuk, Pastor of St. Mary's Church, where he built the parish house for that church, and, in the fall of 1872, he came to St. Paul, where he has since presided over the church, having a membership of 627.

Weisbrook, Louis, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Pilot Grove.

Wenzel, Joseph, merchant, Pilot Grove. Werner, Joseph, blacksmith, St. Paul.

WILCOXSON, BERRY, retired farmer; res. Mt. Pleasant, Henry Co.; born in Franklin Co., Ky., February, 1804, and, when 4 years of age, was taken by his parents to North Carolina, but, on account of slavery existing in that country, removed to the Territory of Indiana, settling near the falls of the Ohio, in what afterward was Washington Co., where they endured all privations attending pioneer life; the father, in 1832, died, the mother about 1834, leaving a family of nine children—five sons and four daughters—all born in Kentucky, except one; Berry remained with his father and improved a large tract of land, until his 25th year, when he married Sarah W. Cassell, who was born in Fayette Co., Ky., six miles from Lexington, March 15, 1808, and, when a child, was taken by her parents to that part of Indiana. Mr. W. re-

mained in Indiana, working at the millwright and cabinet trades, until the spring of 1843, then came to Lee Co. and settled on the farm which he owned and occupied until the present spring, consisting of 181 acres. They have had nine children, eight now living—Louisa (born Sept. 7, 1829, the wife of George McGreer, of Van Buren Co.), Annie (born Sept. 27, 1831, wife of Levi Cammack, of Henry Co.), Mariette (born April 2, 1834, wife of Cyrus Dilbe, of Henry Co.), Margaret E. (born Sept. 25, 1837, the wife of William L. Woodrow, an undertaker of San Jose, Cal.), Hiram C. (born March 1, 1839, died

Oct. 29, 1861), Jane (born July 25, 1842, wife of Joseph King, of Davis Co.), Eli Sala (born Jan. 20, 1844, resident of Osborn Co., Kan.), William H. (born Dec. 6, 1846, a saddler at Mt. Pleasant), and John A. (born March 15, 1849). Mrs. W. was formerly a member of the C. P. Church, but, with her husband, now is a member of the U. B. Church; Mr. W. has held various school and township offices.

Wilcoxen J. A., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Williamson, J. A., merchant and Postmaster, Clay's Grove.

Woolf, W. C., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Salem.

PLEASANT RIDGE TOWNSHIP.

ALLEN, A. P., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Denmark.

Anderson, Salvadore, far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

Arnold, Daniel, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Denmark.

BAKER, E. R., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Denmark.

Balm, T. J.

Barnes, William C., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Denmark.

BARR, ROBERT, far., Sec. 19; P. O. West Point; a son of William Barr, who was born in Carlisle, Penn., in 1772, and, after attaining manhood's estate, was engaged in transporting goods in the grocery line by teams purchased in Baltimore, and selling in Pittsburgh, a business he continued until his death; he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Bacl; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1773; had three sons and four daughters; Robert was the second son, and fourth child, born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1808; when 6 years of age, his father died, and at the age of 16, he went to learn the tanner's trade, which he followed until leaving his native county; came to Zanesville, Ohio, where he engaged in selling goods, and various other occupations, until 24 years of age, when he returned to his native county where he united in marriage with

Nancy, daughter of William and Martha Braden, nee Smith; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1814; her father was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1784, and, at the age of 21, emigrated to America, finding a home in Westmoreland Co., Penn., where he became an extensive stock-dealer. In 1810, he married Martha, daughter of George Smith, a native of Ireland; she was born in Westmoreland Co., Penn., in 1787; her father died there in 1825, her mother in 1834, leaving a family of six sons and one daughter. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Barr removed to Clarion Co., Penn., where he engaged in farming until 1847, when they emigrated to Iowa, settling first in Des Moines Co., and passed the first winter; in the spring of 1848, removed to West Point, and in 1849, to his present residence, where he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; have had eight children, six of whom are living—William W., born May 11, 1833; he enlisted in the 1st I. V. C., in 1862, and died at St. Louis, Sept. 14, 1863; Elizabeth, born Feb. 11, 1835, the widow of Thomas James, of Rhode Island; had one daughter, Mattie James; Benjamin F., born June 3, 1837, who enlisted in the same regiment as his brother, and died at Memphis, Sept. 30, 1863; he married Miss P.

Johnson, daughter, of Seth Johnson ; left one daughter, Ola R.; Martha J., June 15, 1839, died March 14, 1855 ; Mary L., April 15, 1841, a successful teacher ; George W., Aug. 29, 1843 (he enlisted in 1st I. V. C. in August, 1861, serving four years, and participated at Little Rock, Prairie Grove and other places, now residing at Salt Lake City) ; Margaret, Oct. 26, 1845, a resident of Fort Madison ; Nancy R., Sept. 21, 1847 ; Robert J., July 10, 1851. Republican ; members of long standing in the Episcopal Church. He held office of Justice of the Peace, Township Clerk and School Treasurer.

Baumgers, Henry, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Point.

BERRY, GEORGE, far., Sec. 8; P. O. West Point ; the fourth son of John and Jenny Berry, natives of Bath Co., Va., where he was born Jan. 16, 1805 ; at 12 years of age, having lost both his parents, he made his home with his elder brothers and sisters, until 18 years of age, and having acquired a good common-schoon education with a few terms at a select school, he engaged in teaching ; this he engaged in for seven years, when, his health having failed, he traveled. Nov. 18, 1834, he married Isabel, daughter of James and Elizabeth Given, nee Graham ; she was born in Nicholas Co., Va., Jan. 8, 1816 ; in the fall of 1836, they removed to Peoria, Ill., and in the spring of 1837 became pioneers of Lee Co., Iowa ; poor in purse, he rented what was then the Edson farm, and, at the land-sales of 1838, purchased his present property, consisting of 165 acres of land, now valued at \$40 per acre. In 1846, Mr. Berry was a Delegate to the Convention for the purpose of reframing the Constitution made that year ; in 1849, he was made Deputy United States Surveyor, and the same year, had ten townships assigned him west of Dubuque for surveying, and held the office of County Surveyor for fifteen years ; he was one of three members who organized the townships into school districts. Mr. and Mrs. Berry have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Elizabeth J., born Feb. 5, 1836, died Sept. 22, 1840 ; Christopher A.,

June 6, 1838, an attorney at law at Casey, Iowa ; Rachel L., June 13, 1840, the wife of Thomas Anderson, a farmer of Harrison Tp. ; James G., Nov. 4, 1842, an attorney at law at Casey, Iowa ; Rebecca J., Jan. 5, 1845, died Aug. 21, 1871 ; Arthur G., Oct. 6, 1847, died Jan. 17, 1851 ; Thomas G., June 25, 1850, at home, managing the affairs of the farm ; Mary E., May 17, 1852, a teacher at Fort Madison ; Maggie J., Feb. 16, 1857, and Charles E., March 13, 1859. Democratic ; Mr. and Mrs. Berry have, for nearly fifty years, been members of the M. E. Church, in which he holds the offices of Steward and Class-Leader.

BILLMANN, JOHN, far., Sec. 19; P. O. West Point ; the third son of Geo. Billman, who was born in Alsace, France, in 1814 ; at the age of 20, with his parents, emigrated to America, settling in Wayne Co., Ohio, in June, 1841. He married Barbara H. Enber, who was born in Alsace, France, in 1821, having emigrated to America the year of her marriage ; they settled in Wayne Co. until the spring of 1846, when they emigrated to Iowa, Cedar Co., settling near Pedee ; in 1855, they removed to Lee Co., West Point, where the father died in 1862, leaving a wife and four children, three sons and one daughter ; John, the youngest son, was born in Cedar Co., Dec. 27, 1846, consequently in his 8th year on coming to Lee Co. ; immediately after attaining his 18th year, he served an apprenticeship at the harness trade, which he followed for seven years. Nov. 12, 1868, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Casper and Margaret Felt, nee Abel, natives of Germany, and early settlers of West Point Tp. ; she was born in West Point Tp. in 1850 ; in 1872, they settled where they now reside, and own 123 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre ; they have four children—George H., born March 14, 1870 ; Wm. C., April 26, 1872 ; Matilda E., November, 1876 ; Allison, Nov. 23, 1878. Democratic in politics ; members of the Presbyterian Church. Has held the office of Township Trustee.

Binford, Benajah, far., Sec. 5 ; P. O. West Point.

Blunt, Emil, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Denmark.

Blunt, Xavier, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Denmark.

Boedig, Henry, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Point.

Boughton, George, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

Box, Newton J., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Lowell.
Brewer, F. H., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Denmark.

Brock, William, farmer, Sec. 10.

Brown, Moses, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Denmark.

BURTON, A. H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Denmark; son of Asa Burton, whose history appears with that of C. H. B.; was born at Glover, Vt., June 6, 1827; had limited advantages of education; at the age of 19, with his parents and the family, moved to Lee Co.; arrived June 14, 1846; settled where he now resides, and owns 150 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. November, 1854, he married Carrie L., daughter of Rev. Edmond Engalls, of Alleghany Co., N. Y., who, in 1851, became a resident of Denmark, where he soon after died, leaving a wife and three children. The mother died in December, 1868; of the children, Mrs. Burton was the youngest; born at Arcade, Wyoming Co., N. Y., July 25, 1829; they have three children, the eldest, Edmond I., born Jan. 25, 1858; Asa H., Aug. 9, 1861; Eugene H., Aug. 1, 1863; Republican; Mrs. Burton is a member of the Congregationalist Church, at Denmark.

BURTON, ALONZO, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Denmark; son of Henry Burton, who was born in Connecticut; at the time of the Revolutionary war, was 16 years of age; enlisted and served through the war. When 30 years of age, he married Ann Hazen, who was born in Connecticut, and was the youngest of sixteen children; had nine children—five sons and four daughters; Alonzo, the youngest, was born in Norwich, Vt., in 1809; at the age of 26, he came to Lee Co., and settled where he now resides, and owns 110 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. May 18, 1846, at his native town, he married Miss Eliza A., daughter of Harry Lyman; she

was born in Vermont in August, 1826; with his wife, he returned to Lee Co., where she died in August of the same year. In the spring of 1850, joining the great emigration at that time, he took the overland route for California, stopping, for a time, in Oregon and Washington Territories; he arrived at Shasta the following winter; he remained there, mining and lumbering, for six years, then, via Panama and New York, returned to Lee Co., and, on the 24th of December, 1857, he married Miss Cynthia, daughter of Asahel Case, formerly of Connecticut; moved to Ohio, and to Lee Co. in 1856; she was born in Ashland Co., Ohio, in 1820; they have two children—Anna L., born in November, 1860, and Alonzo F., born in February, 1863. Liberal in politics, and has held various township and school offices.

BURTON, C. H., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Denmark; son of Asa Burton, who was born at Norwich, Vt., in 1797, and, soon after becoming of age, removed to Sandy Hill, Washington Co., N. Y., where he married Minerva, daughter of Titus Beech, who was born at Sandy Hill in 1804; after their marriage, they removed to Glover, Orleans Co., Vt.; had twelve children—six sons and six daughters; the eldest, C. H. Burton, was born 6th of October, 1822; at the age of 18, having received a good common-school education, he commenced teaching school, and continued, during the winter season, for twenty-two years; the summer months were devoted to the farm. In the fall of 1845, he married Cornelia C., daughter of Smith Burton, a distant relative; she was born at Norwich, Vt., Sept. 18, 1824; after marriage, they settled in his native town of Glover, where he engaged as school-teacher and farmer until 1851, when they removed to Lee Co., and settled on the 200-acre tract of land which he now owns, and valued at \$30 per acre; they have had eight children—Andrew C., born at Glover, Vt., June 3, 1847, a farmer at Lewis, Cass Co., Iowa; Laura A., born at Norwich, Vt., April 2, 1850, and died in Lee Co., Sept. 16, 1870; Ellen L., born in Lee Co., March 30, 1855, wife

of Walter Little, of Denmark village; Annette, born in Pleasant Ridge Tp. Jan. 5, 1858, and died Sept. 16, 1858; Charles E., born in Pleasant Ridge Sept. 9, 1860; William S., born July 12, 1862; Tracy, born March 17, 1865; Clara, born June 15, 1868; the last four are at home, and assist in the management of the farm. Mr. Burton is Republican in politics, and has been Town Clerk eighteen years in succession, and Secretary of the School Board for twenty years.

BURTON, E. G., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Denmark; was born in Orleans Co., Vt., 1835; there he lived until 11 years of age, then, with his parents, he came to Lee Co. and received his education, mostly at the common schools. May 18, 1861, he married Miss Mary J., daughter of Nicholas Wren, of Quincy, Adams Co., Ill., where she was born in 1841; soon after their marriage they settled where they now reside; the farm consisting of 100 acres of well-improved land, on which Mr. Burton has erected buildings costing upward of \$7,000, and which he now values at \$55 per acre; they have two children—Edith, born March, 1862; Arthur, October, 1866. Republican in politics; Mr. B. is a member of the Congregationalist Church and Mrs. B. of the Christian. He holds the office of Township Trustee.

CANADAY, OLIVER, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Lowell.

CANADAY, RACHEL, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Lowell; daughter of Andrew and Lydia Sutherland, natives of Tennessee; she was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., Feb. 8, 1798; her father died when she was but three weeks of age, her mother only outliving him three weeks, leaving her to be cared for by her grandparents, Amos and Phoebe Williams; by them she was raised, and when 17 years of age, removed to Wayne Co., Ind., where, at the age of 23, she married Wm. Canaday, who was born in Jefferson Co., Tenn., 1799; her grandmother Williams died in Indiana at the age of 78; her grandfather lived to the extreme old age of 103 years; in 1839, Mr. and Mrs. Canaday became pioneers of Lee Co., settling where she now resides, the farm containing 160 acres of

land, valued at \$35 per acre; Feb. 15, 1877, Mr. Canaday died, leaving a family of five children, all born in Indiana—Lena C., was born Nov. 22, 1821, the wife of Linly Kellem, of Warren, Ill.; Joel, born Aug. 20, 1823, died December, 1839; Polly, born March 14, 1826, married Abel Wilson, of Missouri, deceased; Margaret, born Oct. 14, 1831, the wife of Thomas Cunningham, of Texas; Eliza, born Nov. 22, 1833, wife of John Harvey, this county, and Oliver, born Feb. 6, 1836, and in March, 1858, was married to Miss Jane Box, who was born in Henry Co., Iowa, March, 1837; her parents, James and Elizabeth Box, were among the first settlers of that county; they have seven children—Wm. T., born December, 1858; Addie P., May 10, 1862; Eddie A., April 10, 1865; Alphia C., Feb. 28, 1868; Jessie C., Oct. 19, 1870; Rachel E., Dec. 9, 1872, and T., Feb. 24, 1878. Oliver lives upon and cultivates the home farm; Mrs. Canaday, though in the 82d year of her age, is still hale and hearty and still continues each year to attend the Lee Co. Fair, a privilege she has enjoyed every year, except one, for a quarter of a century; when in her 81st year, she manufactured with her own hands a piece of linen, which she exhibited at the fair the same year and received the first prize.

CASE, ORSON, far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

CHURCH, JAMES V., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Denmark.

CLARK, SAMUEL, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Denmark.

CRANMER, JOHN, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark.

CREEL, WILLIAM C., far., Sec. 30; P. O. West Point.

DANOVER, JACOB, far., Sec. 19; P. O. West Point.

DEIMAN, HENRY, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 17; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Hanover, Germany, 1817; his parents were very poor, and at the age of 7, he was turned out to shift for himself; at 26, having accumulated about \$400, he emigrated to America; arrived in Clinton Co., Ill., where he settled, in 1843; on the vessel in which he crossed the ocean was Miss Elizabeth

Johnson, who was born in the same place and was of the same age as himself; she was also coming to this country to seek her fortune; being alone, a friendship naturally sprang up between them, which ripened into love and a promise of marriage; Miss Johnson accompanied Deiman to Clinton Co., where they were married soon after their arrival; they invested their united fortunes in a small farm of 120 acres, and engaged in farming for seven years; at the end of that time they sold the farm, stock, etc., and removed to Quincy, Ill., where he formed a copartnership with a brother-in-law, who was engaged in buying hides and pelts; subsequently, he engaged in the grain trade, and lost everything. After this misfortune, he removed to Fort Madison, in 1852, and, almost penniless, recommenced the battle of life as a laborer and teamster; in two years he bought a tract of bottom-land below Fort Madison, which he occupied for five years, then returned to Fort Madison and purchased twelve acres in Trustees' Addition to city, where he built a fine brick residence, and engaged in pork-packing; in the fall of 1878, bought his present farm, consisting of 255 acres, now valued at \$55 per acre, all in a high state of cultivation, and well stocked and supplied with all kinds of modern labor-saving farm machinery. They have two children—Joseph, born in Quincy, Ill., in 1852, educated at Fort Madison, and Elizabeth (now the wife of Lawrence Figgan), born in Fort Madison, in 1855. At the age of 14, Joseph entered the First National Bank, at Fort Madison; at a salary equivalent to his board; at the ensuing Christmas the President of the Bank, as a reward for his faithfulness and industry in discharging the duties assigned him, made him a present of \$300; he remained in the employ of this Bank for eight years, after which he became a partner with Henry McCown and Henry Cattermole, in the organization of the German Savings Bank, and became one of its principal managers. In 1875, he was granted a vacation and visited Europe, where for six months, he traveled through Germany, Holland and England. Deiman, Joseph.

Delong, Charles, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark.

Dennig, Duke, far., S. 6; P. O. St. Paul.

Denny, Barney, far., S. 6; P. O. St. Paul.

DENNY, ELI, far., Sec. 19; P. O. West Point; was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1846, and, when 5 months of age, was brought by his parents to Lee Co., settling in Marion Tp. He remained at home until 22 years of age, when he married Hannah J. Bond, daughter of Nathan Bond, an early settler of Lee Co., from Indiana; she was born in Pleasant Ridge Tp. in 1847. In 1870, he settled where he now resides, and owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. They have three children—Alfred, born in 1870; Cora, in 1875, and Luther in 1877. Republican.

DINGMAN, BARNEY, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. St. Paul; son of Garret Dingman, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1800, and, soon after becoming of age, emigrated to America, and afterward became a resident of Lee Co., where he for several years engaged as a farm laborer, and married Anna Mary Shutte; they had four children, of whom but two are living; the subject of this was the second, born in Marion Tp. in 1842, and married Maggie, daughter of Barney Holtcamp; she was born in West Point in January, 1855; they settled in Marion Tp. until 1878, when he purchased his present place of residence, consisting of 104 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they have four children—Barney, born Jan. 7, 1875; Harmon, Jan. 4, 1877, and Katie and Lizzie, in September, 1878.

EDSON, G. S., farmer, See. 15; P. O. West Point.

ENSLOW, SARAH O., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Denmark; daughter of Edward D. Lee, who was born in Genesee Co., N. Y., Aug. 22, 1810; at the age of 22 years, he went to Coshocton Co., Ohio, and June 8, 1834, married Matilda Frederick, who was born in Virginia, May 3, 1811; in 1840, they removed to Lee Co., and settled in Harrison Tp., where her father died May 8, 1877, leaving five children; Sarah was the second; she was born in Marion Co., Ohio, 1837; raised and educated

in Lee Co. Dec. 2, 1858, she married Elias H. Enslow, who was born in Tuscarora, Mifflin Co., Penn., June 8, 1826; came with his parents, Thomas and Catharine, to Lee Co., and settled in this township spring of 1835, where, on June following, his mother died, his father following her in 1852; soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Enslow settled on the farm where she now resides, and owns 210 acres of land valued at \$50 per acre, and where have been born to her ten children—eight now living, Ella M., born Oct. 18, 1859; Sarah Alice, Jan. 18, 1861; Mary L., March 3, 1862; Benjamin H., Sept. 24, 1863; Dora, Sept. 20, 1865; Katie B., Jan. 12, 1866; Edward B., Jan. 30, 1868; William C., Feb. 9, 1870; John F., Oct. 22, 1871; Lizzie M., May 3, 1874, died Dec. 10, 1874; and Elias F., Nov. 29, 1875, in his infancy. Mr. E. was baptized in the Presbyterian Church, and during his life was largely interested in church and educational matters; very industrious and financially successful. Mrs. E. is a member of the C. P. Church.

ENSLOW, T. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Denmark; son of Thos. Enslow, who was born in Juniata Co., Penn., June 4, 1800, and married Catharine Noss, who was born in Pennsylvania July, 1807; they settled in Juniata Co., Penn., where were born three sons and four daughters; the second son and sixth born, T. W., was born Jan. 1, 1835, and at the age of 3 years, was brought by his parents to Lee Co., where they settled on Sec. 23 of this township; the year following their coming, his mother died; his father again marrying, remained at his first place of residence until his death, which occurred Nov. 19, 1853; T. W. remained with his father until his death, and May 1, 1862, in company with Louis Hosier and Henry Sophir, went the overland route to California, arriving at Stockton, after a stay at Virginia City of two months, the last of November of the same year; the first two years he engaged in farming, then in various speculations until 1865; then returned to Lee Co., after which, for six years he was employed as an attendant at the Hospital for the Insane, at

Mount Pleasant, and Sept. 15, 1874, he married Mary E., daughter of W. W. Kendall; she was born at Mount Pleasant, Henry Co., Aug. 18, 1848; soon after his marriage, he settled where he now resides, and owns eighty acres of land valued at \$50 per acre; they have two children—C. Stanley, born June 27, 1875; Thurlow Tice, born Nov. 8, 1876; Torrey, born Jan. 4, 1879, died Feb. 6, 1879. A member of the Mystic Lodge A. F. & A. M., at Mount Pleasant. Republican.

FOGGY, GEORGE, A., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

FOGGY, ANDREW, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 21; P. O. West Point; born in Tyler Co., Va., 1830, and was 6 years of age when he was brought by his parents to Lee Co.; remained with them until their death, and with the exception of three trips across the plains, has passed his life thus far in Lee Co., owning and occupying the farm which his father located in 1836, consisting of 247 acres of land, now valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Foggy lived the life of a bachelor until November, 1871, when he married Eliza, daughter of John and Eliza Cooper, nee Deane, natives of Ireland; she was the youngest daughter of a family of fifteen children, and was born in Dublin, Ireland, Nov. 8, 1845; when 3 years of age, her parents emigrated to America, first settling in Burlington, where her mother died February, 1861; her father is now an extensive farmer and railroad man of Lomax, Henderson Co., Ill.; they have two children—John C., born Feb. 13, 1873, and Esther L., born Jan. 1, 1875; Democrat.

FOGGY, JAMES, farmer, stock-dealer and grower, Sec. 28; P. O. West Point; son of James Foggy, Sr., who was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1796, and, when a young man, emigrated to America; coming over on the same ship was Margaret Aflack, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, September, 1790; they became acquainted, and both landing in Tyler Co., Va., were married and settled there until 1836, when they were among the first settlers of this part of Lee Co., on what was then known as Cruikshank's Point, now Sec. 16 of this

township, where they remained until their death, which occurred to the father April 16, 1864; the mother, April 4, 1858, leaving a family of seven children, six sons and one daughter; James, the second son and third born, was born in Tyler Co., Va. July 21, 1825, consequently, was 11 years of age when his parents removed to Iowa; educated at the common schools of the day, with a few terms at a private school, at Salem. In 1849, he was with the first trains to cross the Rocky and Sierra Nevada Mountains; having left home with a small company of men, on the 29th of March of that year, they arrived at Bear River diggings August 17, of the same year, remaining there for twelve days; he proceeded to Sacramento, where he engaged as clerk in a wholesale store of general merchandise, at a salary of \$350 per month, where he remained until the rains of the following winter submerged the city, and, January 1, returned home, via the Panama route. May 23, 1850, he married Miss Priscilla Weaver, who was born in Indiana June 14, 1834, and died Nov. 12, 1864, leaving three children—Margaret A., born July 1, 1851, the wife of Wm. Neugon, a farmer of Henry Co.; Adeline, born Jan. 18, 1854, the wife of Richard Way, of this county; and Emily, born Oct. 29, 1865; soon after the death of his wife, he removed to Henry Co., near Mt. Pleasant, and remained for four years, and, June 18, 1868, he married his present wife, Nancy, widow of Cyrus Hedges, whom she married in Henry Co., in 1858; he died 1862, leaving one child, Harry J., born Dec. 9, 1862. Mrs. Foggy was the daughter of Patrick Cavenee, of Henry Co., and born in Perry Co., Ohio, 1837; they have one child, Olive, born March 11, 1872; in 1868, he returned to Lee Co., and settled where he now resides and owns 170 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; Democrat in politics.

Foreman, Walter, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Foreman, William L., far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

FORDENWALT, DAVID, farmer, stock-grower and dealer in agri-

cultural implements, Sec. 33; P. O. West Point; son of John and Anna F., nee Wagler, both of whom were born in Strasburg, France, and, in 1817, emigrated to America, and settled in Wayne Co., Ohio, where David was born in September, 1828; in 1846, he came to Lee Co., and worked in the stables of the livery and stage lines of that day; in Keokuk, May 20, 1850, he married Catharine Hunter, who was born in Germany, 1830; soon after their marriage, they settled where they now reside and own 330 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. They have nine children, five sons and four daughters. Democrat in politics, and has held various Township and School offices; was also President and Treasurer of the Lee Co. Agricultural Society for a number of years.

Fosdick, H. O., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Denmark.

Fox, N. M., far., S. 36; P. O. Denmark. Fender, John N., far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

FULLENKAMP, HENRY, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Point; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1805, of parents in extremely indigent circumstances; born in a barn, and, when 6 years of age, was employed in herding cows, and continued as a common laborer until, becoming of a suitable age, he determined to marry, and, not having the necessary means for supporting a wife, as was at that time required by law, he went to Holland, and engaged in gathering turf, and, having secured money enough to bring himself and wife to America, in 1837, he married Mary Droppal, also born in Hanover, Germany, in 1806; the following day, they shipped for America, first landing at Hancock, Va., where he worked on the canal for two and a half years; thence to Lee Co., where he purchased eighty acres of land in West Point Tp.; they have had a family of five children; three sons and one daughter are still living—Barny, born in Virginia July 14, 1840, died May 6, 1873; George, born Feb. 8, 1843, a bachelor, owning a handsome farm of 140 acres, one mile north of West Point, with whom the old people have found a comfortable

home since 1874; Henry, born Aug. 18, 1845, and, in 1871, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Holtkamp; she was born in Marion Tp., this county, in 1849; they have three children—Henry, Jr., born Sept. 3, 1872; Mary, Aug. 16, 1874; Katie, October, 1876. He owns 130 acres of well-improved land, adjoining that of his brothers, valued at \$45 per acre, on which he has erected substantial and convenient buildings. The fourth son, Joseph, was born April 3, 1846; Oct. 24, 1871, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Barney Holtkamp; she was born in West Point Tp., Jan. 4, 1852; they have four children—Mary, Bennie, Henry and George; he owns 130 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. The boys having first purchased 160 acres, to which they afterward added 100 acres, and keeping "bach," improved and cultivated the same until two of them married, when they divided the land as above shown. The daughter, Mary, was born April 5, 1849, and is the wife of Casper Strothman, an extensive farmer of West Point Tp. The family are Democratic in politics, and members of the German Catholic Church.

Fullenkamp, Henry, Jr.

Fullenkamp, Joseph.

FULLER, HELEN M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point; daughter of Harmon Coggshall, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 4, 1808, and when 12 years of age, with his parents, removed to Susquehanna Co., Penn., and adopting his father's trade—that of a blacksmith—he continued to work at that industriously. At 27 years of age, he married Anna McCumber, who was born in the State of New York June 16, 1809; eleven children were born of this marriage—four sons and three daughters are still living; the first born, the subject of this sketch, was born in Susquehanna Co., Penn., Sept. 19, 1828, and when 6 years of age, was brought by her parents to Stephenson Co., Ill. At the age of 27, she married Jeduthan G. Fuller, who was born in Greenwich, Mass., Oct. 30, 1811, and when 12 years of age, with his parents, John and Sarah Fuller, removed to Berlin Heights, Erie

Co., Ohio, thence to Stephenson Co., Ill., where they were married; in 1869, they removed to Lee Co., settling where she now resides and owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Mr. Fuller died Aug. 6, 1873, leaving a family of six children—two sons and four daughters—all were born in Ill., except the youngest.

Foggy, Adam, far., Sec. 21; P. O. West Point.

GIBSON, ESINGTON, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Denmark.

Gingrich, Jacob, far., S. 36; P. O. Denmark.

GRAHAM, BENJ., far., Sec. 32; P. O. West Point; born in the Province of Upper Canada, near the Falls of Niagara, 1808; left an orphan at the age of 4; at the age of 16, he went to Ashtabula Co., O., where he learned the trade of brickmason, an occupation which he followed for fifteen years. In 1834, he married Mary Large, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1814; in the spring of 1837, they were among the pioneers of Lee Co., and settled where he now resides and owns 215 acres of land, now valued at \$50 per acre, where he turned his attention to farming; in 1840, his wife died, leaving three children—David, Jacob and John; in 1841, he married Nancy Randolph, who was born in Illinois in 1824, and died in 1845, leaving three children—Mary, Henry and George, all deceased; in 1851, he married Catharine Jeffers, who was born in West Virginia, in 1824; they have had ten children, seven of whom are living—Abram, Benjamin F., Serena, Hannah, Dennis, Joseph, Charles, Ada, Lincoln and Melvin; Mr. Graham has identified himself in the improvement and educational interests of the county by starting the first school in his township, started by subscription at Peckanne Point; he also made the first farm between West Point and Salem.

Green, Jackson, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Denmark.

HAMMER, WILLIAM, far., S. 18; P. O. West Point.

Harvey, John D., far., S. 6; P. O. West Point.

Hazen, James, far., Sec. 34; P. O. West Point.

Herschler, John, far., S. 33; P. O. West Point.

Herstein, Jacob, far., S. 29; P. O. West Point.

Hertzler, Daniel, far., S. 28; P. O. West Point.

Honarick, Christian, far., S. 22; P. O. West Point.

Hosier, A. M., far., S. 18; P. O. West Point.

Hosier, Henry, far., S. 17; P. O. West Point.

Hosier, Isaiah, far., S. 13; P. O. Denmark.

JACKSON, ROBERT, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Lowell.

Johnson, Chauncey, far., Sec. 30; P. O. West Point.

Johnson, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. West Point.

JOHNSON, SETH, retired farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. West Point; born in Middletown, Conn., in 1798; when 4 years of age, he was taken by his parents to Claremont, N. H., and at the age of 15, again moved westward, this time to Whitesboro, Oneida Co., N. Y.; he remained with his father (who was a tanner and currier by trade) until 21 years of age; and at the age of 24, he married Lavina Adams, who was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., in 1804; in 1834, they emigrated to Huron Co., Ohio, where they resided for 20 years, and, in 1854, came to Lee Co., where he purchased an extensive farm of 355 acres, all of which he has since divided among his children, of whom he has six now living, having raised nine—Reuben was born in Oneida Co., N. Y., is a resident of Newton, Jasper Co., Iowa; a dealer in coal; Nathaniel, in New York; enlisted in 4th I. V. C.; killed at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, and buried on field of battle; Seth, Jr., in New York, deceased; Robert, in New York, who left home thirty years since, the last heard from him ten years since, was in California; John, in New York, now occupies the home farm; Lucretia, in Ohio, the wife of Louis B. Keeler of Lee Co.; Rosella, in Ohio; married B. F. Barr, deceased; occupies the homestead, with her parents, and finds a pleasant home; Chauncey, in Ohio, living near his father's; and

Nelson, in Ohio, a resident of Fort Madison, for many years a successful teacher. Republican in politics. Mr. Johnson, although past 80 years of age, has a constitution, which, in spite of the exposure and demands of a lifetime of great activity, indicates to-day, good health, and promise of years of activity still.

KEELER, L. B., far., Sec. 30; P. O. West Point.

Kempker, Henry H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Point.

Kennedy, James, far., Sec. 34; P. O. West Point.

Kennedy, Samuel, far., Sec. 21; P. O. West Point.

Kennedy, W. R., far., Sec. 26; P. O. West Point.

Klopfenstein, Peter, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Denmark.

Kruze, Lewis, far., S. 19; P. O. St. Paul.

LICHTY, PETER, far., Sec. 20; P. O. West Point.

LITTLE, I. C., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Denmark; son of Samuel Little, who was born in New Hampshire in the year 1800; with his parents removed to Vermont, where he married Arabel Baxter; they settled at Littleton, N. H., six miles from the White Mountains, where I. C., their first child, was born. When 11 years of age, his parents removed to Norwich, Vt., where he received the greater part of his education, and remained until 1852, when he came to Lee Co., November, 1856. He married Cynthia A., daughter of George L. Dean, an early settler of Lee Co.; she was born at Athens, Ohio, Oct. 18, 1833. In 1858, they removed to Mendota, La Salle Co., Ill., and remained until 1860, and returned to this county, Washington Tp., where, March 16, 1861, his wife died, leaving one child—Ora L., born Jan. 6, 1861. Aug. 21, 1863, he married Laura L., daughter of Daniel and Martha Newton; she was born on the Black Hawk Purchase, 1838. In 1866, they settled where they now reside, and own seventy-five acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they have three children—Owen, born Oct. 15, 1866; Abbie, Jan. 7, 1869; Daphne, June 17, 1871. Republican in politics.

Lockwood, Oscar, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Denmark.

Logan, Amos, far., Sec. 31; P. O. West Point.

Lutz, John, far.; Sec. 29; P. O. West Point.

McCAIN, DANIEL, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Denmark.

McCoy, Brice, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Denmark.

McCoy, Jesse, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Lowell.

McKee, B. R., far., Sec. 27; P. O. West Point.

McKee, John, far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

McKee, Thomas, far., Sec. 27; P. O. West Point.

McKee, William, far., Sec. 27; P. O. West Point.

Manning, Antone, far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Point.

Marsh, Lyman, far., Sec. 22; P. O. West Point.

Miller, Paul, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Lowell.

Moeler, Garret, far., Sec. 6; P. O. St. Paul.

Murry, David, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Denmark.

Murry, Jacob M., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark.

NEW, MICHAEL, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Denmark.

Newby, Abner, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Newby, Isaiah, far., Sec. 18; P. O. West Point.

NEWTON, MARTHA, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Denmark; a granddaughter of Stephen Foster, who was born in Rhode Island, where he married Sarah Gallup; soon after their marriage they settled at Sharon, Windsor Co., Vt.; had six sons and three daughters, among whom was Joseph Foster, the father of Mrs. Newton; he was born at Sharon, where he married Miss Lucretia Ballard, who was born at Munson, Mass., in 1776; had two sons and two daughters; Mrs. Newton, the youngest of the daughters, and the only one of the family now living; she was born at Sharon, Vt., in 1812; at the age of 5 years she lost her father, and, at 12 years of age, was put out to service which she continued until 25 years of age, when, in company with Calvin Newton and family

and Deacon Burton, she came to Lee Co., the party coming the entire distance from Vermont in wagons, and, after a journey of eight weeks, arrived in Denmark Tp., on Thursday, the 10th of July, 1837; on the following Sabbath (July 13), she was married to Daniel Newton, at the cabin of Esquire Ross, in Washington Tp.; her husband was a native of Windsor Co., Vt., where he was born in 1813; at the age of 21, he emigrated to Ohio; in the spring of 1835, came to Lee Co., and bought the claim upon which Mrs. Newton now lives. Mrs. Newton relates that her first broom was made of hazel brush and their first cradle from a black-walnut log, which was cut to a suitable length and split or rived into suitable pieces: at two different times, for a period of three months, she did not see the face of a woman; for six weeks after they commenced to keep house, they pounded corn for bread, and twice, for a week at each time, they had no bread in their house: they managed to live, however, and in February, 1842, while absent from home, their cabin took fire and was entirely consumed, with everything in it; the neighbors contributed clothing, bedding, etc., and helped them to another start; March 29, 1859, her husband died, leaving an estate of 290 acres of land, which is now valued at \$45 per acre. They had five children, two now living; Laura, the eldest, born in 1838, is the wife of I. C. Little; Mary was born in 1842, and is the wife of William Barnes.

Newton, Orson, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Denmark.

OSBURN, THOMAS J., far., S. 17; P. O. West Point.

PRETSMAYER, STEPHEN, far., Sec. 6; P. O. St. Paul.

Price, F. A., far., Sec. 8; P. O. West Point.

RAUENBUEHLER, MELCHOR, far., Sec. 30; P. O. West Point.

Risser, Jacob, Sr., far., S. 30; P. O. West Point.

Risser Jacob, far., Sec. 29; P. O. West Point.

Risser, John, far., S. 29; P. O. West Point.

SCHELLTE, DETRICH, far., S. 32; P. O. West Point.

Schulte, Theodore, far., Sec. 32; P. O. West Point.

Schulte, William, far., S. 32; P. O. West Point.

Shantz, Peter, far., S. 26; P. O. Denmark.

Sharpwell, Christian, far., Sec. 5; P. O. St. Paul.

Shipley, Charles, far., S. 22; P. O. West Point.

Shutte, G. G., far., Sec. 30; P. O. West Point.

SNOOK, J. C., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. West Point; a son of John Snook, who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., Aug. 17, 1776; when a young man, he removed to Union Co., Penn., where he married Elizabeth Christ, who was born in Union Co., Penn., Sept. 25, 1778; he died in Union Co., Penn., Dec. 9, 1834, his wife in Lee Co., March 13, 1863, leaving a family of four sons and three daughters, but three now living; the second son and fourth born, the subject of this sketch, was born in Union Co., Penn., June 5, 1809; he was raised a farmer. In the 27th year of his age, he married Jane, daughter of James Cornelius; she was born in Union Co., Penn., Feb. 18, 1836; in 1853, they emigrated to Lee Co., and settled where they now reside, and own eighty acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. They have ten children — Mary, born in Pennsylvania, Jan. 11, 1837, the wife of Wm. Bronson, of Clark Co., Iowa; Sarah J., born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 8, 1838, the wife of Thos. Moore, of Montrose; Lucy Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania, May 21, 1841, married James Thornton, a soldier in the late war, now deceased; Julia A., born in Pennsylvania, June 17, 1843, the wife of E. M. Stewart, of this county; John W., born in Pennsylvania, Oct. 30, 1845, of Idaho, engaged in freighting; Isaac N., born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 20, 1848, a resident of Henry Co., Iowa, a farmer; James H., born in Pennsylvania, Nov. 20, 1850, a farmer of this township; Christian G., born April 5, 1853, a farmer of this township; Lewis C., born in Lee Co., March 12, 1856; Ella, born in Lee Co., Oct. 9, 1860. Mr. Snook was formerly a member of the German Reformed Church. Has held various

township and school offices; is a Jackson Democrat.

Snook, James H., far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Soppe, Barney, far., S. 7; P. O. St. Paul.

Spexarth, Joseph, far., Sec. 7; P. O. St. Paul.

STEPHENSON, JOHN S., far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point; grandson of Edward Stephenson, who, in his early life settled at what is now the populous city of Cincinnati, Ohio, at that time consisting of a fort erected as a protection to the white settlers against the Indians; in that fort, John S., Sr., the father of John S., Jr., was born; during the year 1800, when but 4 or 5 years of age, his father died, soon after which his mother (the grandmother of John S., Jr.), returned to Wood Co., Va., their former home. Having reached manhood's estate, John S. soon returned to Hamilton Co., Ohio, thence to Dearborn Co., Ind., where he married Elizabeth Archibald, who was born near Boston, Mass., in 1801; they settled in Indiana, and after residing for a time in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1837, they became pioneers of Henry Co., Iowa, first settling in Baltimore Tp. for three years, thence to Jackson Tp., where, in 1846, he was elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1847; in 1855, he returned to Baltimore Tp., where, in 1865, he died; the mother is still a resident of that township; they had seven children, five sons and two daughters; John S., Jr., the youngest of the sons, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1834, consequently being 3 years of age on the removal of his parents to Henry Co.; being 16 years of age before the erection of the first schoolhouse in his district; his means for education were somewhat limited; was employed on his father's farm until he reached the age of 26, when he married Annie E., daughter of Calvin J. Price, who was born in Smithfield, N. C., in 1801; afterward a resident of Tennessee; thence to Cairo, Ill., where he married Mary Conley, and in 1836 they were among the first settlers of West Point, this county, where he did the first mercantile business, and erected and kept the first hotel; during the first year of his

residence there his wife died, and in August, 1838, he married Frances Longford, born in Newcastle, Ky., in 1819, at that time a resident of Clarke Co., Mo. Mr. Price was a member of the first Territorial Legislature, and subsequently elected several times, and was a member of that honorable body at his death, which occurred in 1860. Mrs. Price is now a resident of Lowell, Henry Co.; of seven children born of this marriage but four are now living, Mrs. Stephenson being the second born in Pleasant Ridge Tp., in 1841, and the only one of the family now residing in Lee Co.; soon after their marriage, they settled on the farm they now occupy, consisting of 168 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; they have four children—John C., born Jan. 23, 1863; Frances L., born Oct. 18, 1864; Edmund A., born Nov. 16, 1867, and Clyde L., born March 28, 1872. Democratic in politics; member of Leaf Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 57, at Lowell.

Stewart, A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Denmark.

STEWART, E. M., far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point; was born in Ohio Co., Ind., in 1824; received an education such as was to be had at the common schools; at the age of 14, he determined to learn the printer's trade, and served an apprenticeship of two and one-half years, after which his services being required at home, he returned there; remained until 1849, and embarked for California via New Orleans and the Isthmus; after a journey of six months, he arrived at San Francisco the spring of 1850; after mining for two years, he returned to Indiana, and September, 1852, came to Muscatine Co., Iowa, where he engaged in farming. Sept. 6, 1855, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine and Mary Woods, of that county, from Indiana; she was born in Ohio Co., Ind., in 1836; the fall after their marriage, they removed to Lee Co., and settled where he now resides, and owns 138 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. In 1864, his wife died, leaving five children—Millard F., born Aug. 5, 1856; died at the age of 10; William M., born Jan. 6, 1858; Valentine C., born Aug. 2, 1859; Charles E., born March 12, 1861; Mary E., born Aug.

17, 1862. He then married Julia A., daughter of John C. Snook; she was born in Union Co., Penn., June 17, 1843; they have four children—John was born Aug. 5, 1867; Julia A., born Jan. 23, 1870; August J., born July 10, 1873; George A., born April 5, 1875. Mr. Stewart has served as Justice of the Peace for several years, and, in 1871, was elected to represent his county in the State Legislature.

Stoner, John, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

TAYLOR, FRANK, farmer, Sec. 31; P. O. West Point.

TIMPE, JACOB FRITZ, far. and stock-grower, Sec. 20; P. O. West Point; son of Carl Timpe, who was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1799, and married Sophia Sandons, who was born in the same State in 1801; had three children, the eldest of whom was Jacob, born in Germany Jan. 5, 1824; raised a farmer, and with what education he had secured previous to his 14th year, when in his 22d year emigrated to America, and, after stopping at St. Louis for two months, landed at Fort Madison March 9, 1845; the first year here he worked for Henry Buhrig at \$5 per month, the second with still lower wages, and continued as a laborer for four and a half years, with a slight increase in wages after the first two years. December, 1851, he married Henrietta Schulze, who was born in Brunswick, Germany, in 1824, and emigrated to America and Lee Co., in 1847; they farmed by renting until 1861, when he purchased his first real estate, consisting of 180 acres of land which he now owns and occupies; in 1863, he erected a convenient and commodious barn, costing \$1,000, and, in 1868, a fine brick residence costing \$3,000; in 1873, he added to his original farm 120 acres of land, making a total of 300 acres, which he now values at \$50 per acre; they have had a family of six children, four still living—Henrietta, born April 17, 1853, died June 18, 1874; Caroline, April 6, 1854; Sophia, May 29, 1855; William, Sept. 4, 1858; Fritz, Jan. 26, 1860, died Feb. 18, 1860, and George, April 4, 1862; all have received or are receiving liberal educations. Mr. Tim-

pe was a practical, and has proved himself a successful, farmer; received the first premium at the first fair held in Lee Co., as the best plowman; he has since been Director for the Agricultural Society of this county. Democratic; they are members of long standing in the Lutheran Church.

Trevitt, Henry, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Denmark.

VANSICKLE, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Denmark.

Vincent, John, far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

WOODMANSEE, JOHN, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Denmark.

WELCH, THOS., farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. West Point; born in Harrison Co., Ohio, Aug. 2, 1807; when 21 years of age, removed to Athens Co., Ohio, where he engaged in milling, which occupation he followed for three years. In 1837, he married Miss Ann Starr, who was born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1810; July, 1838, they came to Lee Co.; purchased a claim in West Point Tp., adjoining Louis Pittman; in 1839, his wife died, leaving one child—John, born Feb. 15, 1838, now a resident of Allen Co., Kan.; a farmer. He then married Mary, daughter of Joseph Isham; she was born in Monroe Co., N. Y., Feb. 4, 1822; in 1866, they removed to their present place of residence, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; they have three children—Martha, born May 4, 1842; George, July 23, 1843, and Nathan, July 2, 1851. Mr. Welch was one of the Judges at the first election of Lee Co., under the Territorial law; also Treasurer of the Lee County Agricultural Society, and has held all the township and various school offices.

WILLIAMSON, J. D., farmer, S. 15; P. O. West Point; a grandson of John Williamson, who was born in Maryland, and married Miss Dodd; they were among the first settlers of West Virginia, and lived in forts at Wheeling during the troubles with the Indians; had two sons and four daughters, of whom Moses, the father of J. D., was the first born; he was born at Wheeling, March, 1779, and while still

a young man, removed to Tyler Co., Va., where he married Nancy Ball, a native of Ireland, and at the age of 7 weeks, brought to this country by her parents; they settled in Tyler Co., where the mother died about the year 1865, having lived to be over 80 years of age; the father is still a resident of that (now Pleasant Co.), having reached the advanced age of 100 years; they had ten children, six sons and four daughters, four sons and three daughters now living—J. D., the eldest son, was born in Tyler Co., Va., the 15th of March, 1811; there he was raised, with but limited means for an education; at the age of 21, he began boating on the Ohio River, an occupation he followed for five years; then married Delilah Gorrell; her parents, Ralph and Katie G., were natives of Pennsylvania; she was born in Tyler Co., Va., in 1810; in the spring of 1839, they emigrated to Iowa, first stopping at Burlington; came in October, of the same year, to their present place of residence, where they now own 330 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre, a property they have accumulated by real industry, perseverance and self-denial; came here almost entirely without means; have had six children, three now living—the eldest, Mary J., was born the 27th of November, 1837 (married Oliver McKay of Illinois, and died 31st of November, 1871); Gilbert B., June 28, 1839 (died at Portland, Or., the 16th of September, 1865); Albert S., Sept. 16, 1840 (a resident of Lowell, Henry Co., Iowa, engaged in merchandising); John G., the 22d of September, 1843 (now of Mt. Ayr, Ringgold Co., a dealer and shipper of live-stock; Virginia, the 20th of May, 1845 (the wife of Dr. Holland, of Denmark, this county); and Eliza, the 20th of September, 1847 (married Joseph Gill, of Dallas, Ill., died the 24th of July, 1873). Republican in politics; members of the M. E. Church. Has held the office of Township Trustee, and various school offices. Woolen, A. J., far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

YOUNG, LYMAN, far., S. 10; P. O. West Point.

CHARLESTON TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, J. W., Charleston.
 Arnold, Wm., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Warren.
 Arthur, James, far., Sec. 34; P. O. New Boston.
BALL, A., Charleston.
 Ball, Fred., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Charleston.
 Bannon, Michael, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Belfast.
 Barnes, J. W., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Charleston.
 Barnes, Morgan, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Charleston.
 Bassett, Const., farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Charleston.
 Bassett, Wm. M., merchant, Charleston.
 Beerghafer, G., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Franklin.
 Bepoix, George, merchant, New Boston.
 Branderberger, Michael, Sec. 10; P. O. Charleston.
 Britton, R., Sec. 36; P. O. New Boston.
CASSIDAY, JOHN, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Charleston.
 Church, H. L., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Belfast.
 Conn, William, far., Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston.
 Cook, Jas., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Charleston.
 Cox, Geo., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Charleston.
 Cross, H. H., physician, Charleston.
 Currants, John, far., Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston.
DAVIS THOMAS, Sec. 25; P. O. New Boston.
 Deroff, J., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Charleston.
 Donnell, Eston, S. 27; P. O. Charleston.
 Donnell, W. A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Donnellson.
 Douglas, Geo., S. 28; P. O. Charleston.
 Downey, John, farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Charleston.
 Dumenil, J. B., S. 28; P. O. Charleston.
 Dumenil, M. F., Sec. 22; P. O. Charleston.
 Dumenil, V., Sec. 28; P. O. Charleston.
EVANS, S., Sec. 6; P. O. Warren.
 Evans, Thomas, far., S. 6; P. O. Warren.
FISHER, JOHN, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Charleston.
 Fisher, P., far., S. 11; P. O. Charleston.

GRABER, HENRY, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Franklin Centre.
 Green, John, Sec. 8; P. O. Warren.
HAFFNER, CHRISTIAN, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Franklin Centre.
 Hall, Hazel, S. 32; P. O. Charleston.
HALL, JAMES, far., Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston; born in Ireland Nov. 16, 1818; came to America in 1847; first stopped in Belmont Co., Ohio; removed to Lee Co. in November, 1853, first stopping in Keokuk; remained until 1854, then removed to Montrose Tp., thence to Charleston Tp., where he now lives, in 1853. Mr. Hall never married; is living with his sisters Ellen and Agnes; owns seventy acres of land; was formerly member of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.
HAMILTON, JESSE, far., Sec. 26; P. O. New Boston; born in Ripley Co., Ind., Dec. 22, 1824; came to Lee Co. in 1849, first to Keokuk; remained for eighteen years. Married Miss Charity A. Thomas in 1853; she died Aug. 9, 1861, when Mr. H. enlisted in the 3d L. V. C., in Co. C; served until the close of the war; was in several battles and skirmishes. At the close of the war, returned home and married Mrs. Mary Gildersleive Sept. 14, 1865; she was born in Pennsylvania Sept. 22, 1828; her maiden name was Mary Jordan. Mr. H. owns twenty-five acres of land, and is a member of the Baptist Church; Mrs. H. is a member of M. E. Church; Mr. H. is a Republican.
 Hamilton, Joseph, far., Sec. 36; P. O. New Boston.
 Havner, L., far., S. 24; P. O. Charleston.
 Heiser, J. C., far., S. 23; P. O. Charleston.
 Heitman, J. B., merchant, Charleston.
 Hershler, J., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Warren.
 Hiler, George, Charleston.
 Hill, A. R., S. 33; P. O. Charleston.
 Holdefer, Charles, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Charleston.
 Hopp, J., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Charleston.
 Housal, John, far., S. 35; P. O. Warren.
 Hunt, J. F., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Warren.
HUNT, JEREMIAH F., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Donnellson; son of John,

of the Concord family of Hunts, who was born in Concord, Mass., 1760, and was 15 years of age at the firing of the first gun upon the British at Concord, at the breaking-out of the Revolution, and, at 16, enlisted and served through the war; at an early age, he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, and, at 21 years of age, went to Northboro, Mass., where he, in 1797, married Hulda Allen, born in Petersham, Mass., May 3, 1772; in 1806, they moved to Palmer, Hampden Co., Mass., where the father purchased a farm, which the sons cultivated while he continued to work at his trade; had eleven children; six lived to manhood and womanhood; the eldest, John, Jr., born in Northboro June 27, 1799, and died Nov. 1, 1830; Roxana, born in Northboro June 18, 1802, and retained her residence in her native State until her death, which occurred in 1878; Annis, born in Northboro Oct. 11, 1803, and became the wife of Harvey Smith, of Palmer, Mass., and is still a resident of that place; has four children; her eldest son died at Roanoke Island, having gone out with Gen. Burnside, and participated at that battle; Jeremiah F., the only member of his father's family who came West, was born in Northboro Feb. 21, 1806, and was 6 weeks of age on the removal of his parents to Palmer; at the age of 21, he left home, and the spring of 1827, was employed by the Hampshire Manufacturing Co., at Ware village, for nine months; then was at home farming and, in the fall of 1828, returned to Ware village, and engaged with the factory, dyeing and bleaching nankeens; remained there until early in the spring of 1832; thence to Providence, R. I.; then visited different cities, and at Spencer, Mass., again engaged in a factory at dyeing; the winter of 1832-33, he went to Hartford, Conn., where he engaged as dyer with —— Colt, the father of Sam. Colt, the inventor of the noted pistols and revolvers; the spring of 1834, he went to Lynn, Mass., and worked at dyeing and printing; the winter of 1835-36, in Alfred, Me., he studied surveying, which he has practiced in Lee Co. and surrounding counties; in 1836, he returned to Lynn and

entered the employ of the Boston and Lynn Silk, Cotton and Woolen Dyeing and Printing Co.; the next winter he passed at home and at school at Andover; in the summer of 1838, came to Lee Co., and purchased a claim, on which he still resides, with 249 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; still occupies the cabin supposed by some to be about the first built in this part of the county, erected solely by the aid of auger and ax, and bearing date 1835.

HUNTINGTON, JOHN T., far.; P. O. New Boston; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, in 1823. Married, in 1847, Urania Light, a native of Ohio; removed to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1849; came to Lee Co., and settled on his present farm in 1851; have one daughter—Elizabeth J., now Mrs. A. H. Miles.

INGELMAN, JOHN, far., Sec. 1; P. O. Franklin Center.

JOHNSTON, W. E., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Charleston.

Jordan, James, New Boston.

Junkins, John, blacksmith, Charleston.

KEMKIS, THOMAS, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Charleston.

KERAN, J. P., far., Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston; born in Coles Co., Ill., Dec. 30, 1839; came to Lee Co. in 1843; first settled in Augusta, thence removed to Charleston Tp. Married Miss M. A. Britton March 1, 1866; she was born in Guernsey Co., Ohio, April 11, 1837; her parents came to Lee Co. in 1838. Mr. K. has one child living—Charles C., born March 24, 1876, and three deceased, Fletcher B., born Dec. 22, 1866, and was drowned at 18 months of age; the others, twins, a boy and girl, born Aug. 28, 1874, and died the same year. Mr. Keran owns seventy one and a half acres of land. He enlisted March 15, 1862, and served till the close of the war, in Co. I, 17th Iowa V. I.; was in eight battles—Iuka, Miss., Corinth, the evacuation of Corinth, Baker's Creek, Missionary Ridge, Jackson, Miss., siege of Vicksburg and Tilton Grove, where he was taken prisoner, and held in Audersonville Prison six months and nine days, and when released was a mere skeleton, and still

suffers ill-health from his privations and a sunstroke. Republican.

Kerr, Wm., far., S. 8; P. O. Donnelson.
Kirchner, G., far., S. 4; P. O. Donnellson.
Klingler, C., far., S. 10; P. O. Donnellson.
Koch, M., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Donnellson.
LATTA, ALEXANDER, far., Sec. 16;
P. O. Charleston.

LAMB, SMITH, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Charleston; born in Wayne Co., Ind., Aug. 3, 1832; came to Jefferson Co., Iowa, in 1841; removed to Polk Co., Iowa, in 1844; then to Lee Co. in 1847, and settled in Jackson Tp.; in 1850, went to Colorado, where he mined for some time; returned to Lee Co., in 1853, and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Jane Cox Oct. 26, 1854; born in Coshocton Co., Ohio, Dec. 1, 1834; her parents were among the early settlers of Lee Co.; they have had eleven children, six now living—Annie L., Clara E., Sarena E., Martha J., James E. and Lewis H.; five deceased—Charles, Nettie, William H., Fannie and Emma. Mr. Lamb owns 106 acres of land; is a member of the Baptist Church; wife, is a member also; Democrat.

Leech, A. J., far., S. 16; P. O. Charleston.
Light, George, moved away.

LIGHT, JOHN, farmer. Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Jan. 18, 1805; came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, in 1848; removed to Lee Co. in 1852. Married Miss Charlotte Phillips in 1827; she was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, Dec. 8, 1807; and died Aug. 22, 1830; married again Phœbe C. Dole Jan. 27, 1833; born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Aug. 1, 1810; died Feb. 16, 1864. He married again Mrs. Esther McCrackin Dec. 13, 1865; born in Montgomery Co., Penn., Nov. 28, 1812; had two children; by first wife, Urania, now Mrs. Huntington, one dead—Jane W.; and by second wife, Rebecca A. (now Mrs. Brown.) James A., Charlotte E. (now Mrs. Miles), John H., George H., Mary M. (now Mrs. Vaughn), and four dead—Jane W., Emily A., Joseph D. and Marion H. Mr. Light was ordained as an M. E. Minister in 1856, and as Elder in 1861; has been preaching since 1842; Republican.

Lyon, Zach., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Boston.

MCANDREWS, JAMES, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Charleston.

McClary, James, farmer and shoemaker, Sec. 22; P. O. Charleston.

McCORD, J. S., far., S. 27; P. O. Charleston; born in Preble Co., Ohio, Feb. 2, 1816. Married Miss Martha Sawyer Feb. 28, 1838; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio, Jan. 15, 1815; came to Lee Co. in 1853, and purchased, in company with Mr. Boyce, a tract of land located in Jackson Tp., for which they paid \$2,500, Mr. McCord paying \$1,000; in 1856, Mr. McCord sold his interest for \$9,000, and then removed to Montrose Tp., and bought 163 acres, for which he paid \$5,000, and then sold and removed to Charleston Tp., and settled where he now lives. Has two sons and three daughters—William S., served in the rebellion; Ann, now Mrs. Fallar; James B., served during the rebellion; Harriet A. and Amanda, also married. Mrs. McCord united with the Presbyterian Church at the age of 17, and Mr. McCord when 20 years of age. Democrat.

McCutchin, J. H., far., Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston.

Marion, Felix, Jr., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Charleston.

MATTEER, M., far., S. 27; P. O. Charleston; born in Dauphin Co., Penn., May 22, 1806. Married Miss Mary Rodgers May 8, 1828; she was born in Perry Co., Tenn., April 2, 1812. Removed to Washington Co., Ohio, in 1829; came to Lee Co. in 1851, and settled in Charleston Tp. Mrs. Matteer died Sept. 24, 1849; he married again, Mrs. Elizabeth Westfall, formerly Miss Solomon, Sept. 11, 1850; she was born in Hardy Co., Va., Dec. 13, 1812; her former marriage to Isaac Westfall, was Sept. 12, 1833; he was born in Virginia March 12, 1809, and died Feb. 16, 1847; she had six children by her former husband—Catherine J., William W., Henry L., Thomas M., John M. and Robert W.; Mr. Matteer had by his former wife, ten children—Louisiana, Lucetta, Margaretta, Hannah, William M. C., Frau-

cis M., Lavina W., Charles A., Mary M., Sarah C. Both are members of the M. E. Church. He owns eighty-four acres. Democrat.

Martin, James, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Charleston.

Miles, J. A., farmer, Sec. 36; P. O. New Boston.

Miller, Jacob, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Charleston.

Monz, Isadore, farmer, Sec. 7; P. O. Charleston.

Moore, Shapely, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Charleston.

Morrissey, John, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Charleston.

NEWMMASTER, GOTLIEB, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Charleston.

PFLINGERSTOFER, J. B., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Charleston.

Pickard, S., minister, Charleston.

Potter, P. W., Charleston.

Pratt, J. B., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Charleston.

RAMBO, JACOB, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston.

Ramsay, David, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston.

Ranz, John, far., S. 23; P. O. Charleston.

Reuchler, P. F., blacksmith, Charleston.

RIGLER, L., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Charleston; born in Bavaria Oct. 4, 1827; came to America with his parents when 2 years of age; first stopped in Cincinnati, Ohio; removed to Kentucky, thence to St. Louis, then to Hamilton Co., Ill.; remained one year, and then came to Keokuk, Lee Co., in 1853; remained four years, and then moved to where he now lives. Married Miss Margaret Kirshbaum in 1850; she was born in Bavaria July 18, 1829; they have two children—Sarah and Naomi. Mr. R. owns 280 acres of land; member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. R. is a Democrat.

Rice, David, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Charleston.
Rokey, Christ., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Charleston.

Rokey, Peter, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Charleston.

SCHEIDER, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Donnellson.

Schwartzentruber, P. J., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Charleston.

Scott, Eli, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Charleston.
Sell, Casper, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Charleston.

Sheffer, Daniel, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Charleston.

Slater, W. P., far., Sec. 35; P. O. New Boston.

Sollars, William, far.; P. O. Charleston.

SOUTH, JOHN, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Charleston; born in Greene Co., Penn., May 20, 1821; removed with his parents to Montgomery Co., Ind., in 1831; came to Lee Co., June 15, 1840, and settled in Van Buren Tp.; removed to Franklin Tp., then to Charleston Tp., and settled where he now lives. Married Miss Nancy A. Martin, June 21, 1849; she was born in Monongalia Co., Va., June 6, 1829; had four children, two deceased—Daniel and William H.; John M. and Theodosia, living; all members of the Baptist Church. Mr. South followed breaking prairie for some time when he first came to the county. The first hogs marketed by him netted him \$1.75 per hundred, and corn 12½ cents per bushel. Mr. South has served as Justice of the Peace and other township offices; has been Superintendent of Sunday school for twenty-one years; he has been a member and deacon in the church for twenty-seven years. Owns 201 acres. Members of the Baptist Church; Democrat.

Spahr, Samuel, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Charleston.

Stanton, Thomas, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Charleston.

Stanwood, Charles, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Charleston.

Stanwood, George, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Belfast.

Stevens, James, far. and stock-breeder, Sec. 3; P. O. Donellson.

Stewart, J. S., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Donelson.

SULLIVAN, V. H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. New Boston; born in Jefferson Co., Ind., Feb. 1; 1837; came to Lee Co. Oct. 13, 1854, and engaged for some time as conductor on the C. B. & Q. Railroad; also was engaged in mercantile business in Keokuk for some time. Mr. Sullivan served on the Board of Supervisors four years, and Justice of the Peace four years; owns 116 acres of land. Married Miss Susan E. Hedges; she was born in Ohio June 18, 1840; have six children—Charles N.,

Joseph T., Jemima H., S. L., A. H. and N. H.; Democrat.

SNIDER, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Donnellson; was born in Harrison Co., Ind., in 1827, where his grandfather, John, had settled from Virginia in 1806, his son, Isaac, who became the father of Joseph, being at that time six years of age. Isaac married Julia A. Oatman, whose parents were also among the first settlers of the State of Indiana, and they are still residents of that State and county. Joseph, at the age of 17, went to Ohio, and for a time followed the river—engaged in shipping produce to New Orleans. April, 1853, he married Ruth J., daughter of James and Abigail McCullum; she was born in Crawford Co., Ind., Aug. 27, 1832, and September, of the same year, they came to this county, and settled where they now reside, and own 240 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. They have two children—William H., born April 26, 1858, and George I., Dec. 26, 1861; Democratic. Members of C. P. Church, Mr. S. being Elder and Clerk in that Church, Township Trustee, an office he has held for eight years, and has also held various school offices.

TRUMP, GEORGE, far., S. 2; P. O. Franklin Station.

VERMAZEN, JAMES, far., S. 21; P. O. Charleston.

VERMAZEN, ARCHIE, dealer in general merchandise, Charleston; born in Holland Jan. 25, 1844; came to Keokuk, Lee Co., in 1856; in the spring of 1862, went to Colorado, where he engaged in mercantile and hotel business for six years; returned to Lee Co., in 1868; bought a farm one mile northwest of Charleston, containing eighty acres, and, in November, 1875, engaged in his present business. Married Miss Emma Sapp in 1869; she was born in Clermont Co., Ohio, Nov. 27, 1850; came to Lee Co., with

her parents, in 1858; they have two children—James H. and John A. Mr. V. has been Justice of the Peace six years, Township Clerk one term, and Assessor two terms. Mrs. V. is a member of the Baptist Church; Mr. V. is a Democrat.

Vermazen, William, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Charleston.

VERMILLION, L. G., farmer, S. 26; P. O. Charleston; born in Bracken Ky., Sept. 2, 1815. Married Miss Amanda L. Wheaton in 1836, and removed to Ohio, where he remained till 1849, then came to Clarke Co., Mo., where Mrs. V. died in 1851, leaving him with a family of six children; he married again, Miss Sarah A. Phillips, in 1851; she was born in Lehigh Co., Penn., Oct. 10, 1824; had seven children by his former wife, six still living—Greenberry N., Maria L., George L., Louisa, John P. and Elizabeth; one deceased—Permelia A., and by present wife five—Matilda J., Janetta T., Alonzo B., Alice A., Fannie B., and one dead—Charity R. Mr. V. owns 200 acres of land, and has given seven of his children farms. Members of the Baptist Church. Mr. V. has been industrious and economical, and is now able to live comfortably without hard work. Democrat.

WAHRER, AUGUST, far., S. 34; P. O. Charleston.

Wahrer, F., far., S. 22; P. O. Charleston.
Wahrer, Jacob, far., S. 13; P. O. Charleston.

Washburn, G. S., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Charleston.

Watson, Wm, far., S. 15; P. O. Charleston.
Weber, George, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Charleston.

Weber, Jacob, far., S. 22; P. O. Charleston.

Weber, John, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Franklin Station.

Wilsey, John, far., Sec. 34; P. O. New Boston.

CEDAR TOWNSHIP.

ALEXANDER, T. R., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Big Mound.
Atkinson, W., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Big Mound.

BEACH, WELCOME, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Hillsboro.

BEACH, JULIUS, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Hillsboro; owns 180 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; he was born June 25, 1798, in Vermont; in the spring of 1813, his parents emigrated to Guernsey Co., Ohio; in early life, he learned the carpenter and joiner's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. Prior to coming West, he married Miss Jane Allen of Muskingum Co., Ohio, June 1, 1836; she was born March 16, 1816, in same county; in the spring of 1846, they emigrated to Iowa and located upon the farm on which they still live; have seven children living—Thomas B., Alfred A., George M., Welcome B., Lucy E., Jesse C. and Oscar E.; lost four—David, Herman, Josephine and Lucius. Jesse C. and Welcome B., have charge of the home farm. Jesse C. married Sarah E. Pyle, of Fort Madison, Nov. 12, 1878; she was born Oct. 1, 1857, in Van Buren Co., Iowa; the oldest son is living in Carroll Co., Mo., and two sons and a daughter are living in Nebraska. Members of the Congregational Church; Republican.

Beard, W., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Big Mound.
Bell, I., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Big Mound.

BELL, T. A., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Big Mound; son of D. S. and S. S. Bell, deceased; he was born Aug. 4, 1845, in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; emigrated with parents to this county in the fall of 1845, and settled on the farm upon which he now lives, it being a part of the homestead, and contains 160 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in Co. E, of the 45th Iowa regiment, and was mustered out the following October, it being a hundred-day regiment. He was married to Alvira C. Harlan, daughter of Jacob and Pharba Harlan, Aug. 19, 1866; she was born Sept. 27, 1846; her mother died in Ohio Nov. 9, 1849, and

father emigrated to this county in the fall of 1859; in the fall of 1870, he moved to Kansas, where he died Aug. 27, 1876; have three children—Frank S., born Oct. 20, 1867; Cora E., born Jan. 23, 1871, and Gracie, born April 22, 1878. Member Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

BELL, Z. T., farmer, P. O. Big Mound; owns a farm of 145 acres, valued at \$8,000; is a son of David S. and Sarah S. Bell, and was born June 16, 1818, in Huntingdon Co., Penn.; the following fall, parents emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, and located upon the farm, a part of which he now owns; his father served as Deputy Recorder in an early day; also as Representative in the Legislature in 1870 and 1871, and departed this life Jan. 14, 1878, his wife having died Feb. 5, 1873. Mr. Z. T. Bell married Sarah S. Alexander March 27, 1873; she was born May 28, 1846, in Jefferson Co., Ohio; have two children—Laura M., born Jan. 26, 1875, and Anna J., born Jan. 31, 1877. Mr. Bell has held the office of Township Clerk two terms; also Director of his School District, and Secretary of the Board; wife member of the Presbyterian Church. Democrat.

Bennett, Joel, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Big Mound.

Beyerle, George, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Salem.

Blair, C. F., merchant, Big Mound.

Braden, David, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. Salem.

Braden, J. P., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Salem.

BROWNLEE, SAMUEL H., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Big Mound; son of Samuel and Catharine C. Brownlee, was born Sept. 3, 1854, in Washington Co., Penn.; his father died in June, 1854; he purchased the farm upon which Samuel H. now lives, some years before his death; mother married Hon. James B. Pease Oct. 17, 1867; the following December, came to Van Buren Co., Iowa, where she still lives, and where he lived till his majority; married Sadie Robertson May 11, 1876.

she was born in Lee Co. July 19, 1856; have two children—Daisy and Hattie B. Mr. Brownlee purchased the interest of his mother, brother and sister, in the homestead of 320 acres, valued at \$50 per acre, one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Brownlee is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Greenbacker.

CLARK ABNER, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Big Mound.

CLARK, ISSAC, farmer, Sec 22; P. O. Big Mound; son of Libbeus and Mary (Evans) Clark; was born April 28, 1834, in Washington Co., Penn.; emigrated to Vermilion, Co., Ill., in the spring of 1855; the fall of 1857, came to Lee Co., Iowa, Pleasant Ridge Tp.; in the spring of 1859, came into Cedar Tp., and rented the Brownlee farm, where he remained till the spring of 1862, when he came on to his present farm of 312 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. He married Lydia Clark Jan. 1, 1861; she was born Dec. 21, 1841, in West Virginia; have six children living—Frank L., Owen H., Alice N., Ira F., Maggie B. and Jennie M.; lost one, James E. Mr. Clark is a man of intelligence and ability; a friend to all literary or educational enterpriser; has served his township as Justice of the Peace and Trustee, several years; also Director of the County Agricultural Society; was a candidate for the Legislature, on the Republican ticket, in the fall of 1877, and defeated by 110 votes, the average Democratic majority being about 700 in the county. Member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

Clark, Isaac N., far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Clark, John W., far., S. 12; P. O. Salem.

Clark, W. J., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Salem.

Colman, Samuel, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Big Mound.

Connard, William, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Crawford, David, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Big Mound.

Crawford, D. W., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Big Mound.

Crawford, Thomas, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Big Mound.

Crawford, William, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Big Mound.

DAVIS, JOSEPH, far., S. 1; P. O. Salem.

Davis, William, far., S. 11; P. O. Salem Dawson, Peyton, far., S. 28; P. O. Big Mound.

Delany, R. T., far.; Big Mound.

Derisear, William, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Big Mound.

Derisear, John, far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Dick, James, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Big Mound.

DILL, JOHN H., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Big Mound; owns 165 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born Jan. 13, 1826, in Warren Co., Ohio; in the fall of 1850, emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa; the following spring, he purchased the farm upon which he now lives. He married Mary R. Bell March 26, 1862; she was born in 1842, and died Aug. 19, 1870, leaving three children—Wm. C., Linnie B. and Julia M. Members of the Presbyterian Church; Republican.

DINSMORE, ROBERT, farmer; P. O. Big Mound; owns 233 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; he was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1826; emigrated to the United States in the fall of 1859, and located in Cedar Tp., Van Buren Co., Iowa, where he lived till 1866, when he moved on to his present farm in Lee Co. He married Jane Wallace April 22, 1858; she was born in Ireland March 28, 1844; they have six children living—William, born June 22, 1859, in Ireland; James W., Jan. 2, 1861; Maggie E., Dec. 30, 1862; Leah J., Nov. 21, 1865; Jane A., Feb. 23, 1870; Mary B., Sept. 23, 1872; lost one daughter—Eliza, born March 12, 1877, and died Aug. 30, 1877. Mr. Dinsmore is among the leading and influential men of his township; member of the M. E. Church; Democratic.

DINSMORE, SAMUEL, deceased; he was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1820; emigrated to the United States in 1847; stopped in New York City a short time, after which he went to Pennsylvania, thence to Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1848, and engaged in the marble business there, also contracting for stone-work, and in building the first cells in the Penitentiary at Fort Madison; in 1866, he purchased the farm now left to his bereaved fam-

ily, which contains nearly four hundred acres, valued at \$40 per acre, part of which was previously laid out in town lots, and named Georgetown; he also, in company with Messrs. Walsh and Rourke, purchased a steam grist-mill there, which they converted into a distillery and operated it for two or three years; since that time he devoted his time to farming and stock-raising. He married Miss Mary Holtzelaw, of Fort Madison, June 14, 1857; she was born June 14, 1836, in Xenia, Ohio; her parents emigrated to Burlington, Iowa, in 1843, where her father died in 1846, and her mother at Fort Madison in 1851; the children of Mr. and Mrs. Dinsmore, are William, Kate, Grace, Samuel, Nina, Charlie, Robt. E. and Jennie, the last, deceased. Mr. Dinsmore departed this life Jan. 1, 1879, leaving his family and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

Doan, D. T., far.; P. O. Salem.

Doan, Robert, far., S. 10; P. O. Salem.

Doohling, Joseph, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Big Mound.

Evans, H. V., far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Foster, WILLIAM L., far., S. 31; P. O. Big Mound.

Frazier, Lindley, far., S. 2; P. O. Salem.

Garver, SAMUEL, farmer; P. O. Big Mound.

Garver, JACOB F., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Big Mound; son of Samuel and Catharine Garver, was born April 10, 1843, in Fayette Co., Penn.; his parents emigrated to this county in the fall of 1857, and located upon the farm upon which they are still living, where his boyhood days were spent. He enlisted in Co. E, 45th Iowa Inf., April, 1864, in the hundred-days service; was mustered out the following September. Married Adaline Clifford Feb. 17, 1869; she was born Jan. 7, 1841, in Fayette Co., Ind.; have three children—Herman F., Mark C., Neal B. Mr. Garver is a man of good sound judgment, a friend of all literary and educational improvements; has served the public as Justice of the Peace, and is the present Justice elect. Owns a farm of eighty-four acres, valued at \$40 per acre; Independent in politics.

Geese, W. A., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of George and Mary Geese, was born Dec. 18, 1832, in Washington Co., Penn.; parents emigrated to Coshocton Co., Ohio, in 1836; remained till the fall of 1854, when he went to Franklin Co.; thence to Lee Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1866, and located on his present farm of 160 acres, which is valued at \$50 per acre. He married Clarissa Powell, of Franklin Co., Ohio, March 10, 1857; she was born in same county, Dec. 14, 1838; have five children—Otis T., Emma A., Frank M., Effie A., Nannie W. Mr. Geese has served his township in most of the offices of the township, and as Director of both the county agricultural societies. He is also a member of the M. E. Church. Democrat.

Gill, Edwin S., far., S. 36; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Griffis, R. E., far., S. 24; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of William and Ruth Griffis, was born Oct. 10, 1836, in Kentucky; his parents emigrated to Clay Co., Ind., in 1839, and from there to Clarke Co., Mo., in 1848, and in 1849, came to Lee Co., Iowa, and located near Fort Madison. He married Mary Sawyer Aug. 5, 1860; she was born in this county Aug. 7, 1841; her parents came from Massachusetts to this county in 1836; have three children—Sylvester S., Edith J. and Herbert L.; lost one infant. Mr. Griffis' father lives just above Fort Madison, in this county; his mother died Feb. 9, 1876. Democrat.

Hammond, JOHN, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Hillsboro.

Hampton, Henry, far.; P. O. Salem.

Harlan, J., far. and patent-right man; P. O. Hillsboro.

Harlan, M., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Hillsboro.

Hartley, T. C., far. Sec. 1; P. O. Salem.

Hathway, H. H., carpenter and joiner; P. O. Big Mound.

Heaton, E. H., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Big Mound.

Heaton, J. G., far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Heaton, John, far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Heinming, Mr., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Big Mound.

Hill, Henry, far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Hinsha, J. B., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Salem.

Hixson, David, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Big Mound.

Holmes, John, far.; P. O. Salem.

Hott, P., far., Sec. 6; P. O. Hillsboro.

Houser, D. L., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Big Mound.

Hoyer, E., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Salem.

Huff, J., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Salem.

Hyde, Addison, far.; P. O. Salem.

HYDE, GEORGE W., far., Sec. 4, P. O. Salem; he was born July 13, 1809, in New York City; parents emigrated to Athens Co., Ohio, in 1815; where he remained till 1839; when he went into Franklin Co., and married there, Sarah Harte, July 29, 1841; she was born in same county, June 6, 1820; in the winter of 1846, moved into Champaign Co.; remained till the fall of 1848; then emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, and located upon the farm on which he still lives, which contains 195 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; his wife died Dec. 27, 1854; and he again married Eliza J. Richardson, July 22, 1855; she was born in Washington Co., Ohio, July 11, 1821; she died Oct. 4, 1876; he had by first wife seven children, of whom Romelia, Josephine, Rolandus, Emeline, Abigail and Addison are living; Georgiana died; and by second wife four—Olive and Lucretia living, two died in infancy; Rolandus is now running the farm, and married Adaline Beuter, of this county, April 1, 1875; she was born Feb. 20, 1853; they are raising a little daughter of his wife's brother, named Nellie. Rolandus served his country in the 45th I. V. I.

Hyde, J. W., far.; P. O. Salem.

Hyde, Nelson, far.; P. O. Salem.

Hyde, R., far., Sec. 4; P. O. Hillsboro.

KELLY, PETER, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Big Mound.

Kennedy, J., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Big Mound.

KENNEDY, JOSIAH, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Big Mound; owns 340 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; born Jan. 18, 1817, in Casey Co., Ky.; emigrated with his parents to Morgan Co., Ill., in the fall of 1828. Married Julia Scott, of Scott Co., Ill., in March, 1837 (her father was the first settler, after whom the county was named); wife was born in Morgan, the adjoining

county, April 2, 1819; in the fall of 1842, he emigrated to Iowa, stopped in Van Buren Co., till the spring of 1843, when he came into Lee Co., where he since resided most of the time in Cedar Tp., which he has served as Township Trustee sixteen years, and in other official capacity; politically, he has supported the Republican party since 1854; till the fall of 1878, voted the Greenback ticket; member of the Christian Church. Have five children living—James, Joanna, Nellie, William H. and Eda, lost four—Josephine, John S., Mary and Sophia.

Kerr, G. A., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Salem.

King, James D., far., S. 3; P. O. Salem.

King, John, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Big Mound.

King, Obed H., far., S. 14; P. O. Salem.

LANGWIRTH, EDWARD, far.; P. O. Hillsboro.

Leazer, Isaac, far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Lightfoot, John, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Big Mound.

Logan, Hugh R., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Big Mound.

Logan, W. P., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Big Mound.

MCDANIEL, GEORGE, far.; P. O. Hillsboro.

McDaniel, Isaac, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Hillsboro.

McDaniel, Nate, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Hillsboro.

McDaniel, Newton, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Hillsboro.

McDaniel, Richard, far., Sec. 5; P. O. Hillsboro.

McKee, Frank, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Mackey, George, far., S. 24; P. O. Clay's Grove.

Marshall, Evan, far. and physician, S. 11; P. O. Salem.

Middaugh, Dan., far.; P. O. Salem.

Middaugh, John, far.; P. O. Salem.

Miller, Jackson, far.; P. O. Salem.

Miller, Samuel, far.; P. O. Primrose.

Moore, H. F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Big Mound.

Moran, William, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Big Mound.

NEWSAM, JOHN, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Big mound.

PACKER, F. V., far.; P. O. Salem.

Packer, M. L., far.; P. O. Salem.
Pease, Alfred, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Big Mound.

Pease, Emery H., far.; P. O. Big Mound.
Pease, James F., far.; P. O. Big Mound.
Pease, Jonathan, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Big Mound.

PEASE, JOSEPH A., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Big Mound; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$3,000, and a residence in Fort Madison, valued at \$1,000; he was born Aug. 21, 1823, in Washington Co., Penn.; emigrated to the West in the spring of 1856; stopped near Lane Station, in Ogle Co., Ill.; in the fall of the same year, came to Lee Co., Cedar Tp. Served his county as Deputy Sheriff during the years 1869-70. Married Sarah Newsam, of this county, Oct. 4, 1870; she was born March 25, 1834, in Washington Co., Penn.; her parents emigrated to Iowa in the spring of 1843. He served as Steward of the County Farm during 1871-72, and, in the fall of 1872, was elected Sheriff of the county. At the expiration of his term of office, January, 1875, came onto his present farm. He has an adopted daughter, Clara J., who was born Feb. 5, 1872. Member Presbyterian Church; Democrat.

PEASE, RAYMOND S., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Big Mound; son of Boyd E. and Margaret J. Pease; was born June 15, 1850, in Washington Co., Penn.; emigrated to Lee Co., Iowa, with his parents in the spring of 1853, when they settled upon the farm upon which he is now living; his father was born April 23, 1821, in Washington Co., Penn., and married Miss Black Dec. 21, 1848; she was born Aug. 1, 1828, in Westmoreland Co., Penn.; father died March 27, 1875, leaving a family of ten children and his wife to mourn his loss; children are Raymond S., Alfred M., Mary S., Frank B., Edmund L., Emma J., Harriet A., Fanny G., Boyd E. and Ada B. His father was an elder in the Presbyterian Church for several years, and at his death left an estate of 470 acres of land, estimated to be worth \$15,000. Raymond S. is the administrator of the estate.

PICKARD, HIRAM, far., Sec. 3; P. O. Salem; owns seventy acres of

land, valued at \$40 per acre; is a son of Henry and Eleanor Pickard; was born Nov. 18, 1838, in Parke Co., Ind.; emigrated with parents to Iowa in the fall of 1845 and located near Salem, Henry Co., and, in the spring of 1847, came into Lee Co. In February, 1863, he enlisted in Co. E of the 1st I. V. C.: was accidentally wounded shortly after entering the service, while on drill, being shot through the right arm, shattering one of the bones below the elbow, and was kept in hospital most of the time till he was mustered out Nov. 25, 1865. He married Rebecca Almond of Henry Co., Jan. 6, 1858; she was born in same county April 27, 1841; her parents emigrated from Indiana in 1840; have eight children living—Charles A., Amanda J., Pleasant E., John E., Oscar, Sarah C., Arlow, Walter E.; lost one son—Frank. Mr. Pickard moved onto his present farm in the fall of 1874. Republican.

Pickard, H. J., far.; P. O. Salem.
Pickard, Laban, far., S. 11; P. O. Salem.
Powell, D. M., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Powell, W. L., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Clay's Grove.

RAFIER, JOHN, far.; P. O. Clay's Grove.
Ransom, George, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Salem.
Reader, L. M., blacksmith; P. O. Big Mound.

RHYNALDS, WM., J. far., Sec. 2; P. O. Salem; owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; he was born June 1, 1835, in Quincy, Ill.; his father, John A. Rhynalds, emigrated from Nova Scotia to that place in 1826; in the fall of 1844, came with parents to Henry Co., Iowa, and located near Salem, where his father died Feb. 14, 1850, and mother, Feb. 20, 1848; he remained on the home farm till 1852, when he came into Lee Co.; since has lived in Cedar Tp., except three years in Marion Tp.; came to his present farm in 1876. He married Lavina Bond, of Lee Co., Iowa, Aug. 27, 1854; she was born Oct. 21, 1834, in Randolph Co., Ind., has eight children living—John B., Melinda C., Eva R., Mary E., Marshall J., Albert W., Charles E., Elijah

A.; lost two—Jesse M. and Irilla J. Member of the M. E. Church; Republican.

RHODE, J. W., law student, Big Mound; son of John and Catharine R., who, in 1843, came to Jefferson Co., Iowa, thence to Henry Co., where they now reside was educated in the common schools of that county; was a student in Whittier College and Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. In 1874, he married Miss Lydia Johnson, daughter of Benj. H. Johnson, an early settler of Van Buren Co. Soon after their marriage, he purchased his present property, consisting of eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; since, has been engaged in farming and teaching; at the beginning of the past year, he commenced the study of law with Casey & Hobbs, of Fort Madison, and intends to make that his profession. They have two children—Vada C., born in 1875, and May M., March, 1876. Has been Secretary of School Board; is Notary Public, member of A., F. & A. M., No. 17, Salem.

Rhynold, J. B., far.; P. O. Salem.

Rigby, Ralph, far.; P. O. Salem.

Ross, Robert, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Big Mound.

SAMPLE, JOHN W., far., S. 15; P. O. Salem.

Sayers, James, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Big Mound.

Sivil, John, shoemaker, Big Mound.

Steadman, Addison, far.; P. O. Primrose.

TAYLOR, LEWIS, far., See. 19; P. O. Big Mound.

WALSH, WILLIAM, JR., far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Ware, John, far., See. 30; P. O. Big Mound.

Welsh, William, far., See. 17; P. O. Big Mound.

Willey, William, far., See. 30; P. O. Big Mound.

WILKINSON, C. L., farmer, Sec. 23; P. O. Primrose; son of Charles and Sarah (Rogers) Wilkinson; was born Sept. 26, 1832, in Burlington Co., N. J.; parents moved to Louisville, Ky. Y., in 1834; his father died there in 1836; the following year, his mother returned to New Jersey with the family, where she remained till the spring of

1843, when she came to Iowa and located in Harrison Tp., where his early life was spent. He married Miss Josephine L. Anderson, daughter of T. O. Anderson, May 28, 1857; she was born April 21, 1836, in Des Moines Co., Iowa; her parents settled there in 1832; they were natives of Kentucky. In the spring of 1859, Mr. Wilkinson came to his present farm; in the spring of 1862, he went with a company of gold-seekers with ox-teams for Oregon; arrived at Baker City after a long and tedious journey; had three skirmishes with Indians; lost two of their company at Plum Creek, Neb., who were left at a watering-place to guard some wagons while the company pushed on; about twenty-five Indians were ambushed near the men, and, as soon as the company were out of sight, murdered them in the most brutal manner, chopping them to pieces with their tomahawks, and plundered the wagons of what they could carry; shortly after arriving at Baker City, Mr. Wilkinson, in company with a Mr. Charles Fisher started out prospecting and came back over the mountains, making the first discovery of gold where Boise City now stands; the news soon spreading brought large numbers of gold-seekers; Boise City was soon established, and Mr. Wilkinson appointed Recorder of the District; the following July resigned and started for home, where he arrived in August; the following December started back, went as far as Omaha, remained till spring, then went on to Virginia City, mined till the following November, when he returned home; since has devoted his time to farming and stock-raising; have one son—Charles E.; lost one—Frank G.; owns a farm of 160 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Member of Friends' Church; Greenbacker.

Wilson, H. H., far.; P. O. Big Mound.

Wilson, N. T., far.; P. O. Big Mound.

WOOLMAN, JOHN A., far., Sec. 14; P. O. Clay's Grove; owns 175 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; he was born March 24, 1835, in Columbiana Co., Ohio; parents emigrated to Iowa in the spring of 1842, and located near Salem, in Henry Co., where his

father died April 14, 1877, and mother Aug. 19, 1877. Mr. Woolman married Elizabeth C. Baldwin May 24, 1864; she was born July 23, 1838, in Franklin Co., Ohio; her parents were Sylvanus and Minerva Brewster, who emigrated to Iowa in 1839; located near Burlington; came to this township in 1841, where her father died May 1, 1850; have two adopted children—Anna E. and Charles W. Mr. Woolman is a member of the Friends' Church, and Mrs. W. of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; Republican.

WRIGHT, ALEXANDER, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Clay's Grove; son of Robert and Phoebe Wright, was born Sept. 5, 1811, in Philadelphia, Penn.; parents moved into Lancaster Co. the following year; in his early life he commenced learn-

ing the shoemaker's trade, which, not suiting his fancy he learned the wagon-maker's trade. In 1832, he went to Juniata Co., worked at wagon-making two years, then to Cumberland Co., and worked at manufacturing threshing machines, then returned to Lancaster Co., and worked at threshing machines; April, 1840, started for the West via Cincinnati and St. Louis, up to Fort Madison, where he arrived Aug. 24, 1840; came to a friend of the name of C. J. Price; worked on a farm for him a short time, then commenced working at carpenter and joiner work, which he followed till he came on his present farm in 1860, having purchased 320 acres in 1847, for \$1.25 per acre; subsequently sold eighty acres to Mr. Rafer. Mr. Wright has no family. Democrat.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

ALLEY, L., far., See 36; P. O. Fort Madison.
Alley, L. D., far., See 36; P. O. Ft. Madison.
Amborn, C., farmer, See. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

ANDREWS, GILBERT M., farmer and stock-dealer, See. 2; P. O. Wever; son of Joseph Andrews; was born in Chautauqua Co. N. Y., July 19, 1841; when 16 years of age, with his parents, came to Lee Co.; received his education at the common school and academy. Jan. 10, 1872, he married Miss Margaret Eads, daughter of Archibald and Margaret Eads, natives of West Virginia, who moved to Ft. Madison in 1840; her father, now deceased, her mother is a resident of Kansas. Mrs. A. was born in Gallia Co., Ohio, in 1848. Soon after marriage they settled where they now reside, and own 183 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre; engaged in farming and also dealing extensively in stock. They have two children, a son and daughter—Dora E., born Dec. 22, 1874, and George J., born February, 1877. Republican; He is a member of the Baptist Church.

ANDREWS, JOSEPH, farmer, See. 1; P. O. Wever; born in Herkimer Co., N. Y., July 31, 1811; when 22 years of age, he married Mary Miller, daughter of Andrew Miller, of Oneida, N. Y., proprietor of the Burston Cotton Factory; she was born April, 1812, and married at her native place, Jan. 22, 1833; soon after they moved to Chautauqua Co., N.Y.; remained twenty-five years, and, in the spring of 1857, came to Lee Co.; the first two years, rented a farm in Pleasant Ridge Tp.; moved thence to where they now reside and own 155 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. They have four children—Cornelia S., born 1834, wife of Samuel Van Seyoc, a farmer and dairyman of Platt Valley, Neb.; Helen D., born March 14, 1837, the wife of O. A. Wollcott, of Elkhorn City, Neb., farmer and dairyman; Gilbert M., whose biography will be found elsewhere; Edwin M., born May 15, 1846, enlisted in the 30th I. V. I., in 1862, served fifteen months and was discharged on account of ill health; married Sarah Kern, daughter of Thaddeus and Mary Kern, of Ft. Madison, born in Green Bay Tp.,

in 1856. Republican. Mr. A. is an advocate of temperance, and interested in all questions affecting the progress of the age.

Arzt, Hugo, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Wever.

BALDWIN, ASHER, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Baldwin, Brinton, far., S. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

BARNES, STEPHEN, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Denmark; son of Norris Barnes, of English descent, who was born in 1788; married in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Charity Proper, who was born in the State of New York, in 1786; he died Feb. 22, 1840, and was buried in the Quaker cemetery at Clinton Corners, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; she died in February, 1873, and was buried at Bee Ridge, Knox Co., Mo.; they had ten children, five sons and five daughters; Stephen was the fifth; he was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., Sept. 10, 1813; June 4, 1837, in the city of New York, he married Miss Elizabeth D. Jay, who was born in Pennsylvania, Feb. 13, 1817; she died at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., April 21, 1839, leaving one child, Mary E., born March 17, 1839, wife of Delanema Douglas, a farmer of Scotland Co., Mo.; June 6, 1840, he married Elizabeth Hoose, who was born in Dutchess Co., N. Y., March 19, 1818; he worked at his trade (that of a carpenter) until 1846; in the spring of that year, he came to Lee Co., and settled where he now resides, his farm consisting of 150 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; continued his trade for twelve years after coming here; has, since that time, devoted most of his time to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. His second wife died Jan. 4, of the present year, having been a member, for the past thirty years, of the Christian Church; she left a family of four sons—George M., born Oct. 10, 1841, enlisted in 4th Iowa Cav., in February, 1862, and died at West Plains, Mo., May 14 of the same year; Wm C., born Jan 1, 1845; he also enlisted in the late war, and served until its close; is now a farmer of Pleasant Ridge Tp.; Gilbert R., born Feb. 1, 1847, married Emma J. Palmerston; is a farmer of this county;

Oscar S., born Nov. 27, 1850; married Miss Louella, daughter of Capt. Tullis, who was born in Ohio, and became an early settler of Lee Co.; enlisted as Captain of Co. G, 4th Iowa Cav., and died at Helena, Ark., Feb. 8, 1863, leaving a wife and five children. Mrs. Barnes the eldest; she was born in Lee Co., July 17, 1852; they now reside on the home farm, and have three children—Dudley T., born Oct. 2, 1873; Sumner, born Oct. 26, 1875; Albert, born Jan. 10, 1876. Republican; member of the Christian Church.

BEAN, DAVID W., farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fort Madison; of Irish descent; his great-grandfather, during the first settlement of Pennsylvania; emigrated from Ireland to that State with a family of ten children; settled in Delaware, Mercer Co.; his grandfather married at that place Mary Strige, also a native of Ireland; was father of three sons and four daughters; the father of David W. was the second; born in that county in 1817; married Margaret E. White, also a native of Mercer Co., born in 1815; had seven children—five now living; the second, David W., born at West Salem, Mercer Co., Penn., July 26, 1845; in 1869, came to Lee Co., and engaged in farming in Green Bay Tp. for two years, then visited his native State. Nov. 28, 1873, married Miss E. G. Gregg, daughter of Silas Gregg; she was born in this county March, 1851; they returned to Pennsylvania, remained for three years, and January, 1877, removed to Iowa, Cass Co., thence to Red Oak, Montgomery Co., and in March, 1878, to his present place of residence, consisting of a farm of sixty acres, valued at \$40 per acre; they have three children—Alfred O., born Dec. 24, 1874; Bessie M., Aug. 6, 1876; Milo W., March 2, 1878. Republican; she a member of the Christian Church.

Binderman, F., far., S. 13; P. O. Wever.

Brockway, Nathaniel, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Fort Madison.

Brockway, Martin.

Buck, Morton, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Fort Madison.

BUECHEL, H., Fort Madison; born in the Province of Saxony, Prus-



sia, March 17, 1819. Married Miss Clara E. Hunalt Nov. 6, 1849; born in Germany April 14, 1827; came to New Orleans July 5, 1850, and July 20, to St. Louis; Aug. 18, 1850, came to Fort Madison and bought forty acres in West Point Tp., for which he paid \$400; built a house in Fort Madison in 1854, on Lot 42; purchased a farm of 106 acres in Green Bay Tp., in 1870, for which he paid \$3,000.50, on Sec. 20, in 1876; purchased the farm where he now lives, in Washington Tp., of 200 acres, valued at \$7,000.

BURTON, ISHAM, far., Sec. 28; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Levi Burton, who was born in Maryland, and when 10 years of age, moved with his father to Guilford Co., Va., where he grew to manhood, and married Miss Betsy Lansford, who was born in Virginia; Levi Burton and his wife remained in Virginia about five years; then moved to Kentucky, near Harrisburg; thence to Indiana, when that country was beginning to settle up; the country was so infested with Indians, they returned to Kentucky; after the Indians were quieted in Indiana, they returned to that State, and settled in Harrison Co., where Isham Burton was born in 1811, and where his mother died in 1814, leaving a family of four children; Isham received such an education as his native county afforded at that early period. At the age of 22 years, he married Miss Lydia Harger, who was born in New York; in 1813, her parents, Samuel and Eunice Harger removed to Indiana, when she was quite small; in the spring of 1836, they removed to Iowa and settled at West Point, Lee Co., where he made the brick used in building the first church ever erected in the Territory; they came from Indiana in an ox-wagon, and were four weeks on the road, often "sticking" in the sloughs and pulling out backward; they remained at West Point some years, and then removed to Pleasant Ridge Tp.; his wife's father visited Burlington and bought 100 acres of land that is now occupied in part by the Patterson car-stables; and, in 1846, Isham removed to Union Tp., Des Moines Co., where he purchased 300 acres of land, and re-

mained until 1861, when he purchased and removed to his present beautiful homestead of 320 acres, valued at \$70 an acre, near Fort Madison, and afterward sold his Des Moines Co. land. He is a Democrat; members of the M. E. Church since their youth. Mr. Burton's father married a second time; in 1842, removed to Iowa and settled in West Point Tp., remained until 1848; then moved to Des Moines Co., where his wife died in 1852, and he in 1860, at the age of 93 years.

Burton, James A., far., See. 28; P. O. Fort Madison.

CLOUD, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Waver.

COURTRIGHT, HIRAM, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison; of Holland ancestry; was born in Franklin Co., near Columbus, Ohio, in 1815, where his father had settled from New Jersey in an early day. There in 1835, he married Miss Isabel Switzer, who was born in the same county in 1817, and died in 1844, leaving two children—Elizabeth, born March, 1836, (married Geo. Cloud, who died in service during the late war); John S., born Sept. 1, 1837 (a resident of Missouri, near Memphis). In 1846, Mr. C. again married Mrs. Eliza W. Fashner, daughter of James and Margaret Taylor, and widow of Joseph Fashner, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1816, and died in 1843, leaving one child—Margaret S., born in 1841 (now the wife of Isaac Bell of Cedar Tp.). Mrs. C. was born on the farm adjoining the one on which her present husband was born, March, 1821; in 1848, they removed to Woodford Co., Ill.; to this county in 1853, and settled on the farm on which he now resides, consisting of 160 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; they have three children—Mary J., born in 1846 (now the wife of S. W. Smith, of Oregon); Edward S., born in 1852 (now a resident of Kinsley, Kan.); and Julia A. P., born the 27th of September, 1853 (now the wife of W. A. Powell of Cedar Tp.). Members of the M. E. Church.

CRAIG, D. T., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1833; there he received

his education by attending the subscription schools three months in the year; at 16, he began to provide for himself by working as a farm laborer; in the fall of 1856, he came to Lee Co., where he followed his former occupation, and jobbing. Dec. 23, 1858, he married Miss Sarah Jane Hilmick, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, October, 1837; after that he farmed by renting until 1874, when he purchased his present place of residence, containing sixty-four acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; they have eight children—James, born Oct. 17, 1850; Sarah H., Aug. 5, 1861; Mary Eva, Sept. 6, 1863; John F., Dec. 17, 1866; Hannah E., Nov. 6, 1869; Angeline, Feb. 13, 1871; Alvina, Feb. 9, 1874; Charles, Oct. 22, 1876. Democratic; has held various township offices, and takes great interest in educational matters; has accepted various school offices.

Cutler, Otway, Jr., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Fort Madison.

DAVIS, GEORGE H., far., S. 35; P. O. Fort Madison.

DAVIS, JOHN F., far., Sec. 3; P. O. Denmark; son of Wm. and Ann Davis, nee Jenkins, natives of Wales; in 1815, early settlers of Cincinnati, Ohio; his father helped to launch the first steamer built at Cincinnati. They had ten children, five sons and four daughters still living; the second son John, was born in Cincinnati in 1819; when 8 years of age, his parents removed to Dearborn Co., Ind., where his mother died April, 1866, at 77 years of age; his father in 1867, at the age of 82; five of the sons came to Lee Co., one daughter became a resident of Davis, the others remained in Indiana; J. F. remained at home until in his 26th year; then married Miss Jane Williams, daughter of Benjamin Williams and Annie Dodge; he of New York and she of Vermont, but married and settled in Indiana. Mrs. Davis was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1824; there married March 4, 1845; they came to Iowa by water via Cincinnati, Cairo and St. Louis to Fort Madison, making the trip in two weeks; first settled in Green Bay Tp.; moved in 1851 to present residence, where they own 155 acres of land, valued at \$30 per

acre; he was a Henry Clay Whig; having no children of their own, in 1873 they adopted the daughter of Uriah and Emily Skinner, of Ohio, who died near Denmark, leaving five children; this was the youngest, born 1868. Mr. and Mrs. D. are believers in universal salvation.

DAVIS, WM., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 5; P. O. Denmark; son of Ebenezer Davis, who was born at Canaan, Grafton Co., N. H., 1780, and married Sarah Scales, who was born in the same county 1790; had four sons and four daughters; the youngest of the sons, William, was born in Grafton Co., N. H., 1814; had a common-school education; at the age of 16, began life as a farm laborer; remained in his native county until 1836, then came to Ohio, and in the fall of 1838, to Lee Co.; the following spring, he returned to Ohio, Athens Co., where he purchased a team, and with a load of fifteen ewt., returned to Lee Co., completing the drive in fourteen days. Sept. 9, 1840, he married Hannah, daughter of Ira Houston, one of the pioneers of Lee Co., from New Hampshire; she was born in Lyndeborough, N. H., March 28, 1820, and died Oct. 9, four weeks after her marriage. He worked two years for Parson Turner; returned to his native State, thence to Lowell, Mass., where he married Laura, daughter of Deacon John Houston (she was a cousin of his first wife); was born at Lyndeborough, N. H., 1813; returned immediately to Lee Co., and settled on the farm where he now resides, having purchased a claim of 200 acres before returning to New Hampshire, which he has since continued to cultivate and improve, and to add to until he now has 565 acres of land, with convenient and well-arranged buildings, valued at \$60 per acre. Democrat. Both of his wives were members of the Congregationalist Church. Mr. Davis held the office of County Supervisor for five years.

DAVIS, WM. M., pioneer, carpenter and farmer; P. O. Fort Madison; son of John Davis, who was a son of Basil Davis, born near the Potomac River in Virginia, and while still a young man, on foot and alone, emigrated

to Pennsylvania, then in its infancy. There he married Mary Mattox and settled in Beaver Co., where they raised a family of five sons and four daughters, of whom John was the third son, born in Beaver Co. Nov. 25, 1791. There he married Sarah Moore in April, 1816; she was born in Centre Co., Penn., April 21, 1791. A few weeks after their marriage, he placed a feather bed upon his horse, upon which his wife mounted and with their cooking utensils, including a Dutch oven, strapped upon another horse, and walking beside, he journeyed to Muskingum Co., Ohio; there they settled in a heavy body of timber, which he proceeded to reduce to ashes and the land to a state of cultivation; they cleared up a large farm there, then removed to Morgan Co., Ohio, where they cleared up another, and, in October, 1838, again became pioneers of the West and settled in Lee Co., where his son William now resides, and remained until their death, which occurred, the mother's in September, 1869, the father's March 21, 1877, at the age of 86 years, leaving a family of twelve children, of whom William M. was the eldest; born Feb. 25, 1817, in Muskingum Co., Ohio; received all of his education at a log schoolhouse; at 18, in company with George Herring and family, emigrated West; arrived in Appanoose in June, 1835, where they worked, making fans for fanning-mills until the following September, when they crossed the river; he remained with his uncle Herring until 1838, and, having entered a claim in 1837, he began to improve and now owns 270 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. In 1859, he married Miss Sarah G., daughter of James Anderson, of Crawford Co., Penn.; she was born in Meadville, Penn., Oct. 30, 1823; they have five children—Alma L., born August, 1860; Kate May, March, 1862; George E., June, 1864; William H., April, 1867; Sarah J., July, 1868. Of his father's family, the second was Basil E., now of Missouri; James C., at Fort Atkinson, Wis., a physician; Joseph, who died at Dallas, Tex., 1876; John W., of Marion Co., Iowa; Elisha, now of Texas; Geo. H., of this township; Sophia A., whose

biography appears in this work; Mary A., wife of A. L. Rice, whose biography appears elsewhere; Elizabeth, wife of Henry Densmore, of Arizona; Nancy J., wife of Zeno F. Hopkins, of Kansas, now deceased, and Sarah L., of Fort Madison; the youngest had grown to manhood before a link was broken by death among the children. Mr. D. is a Jeffersonian Democrat; says that he never voted in any State but Iowa; members of the Christian Church; Mrs. Davis was formerly a member of the M. E. Church at Meadville, Penn.

Degen, John A., far., Sec. 23; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Deighton, Wm. J., Sec. 14; P. O. Ft. Madison.

DEWEY, GEORGE H., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Lenox, Berkshire Co., Mass., in 1816; in 1838, he came to Iowa; attended the first land-sales at Burlington, and purchased the land on which he has since resided, consisting of 320 acres, which he now values at \$25 per acre; he remained one year, erecting his cabin and making improvements, then returned to Massachusetts; walked to Peoria, from which he started to walk to Chicago, but the stage overtaking him, took passage in it. In Massachusetts, he married Miss Chloe B. Butler, who was born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1817. Soon after returned to Lee Co., via Chicago, Galena and Mississippi River, being four weeks making the return trip; since which time, he has been steadily engaged in cultivating and improving his farm, which he has made one of the first in the county, with substantial and commodious buildings and fences. They had ten children—George H., Jr., born Feb. 7, 1841, who enlisted in 1863, as private in 19th I. V. I., for one year, then detailed as Hospital Steward and served for two years; died in 1871; Eunice S., born Dec. 8, 1842, the wife of N. F. Butler, of Missouri; Asaph C., April 8, 1844, a resident of Cahoka, Mo., who was in the 19th I. V. I.; married Miss Mary Riggs, of Missouri, July, 1874; Sarah E., born April 10, 1845, the wife of Wm. A. Tade, of Van Buren Co., who served during the war as Captain of a

colored regiment; James B., born Nov. 29, 1846, died at the age of 8 months; Nancy W., born Feb. 4, 1848 (at home); Kate M., born Aug. 11, 1850, wife of John Tade, of Mills Co.; Howard M., born Jan. 23, 1852, on the home farm; Siar B., born July 27, 1853, also at home, and Frank M., born April 22, 1855. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. D. and their daughter Nancy are members of the Congregational Church; the other members of the family are Baptists. Held the office of Justice of the Peace and Assessor for ten years.

Dobson, Thomas, farmer, Sec. 17; P. O. Fort Madison.

DOW, W. W., farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Denmark; born in Canaan, Grafton Co., N. H., in 1816; at 24 years of age, went thence to Vermont. There he married Miss Sally Metcalf, who was born in Grafton, N. H., April 17, 1820; four years after, they came to Van Buren Co., Iowa; resided in Cedar Tp. sixteen years, where, April 17, 1855, his wife died, leaving five children—Jane W., born Sept. 26, 1842, died Sept. 9, 1858; Lydia M., born May 1, 1845, the wife of Stephen Vass of Utah Territory; Frank W., born Jan. 12, 1849; Wyman E., born April 17, 1852; and Ira V., born Nov. 18, 1854, who married Miss Lily Rice, and is a farmer of Lee Co. June 10, 1857, Mr. Dow married Jerusha Waterman, who was born in Athens Co., Ohio, Aug. 27, 1825; they have two children—Mary E., born March 7, 1858, and Arthur W., born Feb. 13, 1860. Republican; has held the offices of Township Trustee, Township Clerk and various school offices.

Duncan, H. W., Sec. 3; P. O. Denmark.

DYE, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Miami Co., Ohio, in 1814. In 1837, married Miss Nancy Dye, daughter of Andrew Dye, who was born in same county, in 1819; she died within a year after their marriage, leaving one child—Andrew, born June, 1838, who enlisted in the 2d Mo. Inf. at the breaking out of the late war, and died at St. Louis, in 1862; The year following the death of his wife, Mr. Dye came to Lee Co., located in Cedar Tp., where he soon after

married Jane, daughter of Willoughby Meekelwaite, now deceased, who was from the North of England, and came to Morgan Co., Ill., resided for ten years, and, in 1839, came to Lee Co.; she was born in England, in 1822; after spending six years in Van Buren Co., he came to this township, and purchased the farm now owned by W. F. Snapp; thence to his present residence. Owns 280 acres valued at \$40 per acre; in 1861, he was again left a widower with a family of eight children; the eldest, Sylvester, born May 22, 1843, was also in the late war; enlisted with 19th Iowa Inf.; participated in many of the heaviest battles, and was a prisoner for ten months at Morganza, Texas, but participated in the last battle of the rebellion; now a farmer of Pottawattamie Co.; Mary A., born Feb. 25, 1845, the wife of Robt. Gilmer, of California; John, born Aug. 29, 1847, a farmer of Pottawattamie Co.; George S., born Aug. 29, 1847, who is now conducting the home farm; Willoughby, born April 14, 1852, a dealer in general merchandise at Macedonia, Pottawattamie Co.; Charles H., born Aug. 23, 1856, a graduate at Denmark Academy, now in Oberlin College; Lottie, born Sept. 22, 1859, died Oct. 27, 1866. Has been Justice of the Peace for several years, and has held various township offices as well as school offices, having always taken an active part in educational matters; is a member of the Claypoole Lodge of the A. F. & A. M., at Fort Madison. Democrat.

EBERLING, CONRAD, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

EATON, GEO. C., farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Worcester Co., Mass., November 9, 1805; son of Jonas and Sally Eaton, nee Powers, of New England nativity, dating back to the Mayflower; at the age of 8, his father died, and he was educated by a cousin. In 1828, he married Mary Goodrich, who was born in Worcester Co., Mass., in 1795, and died in 1832, leaving two children—Julia, born in 1829, died in 1843, and Lucian, born Sept. 24, 1831. During the late war, was Captain of a company: participated with Frank Blair in the taking of Camp

Jackson, then a commissioned officer stationed at St. Louis, that being the headquarters of the department. He was an active worker in the Temperance cause; he took Gen. Grant's deposition in the Babcock whisky case, at Washington, as counsel of the Government in a whisky case; now a prominent lawyer of St. Louis, a Register in Bankruptcy and U. S. Commissioner. Mr. Geo. Eaton afterward married Abigail Nichols, who was born in the State of New York Feb. 28, 1803; she died in January, 1860, leaving three children Mary A., born Aug. 18, 1836, a successful teacher, with an experience of thirty-two terms in school; Louisa M., born July 19, 1839, the wife of Wm. Vanhyning, of Des Moines; Helen S., born Aug. 19, 1841. Mr. E. was an Old-Line Whig, then active in original Republicanism, now a Liberal Democrat; liberal in religion; his first wife was a member of the Unitarian, and his second, of the M. E. Church. After the death of his first wife, he removed to Denmark, N. Y.; there he married his second wife; thence to St. Lawrence Co.; in 1846, to Lee Co.; remained two years in Denmark, thence to his present place of residence; has held the office of Justice of the Peace twenty years; has also been Assessor. Eoff, Leonard, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Fort Madison.

Eoff, William S., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Madison.

FRASSMEYER, M., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Fort Madison.

FIELD, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Denmark; born in Peterboro, N. H., in 1817; he received an education at the common schools of the day, with two terms at the academy; at 21, he went to Lowell, Mass., and engaged in the manufacture of cotton for the print works; in 1837, he came to Lee Co., purchased a claim where he now resides, and owns 100 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre. In 1842, he married Miss Electa Brockway; her parents, Titus, of Vermont, and Nancy B., nee Wilson, of Herkimer Co., N. Y., were married in Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1838; came to Lee Co., Washington Tp., where her mother

now resides; her father died in 1853; Mrs. Field was born in Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio, in 1824; they have three children—Hattie A., born May 25, 1846, the wife of Elijah F. Cowles; Henry S., born Jan. 6, 1853; C. F., born Sept. 10, 1859. An Old-Line Whig, now a Republican. Has held the office of Township Trustee and school offices; a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association.

Fraune, Henry, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fort Madison.

GELDNER, L., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.

Gedney, Wm., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Fort Madison.

Gibbs, B. F., Sec. 29.

Gillan, Isaac, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Fort Madison.

GREGG, SILAS, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Madison; of English origin; his great grandfather was born in England; emigrated to America, and settled in Southwestern Virginia; there his grandfather, _____ Gregg was born. Married Miss Comber, and settled near Knoxville, Tenn., where his father, Thomas Gregg, was born in 1798; when young, was taken by his father to Edwardsville, Madison Co., Ill., where they remained until the death of his parents, soon after which he returned to Sangamon Co., near Springfield, Ill., and in the spring of 1822, married Miss Keziah Roberts, born in Kentucky Nov. 23, 1806; had ten children; two sons and four daughters grew to manhood and womanhood, the most of whom are settled in the West; Silas, the eldest, was born near Springfield, Ill., July 25, 1823; at 4 years of age, moved, with his parents, to Adams Co., Ill., thence to Wisconsin, near Mineral Point; the fall of 1829, to Quincy, Ill.; the spring of 1837, they came to Lee Co., and settled at their present place of residence; he received his education at the common schools, with six months at Denmark Academy; the winter of 1844 and 1845, he taught the first school—a business he has followed in his own and adjoining districts, without intermission during the winter months, and has taught several terms of summer school by request.

In November, 1848, he married Miss Abby A. Hornby, daughter of John H., whose biography is to be found elsewhere; she was born in Maine Sept. 17, 1823; he owns 110 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; they have three sons and one daughter; Sarah E., born March 3, 1851—the wife of D. W. Bean, a farmer of this township; Oscar, born March 4, 1854; S. W., born April 18, 1859; George W., born Sept. 12, 1861. Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Gregg, their daughter and eldest sons, are members of the Christian Church; has held office of Justice of the Peace for ten years; Township Clerk, and was Assessor for Denmark, Washington and Green Bay Townships; also took the United States census for Washington Township in 1865; Secretary of the Board of Education for a number of years; in 1870, was elected School Inspector, in which he served until that office was abolished by law.

GREGG, WM. C., far. and carpenter; was born in Washington Tp., this county, on the farm where he now resides Oct. 17, 1838; he received his education at Brush College. August, 1862, he married Miss Adelia G., daughter of Dr. Johnson and Hannah H. Phares; she was born at Ft. Madison Feb. 17, 1838; her father was one of the first physicians of Ft. Madison, and erected the first frame house in the city; he was born in Cincinnati, Ohio; his wife at Watertown, N. Y., where they were married; he had in New York a good practice, but almost abandoned his profession on coming to Lee Co., where he was the first to start a store for the exclusive sale of dry goods; he died in 1842; her mother in 1876, at 69 years of age. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Gregg enlisted in the 30th I. V. I., Co. I; participated at the battles of Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, all through Lookout Mountain, Atlanta, Savannah and Sherman's march to the sea, with eighteen months' hospital duty; was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, May, 1865. They have three children—Hannah May, born May 5, 1866; Waldo, Aug. 2, 1869; Gladys, May 17, 1874. Neutral in politics. Owns the farm where he was born, contain-

ing ninety acres, valued at \$45 per acre.

GUTHRIE, ELIZA ANN, far. Sec. 6; P. O. Denmark; Mrs. Guthrie is the daughter of Aaron Van Pelt, who was born in Sussex Co., N. J., June, 1780, where he married Elizabeth Gilliland, also born in New Jersey, Jan. 2, 1787; they afterward removed to Marietta, Ohio, and subsequently to Meigs Co., in that State, where her father died Sept. 2, 1862, and her mother Sept. 11, 1870. Mrs. G. is one of nine children, six still living—Maria, born Feb. 28, 1809; Jacob, born Dec. 8, 1810, died Oct. 1, 1852; Eliza A., born Sept. 25, 1812; Daniel, born Aug. 31, 1814, died Nov. 9, 1824; Catharine was born Nov. 2, 1815; Susan was born Sept. 7, 1817, died March 7, 1856; Charlotte was born Sept. 1, 1821; Aaron was born July 17, 1823; Patience M. was born Feb. 20, 1827, died Sept. 22, 1868. Eliza A. was 5 years of age when her parents removed to Ohio, where, March 2, 1834, she married Milo Guthrie, son of Joseph Guthrie, who was born in Athens Co., Ohio, March 5, 1809; after marriage, they commenced the battle of life in the house on the farm where they were married, and where they remained thirty-two years; in 1866, they removed to Iowa and settled on the farm now occupied by Mrs. G., consisting of 165 acres, valued at \$50 per acre; had three children—Annie M., born Feb. 12, 1835, and, on her 23d birthday, Feb. 12, 1858, married Joel E. Cowdry, of Denmark Tp.; Edwin N. was born Jan. 29, 1840, and died Jan. 21, 1846; Annie L. was born Sept. 24, 1847, and married, Feb. 4, 1869, Robert Peoples, of this township. Mr. Guthrie was a consistent and respected member of the Christian Church for thirty years previous to his death on the 13th of August, 1874, leaving many friends and but few enemies. His first vote was cast for Gen. Jackson for President in 1832, and he adhered to the Democratic faith throughout his life. Mrs. G., both her daughters and Mr. Cowdry, her son-in-law, are members of the Christian Church. The parents of Mrs. Guthrie's husband, Joseph Guthrie and his wife, were born in Connecti-

cut; moved to Ohio in 1790; settled in Carthage Tp., Athens Co.; they died, he at the age of 81, she at 96. He was a minister of the M. E. Church; she a member. Had eight children—Wm., Chas., Amy, Harriet, Sophia, Milo, Aurilla and Joseph; four are still living, two in Meigs Co., Ohio, the others in Monticello, Lewis Co., Mo. His oldest brother, Truman Guthrie, sowed the first bushel of wheat in Ohio in 1795 on the Ohio River, in Washington Co., Newburg Tp., about twenty-five miles below Marietta. At that time, Indians were the inhabitants and the first settlements of whites were made.

HAYES, ISAAC D., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Fort Madison.

HARRINGTON, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Denmark; born in Rutland Co., Vt., in 1812; and, when 2 or 3 years of age, his parents removed to Washington Co., N. Y.; there he lived until 14 years of age, when his parents moved to Oswego Co., N. Y., where his father soon after died; when 21 years of age, John left home and came to Medina, now Summit Co., Ohio, where he remained for two years; in 1836, paid a visit to Lee Co., and wintered at Warsaw, Ill.; the following July, returned to Medina Co. Married Elizabeth McNeil, daughter of John McNeil, of that county; she was born in St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., in 1820; remaining two years in that county; removed to Logan Co., Ohio, and the fall of 1843, to Lee Co., and settled on land now owned by Alex. Lanther; in 1847, moved to present residence, where he now owns 120 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; they have five children—Mary, born in Lawrence Co., Ohio, June 7, 1838, the wife of Josiah Brockway, of Des Moines Co., Iowa; Ozro, born Sept. 26, 1840, in Logan Co., Ohio, a resident of Kansas; Alvina, born in Logan Co., Ohio, Oct. 16, 1842, the widow of Chauncey W. Eggleston, formerly of Denmark Tp.; Alonzo, born in Lee Co., March 20, 1844, now of Marion Co., Iowa; Sylva A., born July 4, 1852, died March 7, 1861; Elizabeth A., born Sept. 14, 1855, the wife of Harvey Newby, of Dakota, Turner Co. Republican; members of Baptist Church.

Hayes, Omer T., far., Sec. 9; P. O. Fort Madison.

HAYES, SAMUEL F., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fort Madison; his father, Job Hayes (of Swedish and English ancestry), was born in Pennsylvania in 1791; his father (S. F.'s, a grandfather), a Revolutionary soldier, came to America about the year 1750, and his mother, also of English birth, about the same time; her father was also a Revolutionary soldier; Mr. Job Hayes, when 16 years of age, came with his parents to Ohio, Hamilton Co., where his father was killed by the Indians. He there married his second cousin, Joanna Hayes, born in Brownsville, Penn., 1799; they were married June 29, 1820; they had ten children, six still living; Samuel F., the youngest, was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1841, and, with the family in 1846, came to Lee Co., first settling at West Point; moved thence to his present place of residence, where his father died in February, 1868; his mother Nov. 25, 1873; their family settled in Lee Co., except one brother and one sister, who remained in Ohio. Jan. 1, 1866, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Marsh, daughter of Benj. J. M., whose biography appears elsewhere; she was born in this county, near Brush College, Nov. 2, 1845. He is a Democrat. Mrs. Hayes is a member of the Christian Church; his parents were members of the M. E. Church; he is a prominent member of the Red Ribbon Club at Fort Madison. On the 17th of March, 1862, he enlisted in the 17th I. V. I., Co. C; discharged on account of disability the following November. Mr. Hayes has in his possession a cane cut by his father in 1820, near New Orleans, on Jackson's battle-field, from a crooked crab-tree.

Hansman, F., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.

HERRING, JOHN R., farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ft. Madison; son of Geo. Herring, who was born in Pennsylvania, June 17, 1781, his parents being early settlers of that State; when 14 years of age, he was sent by his father to Beaver Co., near Pittsburgh, to hold a claim purchased there soon after the

treaty with the Indians; he passed his time in hunting, etc.; he was visited by Mike Fink, a noted pioneer hunter and trapper, whose history has since been published. May 1, 1806, he married Fanny Rowland, who was born Oct. 5, 1782; had nine children. In 1813, they became early settlers of Morgan Co., Ohio, where he engaged in hunting, his wife following him with a horse, carrying in the pelts and hind-quarters of the deer, with which they paid for their land, on which they remained until 1835, when they came to Appanoose Co., and the following fall to Lee Co., settling near the line of West Point and Washington Tp., where, in 1841, Mrs. Herring died, and in 1843, Mr. Herring married Naney Hamilton, with whom he lived until his death, Dec. 10, 1867, at the advanced age of 87 years. But three of his children are now living, John R., the youngest, was born April 2, 1824, in Morgan Co., Ohio, remaining at home until his father's second marriage; then, for a time, attended school at Ft. Madison, after which, his father having given himself and sister each 40 acres of land, they erected a cabin and began to improve the farm. After raising a crop, he loaded a flat-boat and took it to New Orleans, which proving successful, he made thirteen successive trips, employing a man to conduct his farm in the mean time; in 1849, he resumed farming, threshing during the season for that branch of industry; in 1852, in company with Jefferson Hopkins, of this township, took the overland route to California; arrived at Sacramento the last of July; went thence to Nigger Hill, where he joined a company in putting a flume in the American River, which proved unsuccessful; he left and visited Forbestown; thence to Gibsonville, the Yuba and Feather Rivers, the first two years in mining, then in a store, clerking for a year; thence to the Mikora and Scotch Rivers, mining for a time; thence to Cottonwood, near the Oregon line; thence to Beaver Creek; then went to Eureka and purchased a claim which he worked for a time, but not proving a success abandoned it and worked by the day for the balance of that season. Oct.

1856, he married Miss Mary E., daughter of Joseph and Abigail Prince; she was born in Portland, Maine, Oct. 25, 1822; lived there until 9 years of age, when her mother died, and her father took her to Belfast where her father left her; she remained there a few years, went thence to Salem, Mass., then to Boston, where she was engaged in doing house-work, in genteel families, for five years; thence to Newburyport and Newmarket, N. H., and, after visiting the principal cities in seven different States, went to California, via Panama, where she met Mr. Herring and was married. October, 1857, via the same route, returned to the States, to their present place of residence, since which (with the exception of five years spent as Guard at the Penitentiary) he has been cultivating and improving his farm, which now contains 215 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre. Have one child, George Denny, born June, 1863. Mr. Herring was a Democrat, but since the firing the first gun at Ft. Sumter, has been a Republican. Mrs. H. is a member of the M. E. Church.

Hesse, Joseph, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fort Madison.

Hoffman, Robert, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

HUGHES, HUGH W., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Samuel Hughes, who was a son of Capt. John Hughes, born in Chester Co., Penn.; a carpenter by trade, but at the breaking-out of the Revolution, enlisted, and served through the entire campaign; came out as Captain; married, and had five sons and two daughters; the fourth son was Samuel H., who was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1786; was raised a farmer; learned the carpenters' trade, which he followed, in 1807, he married Mary, daughter of Hugh Workman, one of the early and prominent settlers of Borough Washington, Penn.; she was born at the same place, same month and year as her husband; they had twelve children, six sons and six daughters; the eldest son, Hugh W., was born in Washington, Penn., in 1812; lived there until 16 years of age; learned the tanner's trade, and worked as an employe until

20 years of age, then, with a cousin, Hugh W. Sample, engaged in general merchandising, at Dake's Mill, seven miles from his native town; continued for four years, after which he engaged in farming on his father's farm; in the fall of 1838, he visited the Western country; attended the land-sales at Burlington, as well as the Territorial Legislature, held there at that time, where he saw many of the notables of this Western country; purchased a tract of land, which afterward proved to be in Van Buren Co., which he afterward exchanged with his former partner in business, for property in Fort Madison; that he exchanged for the Hickory Grove farm; he returned to Pennsylvania, and the following January, married Miss Mary, daughter of Robt. McComb, whose biography appears elsewhere; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., in April, 1820; in October, 1840, they came to Lee Co., and settled on the Hickory Grove farm; in 1850, he sold out, and purchased the E. D. Ayers claim, which is known to be the oldest in this part of the county, where he now resides, and owns 280 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. In 1842, his wife died, leaving one child—Robert, who died from disease contracted in the army, in January, 1863. In 1844, he married Ann Eliza, daughter of David Hillis, an early settler of Van Buren Co., from Washington Co., Penn. (in 1843), where she was born, April 18, 1820; they have five children—Mary, born in 1846; Martha, born in 1848; Charles H., born in 1851; Samuel F., born in 1853; Anna E., born in 1861. Democratic. Mr. and Mrs. H. and family are members of the Baptist Church at Fort Madison; he is one of the original members, and Deacon. He was County Commissioner in 1848 and 1849; afterward County Supervisor.

HYDE, CHARLES J., far., S. 34; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Reuben C. Hyde, whose father was Captain Jedediah Hyde, born at Norwich, Conn., and a descendant of the pilgrim Hydes, who came over from England in the Mayflower. Captain Jedediah settled at Hyde Park, Vt., where he was

granted a township of land for services rendered in the French and English war, and where he married Miss Maria Waterman, also a native of Connecticut; the issue of this marriage was sixteen children, eleven sons and five daughters—Reuben C. was the seventh child, and was born in 1784; he remained with his parents at Hyde Park until he was 12 years of age, when Col. Udney Hay took him to Burlington Vt., where he was educated until 23 years of age, when he married Miss Jane Ann Hay, only child of his benefactor. Col. Hay was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland, and came to America as a British officer in the navy; he was assigned to the command of a fleet on Lake Champlain; but, refusing to fight against the Americans, he was imprisoned at Quebec; he was afterward released, and, leaving the British service, joined Gen. Washington, by whom he was appointed Quartermaster General, with the rank of Colonel; after the war he purchased a township of land in Vermont, from Jacob Underhill; he subsequently settled in the city of New York, where he was employed as a land agent, and took an active interest in political affairs. Col. Hay married Miss Margaret Montgomery, who was born in Ireland in 1743, and emigrated to America with her brother Richard, a British officer, who joined the American forces, and fell at the battle of Quebec. The subject of this sketch was the first born of Reuben C. and Jane Ann Hyde, and was born in New York City Sept. 28, 1801; after the death of his father, who received a fatal wound while leading his regiment at the battle of Bridgewater, his mother being left without means, removed to Ticonderoga, N. Y., where Charles J., then about 15 years of age, engaged in a lumber-yard; there he remained until 1825-26, when he was admitted as a partner and placed in charge of the company's interests at Henry, near Montreal. In 1830, he married Miss Lucy, a daughter of Rev. Henry G. Sherwood, of the M. E. Church, who afterward became a Mormon Apostle; soon after his marriage he returned to New York City, where he continued in the lumber business;

subsequently, he removed to Kirtland, Ohio, where he became owner and manager of the saw-mill erected by Bishop Whitney, of the Mormon Church; he afterward returned to New York, and in 1837, with a carriage and nine horses, started for Iowa, reaching the Mississippi River in two months; soon after his arrival, he secured the claim to the land he now occupies, and, in 1838, started a livery-stable at Fort Madison, and a stage-line between Fort Madison and Keokuk; in 1841, he established a second stable at Nauvoo, renting a stable from Jo Smith, and boarded in his family. When Jo Smith was killed at Carthage, June 27, 1844, he conveyed the news of his death to Mrs. Smith; in 1840, he settled his family on his present homestead, where two years afterward, his wife died, leaving five children—Henry S., Jane A., Udney H., Sallie A. and William S.; he afterward, in 1844, married Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John and Barbara Lamb, from Pennsylvania, by whom he has had two children—Emma L. and Charles J. Mr. Hyde was elected Justice of the Peace under Territorial jurisdiction, but declined to serve; he was elected and served three terms on the County Board of Supervisors, and various township offices; in his 78th year, he served as Road Supervisor. He is Democratic in politics; Mrs. Hyde is a member of the Baptist Church. His homestead consists of 160 acres of land valued at \$25 per acre.

JACKSON, JOHN, far., See. 19; P. O. Fort Madison.

Jackson, T. S., far., See. 19; P. O. Fort Madison.

Janse, Hector, far., See. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Johnson, E. A., far., S. 1; P. O. Wever. Jones, Peter P., far., See. 20; P. O. Fort Madison.

KERN, DANIEL H., far., See. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.

KERN, EMANUEL A., farmer, See. 22; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Thaddeus Kern, who was born in Alsace, France, in 1808; emigrated to America and settled in Fairfield Co., Ohio, where he married Miss Mary A. Burk, who was also born in France, in

1815; came with her parents to America, and settled in Fairfield Co.; had nine children, eight still living. Emanuel, the third son, was born in Fairfield Co., in 1840; when 2 years of age, his parents removed to Iowa; first settled in Burlington, remained about two months, then came to Lee Co., and settled in Marion Tp., where the father engaged in farming, having previously followed mercantile pursuits; they remained in Marion Tp. eight years, then removed to Green Bay; the father died in Washington Tp., in October, 1875; the mother is now a resident of Madison Tp.; Emanuel A. remained at home with his parents; attended the district schools when not at work on the farm, until March, 1871, when he married Miss Naney A., daughter of James Lauther, Sr., who was born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1844; soon after his marriage, he settled on the farm he now occupies, which contains ninety-one acres, valued at \$45 per acre. They have two children—Samuel E., born September, 1873, and John A., born August, 1877. Mr. Kern is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Kentch, Kathon, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Denmark.

KNAPP, JONAS S., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Orange Co., N. Y., Sept. 5, 1821; he was the son of Gen. John H. Knapp, the founder of the city of Fort Madison, the history of which will be found elsewhere. Jonas Knapp arrived with the family at the new settlement, previously selected by his father, Oct. 9, 1835, at which time Fort Madison contained but four families. After his father's death, which occurred Jan. 4, 1837, the family moved on the claim now occupied by him, which had been located by his father. At the age of 23 years, he married Miss Mary, daughter of Col. William Stewart, then residing at West Point; they have five children—Harriet B., Stewart W., Fletcher J., Libbie E. and Carrie A. Mr. Knapp's farm consists of 240 acres of highly-improved land, with good buildings, houses, barns and everything conveniently arranged; in short, it is a

model homestead, with a place for everything, and everything in its place. The first plowing Mr. Knapp ever did was in the little corn-field made by his father, about where Morrison's Plow Works are now situated in Fort Madison ; this was in 1836.

Knemeyer, F. W., far., Sec. 25 ; P. O. Fort Madison.

Koelmer, Henry, far., Sec. 32 ; P. O. Fort Madison.

Krogmeyer, Stephen, far., Sec. 31 ; P. O. Fort Madison.

LANGE, JOHN C., far., Sec. 12 ; P. O. Wever.

LAUTHER, ALEXANDER, farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 16 ; P. O. Ft. Madison ; born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1824 ; his father, James Lauther, was also a native of Pennsylvania. Alexander was employed on the farm until at the age of 22, he entered a store at Peru Mills, same county. In April, 1849, he started on a tour of the Western States on foot, from Pittsburgh, which he reached by canal-boat and packet ; he occasionally staged short distances, but most of the journey was on foot, frequently at the rate of thirty miles per day ; from Niles, Mich., he went by rail to New Buffalo, thence by steamer to Chicago and Milwaukee, Wis. ; he worked in the harvest field near Beloit that summer, and as help was scarce, was well compensated. From Peru he reached Peoria by boat, went back in the country, and worked at stripping soapstone from stone-coal ; then taught school near Kickapoos Creek, fifteen miles from Peoria, at \$45 per month ; the next winter taught in Knox Co. for three months, at \$18 per month ; worked at farming in the summer ; went to New Orleans and spent the winter of 1850 and 1851 ; in the spring came to Lee Co. and worked as a laborer, at \$13 per month ; the next spring taught school in what is now Buck's College. In the spring of 1853, he visited his native State ; returned, and in August purchased ninety acres of land, where he now resides ; taught school in the winter, and in the spring of 1854, returned to Pennsylvania and married Miss Martha J., daughter of Moses Irwin ; she was also a native of Juniata Co., Penn. ; had five children, three now living—James J.,

born Dec. 9, 1855 ; died May 23, 1858 ; Samuel A., Feb. 21, 1858 ; Ellen E., April 6, 1860, died April, 1862 ; Annie M., March 28, 1862 ; Clara P., Sept. 5, 1864. They lived two years in Nebraska, then came to present location ; own 448 acres, valued at \$50 per acre. Members of the Presbyterian Church at Fort Madison, of which he is an Elder.

LAUTHER, S. M., far., Sec. 15 ; P. O. Fort Madison ; born in Juniata Co., Penn., 1842 ; when 14 years of age, removed to Lee Co., and settled on the farm now occupied by the subject of this sketch ; he attended the district schools and Brush College until he was 21 years of age, when, Oct. 15, 1863, he married Miss C. J., daughter of William Burton, who settled in the county in 1835. His wife was born in West Point Tp., in 1843 ; have two children—Cora A., born Nov. 13, 1865, and Myrtle M., July 15, 1869. Democrat ; Members of the Presbyterian Church.

LAUTHER, ELIZABETH J., farmer, Sec. 15, P. O. Fort Madison ; daughter of Thomas Jacobs, who was born in Juniata Co., Penn., in 1794, where, on the 1st of December, 1818, he married Rosana, daughter of James Shaw ; she was born near Carlisle, Penn., on the 27th of May, 1794 ; Thomas Jacobs and his wife settled at Waterford, Penn., where he engaged at the business of a tailor, having learned that trade ; they afterward removed to Germantown, Penn., where he died March 1, 1834, leaving three sons and one daughter, Elizabeth, who was born in Germantown in 1833 ; soon after her father's death, her mother returned to Waterford, where Elizabeth was raised and educated. On the 29th of January, 1852, she married James Lauther, who was born in that county Sept. 1, 1826 ; in 1854, they came to Iowa, where they first settled on the farm now owned by Omer Hayes. About 1858, they purchased the farm where the family now live, which consists of 200 acres, valued at \$45 per acre ; in March, 1871, the husband and father, James Lauther, was called from "labor to refreshment," leaving three children—Rebecca, born in Pennsylvania March 7, 1853, the wife of William Eoff,

farmer and stock-dealer, of this township; James M., born in March, 1855, and is the mainstay and support of his excellent and highly-respected mother, and manager of the farm; Margaret J., born in March, 1861; Thomas B. was born in March, 1864, and died in April, 1866. The Lauther family came of Presbyterian parentage, of which Church Mr. Lauther was a respected and influential member at the time of his death; Mrs. Lauther and her children are also members of that Church. Liddle, William O., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Madison.

MCORD, WILLIAM L., farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Madison.

MCCOMB, WILLIAM, deceased, son of Robert McComb, who was born in Washington Co., Penn., March 31, 1783; his wife, Isabella McComb, was born in the same county on the 1st day of November, 1789. They were married December 5, 1805; they emigrated from Pennsylvania, and were among the early pioneers of Lee Co.; they first settled on the farm now occupied by Frank Marder; they had ten children—Margaret, wife of William Mason, of this township; Eliza married David Hill, now deceased; she now lives in Pennsylvania; Jane married Mr. Cooper, both deceased; Mercy married Hugh W. Hughs, and died in 1842; Mary A. died the same year; Ellen, wife of Joseph Pierson, of Nevada Co., Cal.; William, the eldest son, was born in Washington Co., Penn., January, 1808, and grew to manhood under the parental roof; educational advantages were limited, and William always lamented the fact that his surroundings were such as to cramp and cripple his desire for a good education. Oct. 4, 1866, he married Miss Ruhama, daughter of John Van Horn, of Illinois; after marriage, they settled on Sec. 22, in this township, and commenced the battle of life; their first child, Robert William, was born Aug. 11, 1867; Lulu May, born Sept. 25, 1869; the third child, James, was born April 23, 1872, and died Aug. 19, 1872; the mother died April 26, 1872; the father, William McComb, died May 21, 1877, leaving two children, who are being raised and educated by George B.

Wade and wife, their uncle and aunt—Mrs. Wade being a sister to their mother; Mr. Wade was born in Monongalia Co., Va.; at 10 years of age, he was bound to a tailor to serve until he was 21 years of age, but ran away the spring before his time was out; went to Monroe Co., Mo., and engaged as a laborer. In the fall of that year he married Phoebe J. Van Horn, who was born in Buchanan Co., Va., Jan. 28, 1842; in 1863, he enlisted in the Missouri State service, and served four months and twenty days; when the cause of the Missourians began to look dark, the forces to which he belonged disbanded, and Wade moved over to Hancock Co., Ill., and, in 1869, he came to Lee Co., and settled in this township. William McComb was a man universally recognized as the noblest work of God—an honest man—and during his residence in Lee Co., filled various offices of public trust. He was a Member of the Presbyterian Church.

MCCREADY, LUCY A.; P. O. Fort Madison; daughter of Daniel McCready, who was born in Ireland May 2, 1797; of Scotch and Irish ancestry; received a liberal education; at the age of 14, with his parents, came to America; started with seven children, three of whom were buried at sea. They first settled near Enon Valley, Penn.; there they engaged in farming; her father afterward purchased a half interest in a store, where he continued business until 1816, then married Margaret Douglass, of Ohio; she was born on the Western Reserve, in Pennsylvania, and there married; soon after, he sold out his business, and they removed to Ohio, thence to Clarke Co., Ind., near Utica, and for a time engaged in teaching, then farming; in the spring of 1838, they came to Lee Co., and after living one year in Madison, came to what is now the Morrison farm, this township, thence to their present place of residence; the farm contains 120 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. In 1848, Mr. McCready began taking observations of the weather, which afterward he reported regularly to the Smithsonian Institution, at Washington; this he continued until three days previous to his death; his daughter has since

made the report; he died April 13, 1872; his wife March 26, 1877, leaving a family of four children—William, born in Ohio, Oct. 5, 1817; Maria L., born May 27, 1820, and died in December, 1873; Mary M., born Sept. 24, 1828, and the subject of this biography, who was born in Clarke Co., Ind., Dec. 19, 1832, the two last named having remained with their parents until their death, and still occupy the home vacated by them; others of her mother's family had preceded them to Lee Co.; her brother James was at Madison; was killed at the explosion of the steamer Moselle, on the Mississippi River, in 1837; a brother William at West Point; John in Van Buren Co., and Charles near Charleston, this county—all pioneers to this county; her father held the office of County Clerk by appointment, when the county seat was at West Point, and again elected to the office, after the county seat was removed to Fort Madison; also elected County Commissioner; was Justice of the Peace for years; was Assessor for Green Bay, Washington and Madison Townships at the same time.

McCREADY, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Columbian Co., Ohio, Oct. 5, 1817; when 2 years of age, his parents emigrated to Clarke Co., Ind.; there, at the age of 10, he attended school, walking two miles, frequently barefooted, to a log schoolhouse; had for eight years a three-months' term each winter; in the spring of 1837, with his father and family, he came to Lee Co. May 13, 1852, he married Miss Melvina C., daughter of Clayton and Juliet Montgomery, of Schuyler Co., Ill., formerly of Kentucky, who came to Illinois in 1835; she was born in Adair Co., Ky., in 1833; they settled in this township, near the residence of his father, until 1874, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides, of 135 acres, valued at \$35 per acre. They have eight children—Juliet, born in May, 1853; John C., April 9, 1855; Mary M., Oct. 19, 1856; George D., June 19, 1858; Charles H., Jan. 1, 1861; Fred, Nov. 6, 1865; Sylvester C., May 17, 1869; Minnie, June 4, 1874; all

born in Lee Co., and all at home; have received liberal educations. Mr. McC. is a firm Democrat; Mrs. McC. and their eldest daughter are members of the M. E. Church. He has held most of the school and township offices.

MCNEILL, AMOS, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Denmark; of Scotch origin, from Whiting, Vt.; in 1813, when in his 2d year, his father removed to the Western Reserve, now Medina Co., Ohio; his father refused to give a silver watch for 160 acres of land where Akron now stands, and settled six miles distant; when Amos was 12 years of age, his mother died, and, about the same time, his father lost his sight and became dependent upon his children for support; they were scattered to different parts of the country; Amos was bound to a farmer named Gadyale, who afterward joined the Mormons at Salt Lake City; Amos learned the stone-cutter's trade, which he has since followed. July 6, 1837, he married Miss Linda McNeill (his cousin), daughter of John McNeill, who died in Lee Co. Jan. 20, 1852; her mother died in Mahaska Co. three years later. In September following their marriage, they moved to Warsaw, Ill., where he followed milling, and worked at his trade two and a half years; thence to Lee Co., this township, and settled on the farm now occupied by O. T. Hayes; three years after, he moved to the section where he now owns 146 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. They have five children—Elias, born in September, 1840—enlisted with the Engineers of the West in 1861, and served through the war; Alvin, born in December, 1842, also a soldier in the late war; enlisted in the 7th I. V. I. in 1861, was discharged and re-enlisted in the 30th I. V. I., in 1862, in which he was detailed as forager, and, after many narrow escapes, mustered out at the close of the war; he is now a resident of Colorado; Alice E., born in December, 1844, the wife of W. J. Musser, a carpenter of Denmark, from Pittsburgh, Penn., married Dec. 15, 1878; Jonathan E., born in December, 1850; Reuben C., in December, 1853. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. McN., with two of their children, are members of

the Baptist Church, she of fifty years' standing. He has never sought office. McNeill, Elias, far., S. 3; P. O. Denmark. McNeill, Salmon, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark.

Malcom, John, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Fort Madison.

Marder, Frank, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Fort Madison.

MARSH, B. J., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Wm. Marsh, born in New York; moved to Vincennes, Ind.; married Lodisa Knight, a native of Connecticut; married during the war of 1812, he bearing arms at the time; in 1839, they became pioneers to Lee Co., bringing with them their family of eight children, of whom, B. J. was the fifth; born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1822, and with his parents came to Lee Co., this township, where his father died, in 1852, and his mother in 1877, at the age of 80 years. In September, 1844, he married Miss Lamson Mincer, who was born in Virginia in 1824, and died in 1847, leaving one child—Elizabeth, born in 1845, the wife of Samuel F. Hayes; Dec. 14, 1848, he married Martha, daughter of Elijah Lake, who came to Lee Co. in 1844, from Indiana (since deceased); she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1829. In 1852, they came to their present place of residence, a small farm of twenty acres, well improved, and valued at \$50 per acre. They have three children—Laura V., born in 1860; Cora M., born in 1864; Daniel, born in 1866. Members of the Christian Church. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for a long term. of years; has also been Constable, and has held various school offices.

Marsh, David C., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark.

MARSH, J. L., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Preble Co., Ohio, Dec. 23, 1817, and Dec. 23, 1837 (his 20th birthday) he married Miss Martha A. Williams, who was born in the same county Dec. 16, 1821; in 1839, they came to Lee Co., settling where he now resides, and owns 156 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; they have ten children—Jasper, who married M. A. Saun-

ders, now of Poweshiek Co.; Emeline married Ephraim Sniff, since deceased; Wesley married Mary Groat, and cultivates the home farm; Rebecca J., the wife of Amos Sniff, of Mahaska Co.; Ransom married Martha J. McGriff, now of Weston, Iowa; Monroe, also of Weston, Iowa; Martha, the wife of Wm. Liddle of this township; Eddy, Jane and Joseph. Neutral in politics; members of Christian Church.

MARSH, MULFORD, farmer, Sec. 22; P. O. Fort Madison; son of James Marsh, who was born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1802. There married Annie McDaniel, who was born in Kentucky, in 1808; they first settled in South Carolina, returned to Ohio, and, in 1840, to this county, where they lived for thirty years, and, in 1870, removed to Anderson Co., Kan., where he died in 1873, his wife having died in 1872, they raised a family of six children—Mary A., born in Preble Co., married A. H. Morton, of Lee Co., and died in this township in May, 1870, at 47 years of age; Martha, who became the third wife of A. H. Morton, died January, 1874, aged 42 years; the third Mulford, born in Preble Co., Ohio, in 1838, was 2 years of age when brought to this county by his parents, who settled on the farm where he now resides, consisting of 80 acres, which he values at \$45 per acre. Nov. 18, 1857, he married Miss Melinda Marsh, daughter of Samuel H. Marsh, also from Preble Co., a resident of California since 1853; she was born in Lee Co., in 1841; they have one child—Belle, born April 12, 1859; Mr. M.'s sister, Lucinda, married David Adams, of Harrison Co., Ohio, and died January, 1865; his brother Stephen married Maria Kerny, and died in Anderson Co., Kan., September, 1874; his wife in August of the same year; Harrison, the youngest brother, married Emily Luther; died in same county, Kansas, September, 1868. Mason, Robert, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ft. Madison.

MASON, WILLIAM, farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Ft. Madison; son of Alexander Mason, who was born East of the Alleghany Mountains, in Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Simonton,

also born in that vicinity; had ten children—three sons and seven daughters; William, the eldest son, was born East of the Alleghanies, in 1802; when 1 year of age his parents removed to Washington Co., Penn., where, June 30, 1831, he married Miss Margaret McComb, daughter of Robert McComb, whose biography appears elsewhere; she was born in Washington Co., Penn., 1806; in 1837, they removed to Jefferson Co., Ohio, and in 1842, to their present place of residence. His farm contains 68 acres of land, valued at \$70 per acre. They have had eleven children, eight sons and one daughter still living—Alexander, born in Pennsylvania, May 23, 1832, a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., but formerly a successful merchant in St. Louis; Robert M., born in Pennsylvania, Dec. 6, 1833; is the only son at home; Elizabeth, the only living daughter, was born in Pennsylvania March 10, 1836, remains at home with her parents; John K., born in Ohio, March 11, 1838, a carpenter by trade, resident of Oregon; William C., born in Ohio, Dec. 21, 1839, a physician at Walnut Bureau Co., Ill.; he is a graduate of the Keokuk Medical College, and served through the late war, in which he was wounded, after which he served as Hospital Steward; Samuel J., born in Ohio, April 1, 1841; he also served in the late war; was badly wounded and discharged; is now a money broker in St. Louis; David H., born in Iowa, Feb. 15, 1843; resides at Alexandria, Mo., and is engaged in the American Sabbath School work; James S., born in Iowa, Nov. 25, 1844, and died November, 1875; Thomas H., was born Dec. 26, 1846, a farmer in Kansas; Walter L., born Dec. 5, 1848, also farming in Kansas; Isabel, born Feb. 26, 1852, and died Aug. 9, 1852. Mr. Mason is a Republican; the entire family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Mason is an Elder, the father and mother uniting in Pennsylvania when they were quite young.

Manshein, Clemens, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Fort Madison.

Manshein, John, far., S. 31; P. O. Fort Madison.

Mills, Ezra, far., S. 5; P. O. Denmark.

Meyers, F. W., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

MITCHELL, JOHN, JR., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Fort Madison; his father, John M., Sr., was born in County Derry, Ireland, in 1794. In 1816, married Miss Mattie Burr, born in the same county in 1795; they had six children, four of whom came to this country; the eldest, Margaret, born in 1818, married Nathaniel Humphreys, came to America in 1841, settled in Philadelphia, where she died in April, 1874; Hannah, born October, 1820, came over to Philadelphia in 1848, where she married Francis Snowden and still resides; John was born in May, 1823, learned the trade of linen-weaver of his father; in 1844, came to America, remained thirteen months in New York City, weaving carpets; went to Philadelphia, where he married Jane Brewster July 3, 1849; she was also a native of County Derry, Ireland; lost her parents when young, and, with a brother and two sisters, came to America in 1846; in 1851, they came to Van Buren Co., Iowa; a year after, Mr. Mitchell left his family with a brother-in-law, and went overland to California, with a company of twenty-six men, four women and six children, with thirteen wagons; they organized under the leadership of Capt. Stone, of Illinois, and left Council Bluffs May 17, 1852. The cholera prevailed to an alarming extent all along their road until they passed the mountains, but owing to the good care of Dr. Murdock, of Fort Des Moines, they passed through safely; reached their destination Sept. 13; Mr. M. remained four years engaged in mining with moderate success; returned via Panama, N. Y., and Philadelphia; reached home in May, 1856, and, a year after, settled at their present residence, the farm first settled by Cy. Ross, who brought the first rat to this township in a box of fruit-trees from Kentucky; the farm now consists of 150 acres, valued at \$60 per acre, with brick residence which cost \$3,500, and is well improved; they have five children—John, Jr., born July 3, 1851; Mattie J., March 25, 1857; Charles B., Aug. 4, 1859; Mary A., Dec. 16, 1865; Maggie H., June 13, 1870; Mr.

M.'s youngest brother, Benjamin, was born in County Derry in 1825; came to America with his sister Hannah, and settled in Philadelphia; worked as a laborer, then as a carpet-weaver; in 1854, went to California in 1865, and turned to Philadelphia; in 1866, married Jane Houston, and died in November, 1870. Their mother died in 1828; father in 1845.

Morrison, Joseph, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Ft. Madison.

MORRISON, MIRIAM, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Fort Madison; daughter of John and Mary Baugh; the former a native of North Carolina; the latter, of Virginia, afterward settled in Kentucky; before the war of 1812, moved to Jefferson Co., Ill., but during the trouble then existing with the Indians, returned to Kentucky, where they remained until peace was restored, and again came to Illinois, where they died, leaving a family of seven children; Mrs. Morrison was the eldest daughter; she was born in Madison Co., Ill., near Edwardsville, May 11, 1810; at the age of 17, married William Kelly, who was born in Pennsylvania Oct. 10, 1807; raised by a family named Dixon, and brought to Illinois when a child; he died in 1829, leaving two children—George D., born in 1827, now of Texas, and Emily, born in 1829, who married Dennis Montgomery, both now deceased. In 1833, she married Joseph Morrison, who was born in Washington Co., Tenn., on the same year, month and day as her first husband; with him she came to Lee Co. in 1836; first bought and improved a place at Fort Madison, and remained for two years; removed to her present place of residence, where she owns 234 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; she has ten children—William F., born in Illinois Aug. 26, 1834, now of Nebraska; John H., born in Lee Co. in 1836, now of Palestine, Tex.; Margaret A., born in December, 1839, the wife of A. Skiles, of Nebraska; Mary E., born Jan. 9, 1842, wife of Richard Mickelwaite, of Glenwood, Iowa; Martha J., born Feb. 25, 1844, of Mills Co., Iowa; Louisa A., born March 14, 1846, wife of Henry Ware, of Montgomery Co.,

Ill.; Joseph G., born Feb. 2, 1848, at home; James E., born Aug. 17, 1849, attorney at law, at Plattsmouth, Neb.; Roseann C., born Jan. 8, 1851, wife of A. Vanhyning, of Lee Co.; Sarah M., born Dec. 3, 1852. Mrs. Morrison is one of the pioneer mothers of Lee Co.; has raised a large family of children—all honest, industrious citizens; she has thirty-nine grand and great-grand children.

MORTON, ALEX. H., Jr., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Alex H. Morton, Sr., who was born in Newcastle Co., Delaware, in 1782, and married Rebecca Harris, a native of the same county, born in 1785; had three sons and three daughters; the youngest son, Alex H., Jr., was born in Newcastle Co., Del., July 2, 1819; had but limited advantages of education, and that before 13 years of age; lost his father at 2 years of age; at the age of 11, with his mother and family, removed to Butler Co., Ohio, where he commenced learning the tailor's trade when 13 years of age, and served four years as apprentice, at Oxford, in that county; he followed his trade without intermission until 21, having traveled like most journeyman tailors; he visited Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa, working in the principal cities in those States, visiting Iowa in 1838; he then farmed, by renting, for two years, and when in his 23d year, married Miss Rebecca Hawley, who was born in Ohio, near the Little Miami River, in 1825; they remained in Ohio until 1850, moved thence to St. Joseph Co., Ind., and in 1853, came to Lee Co.; passed the first winter with J. O. Smith; in the spring of 1854, they came to their present residence, where he owns 167 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre. In January, 1854, his wife died, leaving five children—Zalmon H., born in Indiana, Jan. 13, 1843; J. P., born in Ohio, Dec. 1, 1844; Vereelious, born in Ohio, July 25, 1846; William, born in Union Co., Ind., in 1848; Martha J., born in Indiana, April 2, 1853. He married Mary A., daughter of James Marsh, a pioneer of Lee Co. from Preble Co., Ohio; she was born in Preble Co., Ohio,

July 31, 1824, died May 15, 1871, leaving five children—Ella, born March 14, 1855; Kate, born May 20, 1857; Rebecca, born Nov. 1, 1858; Charles, born Sept. 28, 1860; Viola, born June 2, 1862. April 24, 1872, married Martha Marsh, sister of his second wife, who was born in Preble Co., Ohio, Nov. 19, 1829; she died Jan. 31, 1873. Democrat. His first wife was a member of the M. E. church, the second and last of the Baptist.

MYERS, JUSTUS M. T., farmer and naturalist, Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Perry Co., Ohio, May 3, 1842, and the following October came with his parents to Lee Co., Ft. Madison, where his father, Joseph F., soon after established himself in the drug business; continued for thirty-five years until the death of his wife in 1877; J. M. T. remained with his father, engaged in the store, until 1864; thence went to Illinois and remained four years; then farmed until 1871, when he married Miss Ann C., daughter of Thaddeus and Mary Kern, natives of Alsace, France; emigrated to America, and were early settlers of Ohio, then of Lee Co.; her father died at Ft. Madison October, 1875; her mother is still a resident of that city; she was born March 11, 1851, at St. Paul, this country; they first settled in Green Bay Tp., on the old Territorial or telegraph road from Ft. Madison to Burlington; he soon after discovered in an elevation of the road opposite his house the skeletons of thirty-two human beings interred, each in a tomb of flat stones and apparently in a sitting posture; these have since been distributed among different medical institutions of the States; Mr. Myers first began the study of natural history and geology when a child of 3 or 4 years, and appeared to have inherited a natural desire for that branch of science; his talent for scientific researches attracted the attention of U. S. Geologist David D. Owens, who persuaded his father (against his will) to allow him to continue his collections; he has accumulated some 15,000 geological specimens and 2,000 distinct species (some rare and valuable ones) in entomology; from that he branched off

to ornithology; he exchanged entomological and geological specimens with Prof. James Hall, of Albany, N. Y.; Dr. D. M. Castle, of Philadelphia; Frank Zesch, of Buffalo, N. Y.; —— Orrinecke, of the same place; Samuel Auxer, of Lancaster, Penn.; Deitz, of Hazelton, Penn.; Bowditch, of Brookline, Mass.; E. P. Austin, of Boston, Mass.; G. N. Dunu, of San Francisco; G. W. Dodge, of Glencoe, Neb.; he has exchanged from 300 to 500 specimens; among his relics, is a piece of the Mormon Temple, representing the hand of Gabriel, the sword which originally belonged to Jo Smith, the Mormon, a poisoned ball fired at Scott's men at the siege of Mexico, and a great number from the late war; and ruins of Pompeii; retaining his farm in Green Bay, in April last, he removed to his present place of residence, one mile north of the business center of Ft. Madison, where he owns his residence, with nine acres of land. They have three children—Mary L., born March 2, 1872; Catharine G., Sept. 25, 1875, and Joseph F., Jr., Dec. 25, 1877. He is a Democrat; member of the Catholic Church, and a member of the Red-Ribbon Club at Ft. Madison.

Myertholen, H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

NEWBEL, JOHN, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Fort Madison.

Newton, J. W., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Fort Madison.

NEWTON, SARAH, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Denmark; grand-daughter of Hezekiah Hazen, who was born in Connecticut, and when quite a young man, with six brothers, settled at Hartford, Vt., when that State was a wilderness; where he married Sarah Marsh, whose parents were also among the early settlers of the Green Mountain State; had seven sons and four daughters; Mrs. Newton's father, Dan, the third, was born at Hartford, Vt., March 12, 1790, where he married Abigail Batchelder, who was born at Stratford, Vt., Sept. 2, 1789; had three sons and three daughters, the youngest daughter, Mrs. Newton, was born at Hartford, Vt., Jan. 21, 1823, and March 5, 1855, married Charles R. Newton (son of David Newton), who

was also born at Hartford, Vt., Dec. 9, 1822; soon after their marriage, they removed to Iowa, and settled on the farm where Mrs. N. now lives, consisting of 100 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre, and where Mr. Newton died April 14, 1869, leaving four children—Jasper, born Dec. 15, 1855; Solon, Nov. 18, 1858; Sabra, May 31, 1861, and Dan, March, 1866.

ORML, FRANK, far., Sec. 22; P. O. Fort Madison.

PRANGER, THEODORE, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Washington Tp., Lee Co., 1852, and in 1875, he married Elizabeth Borgfeetel, who was born in West Point Tp., 1852; they have one child—Jennie, born May, 1877. Democratic in politics, and member of Catholic Church.

RICE, GEORGE A.

REICHELT, AUGUST, of Reichelt Brothers, farmers and manufacturers of brick and tile, Sec. 13, sons of John Reichelt, who was born in Prussia, March 31, 1821; at the age of 25, married Mary Veronica Heinze, who was born in Prussia Dec. 18, 1824, and on April 27, 1856, with his family, which now consisted of wife and five children, embarked for America; arrived at Burlington on July 4, of that year; invested his all in eight acres of land in this township, leaving him in debt \$60; among people of his own country and tongue in this vicinity, he sought employment, and they, taking advantage of his ignorance of wages paid at that time, kept him hard at work at 40 cents per day for three years, which (although his wife took in washing whenever it could be obtained) at the prices then of the necessities of life, scarcely kept the family from want, and they often suffered from hunger; at one time he sent his sons, August and John, to mill with a bushel of corn; and a hen, the price of which paid for grinding; while waiting for their grist at Madison, one of them picked up an oyster-can, which he supposed his mother could utilize. On their way home, having gone to the mill before breakfast, they stopped to let the old mare graze, and the boys being hungry, milked the

mare into the oyster can, mixed the milk with corn-meal and made their breakfast of it. The father began to learn more of the American people, and secured employment from them which was more remunerative; after awhile, he obtained a team of a heifer and a steer, and a wagon, the wheels of which were sawn from a log of wood, then rented a small tract of land for two years, and in 1865, he bought eighty acres of land, where the family now reside, to which, in 1867, he added another eighty, and the same year they opened their brick-yard, mixed their clay with an old-fashioned mud-mill, and a \$10-horse-molded by hand; made only 35,000 the first year; he added to his farm until he had 200 acres, now valued at \$40 per acre, which he continued to improve and cultivate, and in the manufacture, in his crude way, of brick and tile until his death, which occurred May 10, 1876, leaving a family of seven children—John A., born July 13, 1847, now of Chicago in the boot and shoe trade; Louise E. F., August, 1849 (the wife Herman Wauku, a farmer of this township); Augustus J., the subject of this sketch, was born in Prussia Sept. 7, 1851 (married Mary, daughter of Christ. Witty, of Fort Madison; she was born in Fort Madison March, 1857; they have one child—Harry, born April 10, 1878); Francesca, born Sept. 24, 1853 (wife of Hugo Artz, of this township, a farmer); Paulina E., born Oct. 8, 1855 (the wife of Samuel Boobier, a native of England, now connected with the Sherman House of Chicago); Julius F., born June 1, 1858, foreman in the brick and tile yard, and Ida, born Dec. 21, 1864. Since the death of their father, the sons have added to their brick manufactory new and improved machinery, which has a capacity (with the assistance of four men) to turn out 6,000 to 7,000 of the finest pressed brick known to this part of the country, per day, and find a good market for all produced. In the way of farming, they have all the necessary machinery of the latest improvements, with seven fine horses and other stock; have a yearly tax of \$80; their first tax, for which they now hold the receipt, being 18 cents. Fam-

ily politics, Republican; religion, Catholic.

RICE, A. L., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Madison; the eldest son of Col. James Rice, who was born in Worcester Co., Mass. Married Miss Gracia Partridge; had eleven children; A. L. was born Jan. 13, 1822, at Templeton, Worcester Co., Mass.; did not enjoy the advantages of even a common-school education on account of losing his voice when quite young; at the age of 17, came with his father and family to Lee Co., settling in Washington Tp.; remained until his death, in March, 1862; Jan. 8, 1846, he married Miss Mary A., daughter of John Davis, a soldier of the war of 1812, pioneer of Lee Co., from Ohio in 1838; he died March 21, 1877, at the age of 86 years; her mother, Sarah Moore, died March, 1868. Mrs. Rice was one of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters; after their marriage, they settled in Sec. 7 of this township, and remained until 1856, when he purchased his present residence; he owns 150 acres of land, valued at \$55 per acre. They have had three children—Celesta A., born Oct. 23, 1846, died July 27, 1848; Evaline G., born May 26, 1848, and married Wm. M. Marsh, Dec. 24, 1866; died Sept. 24, 1867; George A., born Dec. 26, 1854. Their adopted daughter, Jennie, now about 9 years of age, was taken from the Orphan's Home at No 1, Pine Place, Boston. Democrat. Mrs. Rice is a member of the Christian Church; Mr. R. is a member of the A., F. & A. M., Hiram Lodge, No. 7; also of I. O. O. F. Reseue, at Denmark. He has held the office of Township Clerk, Trustee, and various school offices.

RICE, JONAS, JR., farmer and dairyman, Sec. 5; P. O. Denmark; was born in Worcester Co., Mass., 1823; son of J. Rice, Sr., who was born and raised in same county, and there married Miss Greta Partridge, also born in Massachusetts, one of a family of sixteen children, eight sons and eight daughters, all of whom became influential members of different churches; only two of whom are now living—Maynard P., of Royalston, Mass.; a manufacturer, and Amanda, the wife of Uriah

Moore, of Templeton, Mass., a son of the eldest of the family is Geo. Partidge, a wealthy merchant of St. Louis. Jonas Rice, Sr., was of a long lived race, a Colonel of the militia of Massachusetts, a popular officer; his father was Wm. Rice, who married Lucy Wright; his grandfather, David Rice, who married Love Moore; his great-grandfather, Daniel Rice, married Elizabeth Taylor; his great-great-grand father, Daniel R., married Barthia Ward; his great-great-great grand father, Edward Rice, married Anne _____. In 1839, Mr. Rice, Sr., with his family, came to Lee Co. and settled in Washington Tp., on the farm now owned by Jonas, Jr., consisting of 240 acres, and remained till their death, his in 1862, Mrs. Rice, 1869; during the sixteen years of his life passed in New England, Jonas, Jr., had enjoyed the privileges of a common school, but on coming to Lee Co., was deprived of that, and had but six weeks schooling afterward. June, 1849, he married Miss Harriet N. Cowles, daughter of Dr. Josiah Cowles, of Fort Madison, who came to Lee Co. the spring of 1839. They have six children—Oscar J., born Dec. 2, 1850; Harriet A., born March 10, 1854; Phebe L., born July 27, 1856; Ida D., born Nov. 19, 1859; John G., born Aug. 23, 1864; Edward J., born July 14, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. R., with their three daughters, are members of the Christian Church; he is an Elder of that Church.

RICE, W. O., farmer and dairyman, Sec. 11; P. O. Fort Madison; among the prominent and worthy citizens of Washington Tp.; son of the pioneer, Col. Jonas R. Rice; he was born in Templeton, Mass., in 1838; when 9 months of age, was brought by his parents to this county; received an education such as was afforded by the common schools of the day, and two years at the Denmark Academy. At the age of 24, married Miss Martha A., daughter of Thos. M. Morgan, a pioneer of Lee Co., who came here in the fall of 1839, from Ohio; she was born on the farm where they now reside, in 1846, which they now own, consisting of 130 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; they have two

children—Frank M., born Jan. 9, 1866, Arthur E., Dec. 31, 1869. Republican; members of the Christian Church, of which he is clerk.

Richards, William, far., S. 14; P. O. Fort Madison.

Ritter, John, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

Rodgers, Thomas T., far., Sec. 16; P. O. Fort Madison.

Rohker, Edward, far., S. 19; P. O. Fort Madison.

SAWDON, ROBERT, far., S. 1; P. O. Fort Madison.

SAWYER, FRANCIS, Jr., farmer, Sec. 8; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Rindge, Cheshire Co., N. H., in 1815; when 11 years of age, his father removed to New Ipswich, N. H., where Francis received a common-school and academical education; in 1838, when 22 years of age, accompanied by his brother, then 15 years of age, he left the hills of New Hampshire to find a new home in the West; they traveled the entire distance from New Ipswich to the Black Hawk Purchase (except between Buffalo and Detroit by boat) in a one-horse buggy, being six weeks on the road; arriving at Fort Madison in August of that year, he made a claim and erected a cabin, where he now lives. In 1840, he married Miss Sarah Childs, who was born in New Ipswich Dec. 7, 1818; an orphan, raised and came to Lee Co. with Wm. Taylor; she died in January, 1843. He married Miss Lucy Baxter in 1846; she was born in New Ipswich in 1821, and died in 1862, leaving four children—Henry B., born Jan. 30, 1852, now a resident of Kansas; Perley F., born in 1856 and died in 1871; Flora M., born in 1857; Herbert, born in 1860 and died in 1869. He again married Miss Abbie Holt, of Andover, Mass., born in February, 1828, and married in October, 1865. He owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Members of the Congregational Church; he assisted in its organization and was elected Deacon; he has taken an active part in Sabbath schools; established two schools, one of which was the first in the township. His father, Francis Sawyer, came to Lee Co. in the spring of 1838, and made

and improved a claim adjoining his son's; in later years, he removed to Denmark, where he died at the ripe old age of 79 years; the elder Sawyer was a perfect specimen of New England manhood, and possessed all the characteristics of that people.

Sawyer, Horace, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Denmark.

SAWYER, JEMIMA, MRS., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Fort Madison; daughter of Jabez and Jemima Sawyer; she was born at Mendel, Franklin Co., Mass., where, at the age of 21 years, she married her cousin, John Sawyer, son of Joseph and Eunice Sawyer, who was born in the same place in 1800; in 1832, they removed to Bristol, Morgan Co., Ohio, where they engaged in farming until 1836, when they came to Lee Co.; in the spring of 1837, they purchased the farm (240 acres, valued at \$40 an acre) where Mrs. Sawyer now resides. Mr. Sawyer died from the result of a fall from an apple-tree while picking apples, in the fall of 1876, leaving a family of six children—Franklin, born in 1832, now in the bee and goat business in Texas; Asahel P., born April 5, 1834, now at Mount Ayr, Iowa; William C., born Aug. 16, 1835, enlisted at the beginning of the late war and died in October, 1861; Sarah M., born Feb. 28, 1839, wife of Hezekiah K. Griffis, of Nebraska; Mary C., born April 7, 1841, wife of Richard E. Griffis, of Clay's Grove; Martha J., born July 26, 1845, is at home with her mother; Nathaniel G., born Aug. 5, 1847, lives at Germantown, Kan.

Shaw, Thos. L., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Seheir, Conrad, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fort Madison.

Sholtz, H., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Fort Madison.

Shrader, Geo., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Fort Madison.

Shubert, J. G., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.

Smith, D. D., far., Sec. 18; P. O. Fort Madison.

Snapp, W. F., far., Sec. 17; P. O. Fort Madison.

Stein, R., far., Sec. 7; P. O. Fort Madison.

STENGER, JOHN, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Henry Stenger, who was born in Bavaria in 1792; his father (John's grandfather), a miller of Moembris, Germany, gave to each of his sons a mill; in consequence of which his father became a miller. Married Mary E. Reising, who was born in the same county, Germany; had twelve children, six grew to man and woman hood; John, the eldest, was born in Moembris, Germany, in 1820, and at the age of 18, emigrated to America; stopped at Zanesville, Ohio, where he worked on the improvements on Muskingum River until March, 1839; thence to Kenton Co., Ky., where he worked as a farm laborer and in a tan-yard; in 1840, the other members of the family settled in Dearborn Co., Ind., where his father purchased a farm on which he remained until his death, in 1868, his wife having died in 1865. In 1842, John S. married Miss Mary M. Smith, who was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1820; in 1848, they came to Lee Co.; first settled in Green Bay Tp., near Fort Madison; then, in 1849, in company with V. Lawrence, he erected a saw-mill; in 1856, added a flour department; in 1861, they converted it into a distillery, consuming 150 bushels of corn per day; paid the first year a tax of \$30,000 on manufactured high wines, this he continued until 1864, then returned to section where he now resides and owns 140 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; they have seven children—Joseph, born 1843, who served in the late war, 1863 to 1865, with 1st I. V. C., now of Kansas; Mary E., born December, 1845, the wife of Garhardt Ostdick, of Ottumwa, an extensive manufacturer of brick; Caroline, born in 1848, wife of Daniel J. Sherwood, of Fort Madison; Henry, born —; John J., born in 1854; Barbara, born in 1858; Isabella, born in 1860; the last four were born in Lee Co.; the others in Indiana; all have an education fitting them for business; are men and women, and all of good habits and standing in society. Republican; Mr. S. and the children are members of the Catholic Church; Mrs. S. of the M. E. Church.

Stevenson, S. T., far., S. 7; P. O. Denmark.

Strunk, Fritz, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Fort Madison.

TAYLOR, BENJAMIN M. R., far., Sec. 13; P. O. Wever.

THACKRAY, JOHN, farmer, Sec. 4; P. O. Denmark; one of a family of eleven children; born in Huntingdonshire, England, July 15, 1841; remained with his father on the farm until the 1st of April, 1876, when he left Liverpool, arriving at Fort Madison, Iowa, the 18th of the same month; worked as a laborer until February, 1877, then purchased his present place of residence and farm of 101 acres, valued at \$30 per acre. The following March, he married Miss Mary D. Bonneville, of French ancestry, born in Lower Canada in 1841, and, when 10 years of age, having lost her parents, came to Illinois with a brother, thence to Lee Co.; she is a member of the Catholic Church; Democrat.

Tibbets, P. E., far., Sec. 21; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Tibbets, Russel, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Ft. Madison.

VANHYNING, JOSEPHUS, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Denmark.

VANHYNING, TERSEY, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Denmark; daughter of Abel Thomas, who was born in Connecticut, and married Tersey Miller, of the same State; she died there; her husband moved to Columbus, Ohio, where he soon after died, leaving a family of three children, Mrs. V. the only one now living; she was born in Granby, Conn., in 1811, and, when 3 years of age, was brought by her grandparents to Medina Co., Ohio; there, April 24, 1828, she married Joel Vanhyning, who was born July 31, 1808; in the fall of 1841, they came to Lee Co.; farmed by renting for the first three years; then purchased the farm on which she now resides, consisting of 112 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Mr. Vanhyning died Oct. 6, 1852, leaving seven children, having had thirteen—Rachel M., born Nov. 4, 1829, married Horace Stiles in Ohio, and died in Nebraska April 14, 1873; Caroline M., born Sept. 10, 1831, the wife of James McLane, of Polk Co.; Edward E., born Sept. 22, 1833, of Marion Co., Iowa;

Aaron, born Oct. 25, 1835, died at the age of 2 years; Arnold W., born Feb. 22, 1837, of Polk Co.; Betsey E., Dec. 29, 1839, died Aug. 14, 1841; James R., Jan. 24, 1841, died at the age of 4 years; Affa F., born April 24, 1843, the wife of Wm. Sweezy, of Harvey Co., Kan.; Ansel J., born July 15, 1845, died July 2, 1849; Isaiah J., born Oct. 1, 1847, died July 25, 1849; Josiah C., May 27, 1850, married Lemiah Larkins, who was born in Connecticut Jan. 1, 1848; they have two children, a son and daughter; he lives with his mother and conducts the farm; Rhoda, born Sept. 21, 1852, died Oct. 6, 1852; Joel D., born Dec. 17, 1853, a resident of Lee Co. Mr. and Mrs. Vanhyning were members of long standing in the M. E. Church.

Vogt, William, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.

WASSERZICHER, B., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Wenke, Wm, far., S. 23; P. O. Fort Madison

WHITEHEAD, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 4; P. O. Denmark; was born in Butler Co., Ohio, April 23, 1819; when 8 years of age, his parents removed to Dearborn Co., Ind., where he remained until 19; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in draying; this he followed for seven years; then returned to Indiana, and worked at the cooper's trade, at which he had previously served an apprenticeship; continued in this for four years; then engaged in farming. In the year 1845, he married Susan A. Lawrence, who was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., April 23, 1828; in 1872, they came to Lee Co., and settled at their present residence, where he owns 64 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. In August, 1874, his wife died, leaving three children—Mary E., born in Dearborn Co., Ind., Sept. 2, 1847, the wife of Benjamin Taylor, of this township; Martha, born Feb. 13, 1853, wife of George Keutch, of this township; Priscilla, born Jan. 23, 1856. Republican; a member of the United Brethren Church, formerly a Class-Leader; his wife was a life-long member of the same Church. Wiggenjost, Antone, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Fort Madison.

Willard, Samuel G., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Fort Madison.

Willard, Sidney R., far., Sec. 11; P. O. Fort Madison.

WILLIAMS, JOHN B., farmer, S. 6; P. O. Denmark; a grandson of Jacob Williams, who was born a Quaker in Queens Co., on Long Island, the residence of the family for the past two centuries. He married Miss Starkin, whose ancestors were among the first settlers of the United States; had five children, four sons and one daughter—Benjamin, the fourth, was born on Long Island in 1778; there learned the blacksmith trade, and married Miss Annie, daughter of Stephen Dodge, a soldier of the Revolution and Aide under Washington, who, in 1828, went West and has not since been heard of; she was born on Long Island in 1785; they had two sons and three daughters; the youngest son was John B.; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1828; lost his mother when 6 years of age, and was brought up by a brother-in-law; at 17 years of age, learned the blacksmith trade, served an apprenticeship of three years, and, soon after completing it, in 1848, came to Lee Co. June 10, 1849. Married Miss Elizabeth Morgan, who was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1830, and, with her father, John Morgan, came to Lee Co. in 1839; Mr. W. worked at his trade until 1853, then, in company with eight others, took the overland route to California, started the 12th of March and arrived at Volcano, Eldorado Co., the 10th of August of the same year; worked at his trade and at mining for two years, and by the Nicaragua and Vanderbilt line of steamers via New York returned home; arrived Oct. 19, 1855, and, with the exception of one year spent in Illinois, has lived for twenty years in Green Bay Tp.; the 20th of February, 1876, he removed to his present place of residence, where he owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; they have five children, have lost four—Henry (born Nov. 22, 1850, died Feb. 11, 1865), John B., born April 8, 1853; Omer, born in Illinois in 1856; Janey and Mary (twins), born June 26, 1859, the former died Feb. 8, 1860, the latter

March 3 of the same year; Annie, born June 3, 1861; Abram A., Nov. 4, 1863; Edward, June 1, 1866, died Aug. 12, 1870, and George B., May 9, 1870. Republican. A member of A., F. & A. M., Hiram Lodge, No. 7.

Winterbotham, W. W., far., S. 13; P. O. Fort Madison.

WRIGHT, MILTON, farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark; son of Charles W. Wright, a native of Maryland, who, with his parents, was among the early settlers of the forests of Indiana. There he met Miss Louisa M. Palmer, born in the State of New York, whose parents were also early settlers of Indiana; they were married; had seven children; the eldest, Milton, born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in November, 1828, the only member of the family who came to Iowa. In 1847, he married Miss Eveline J. Tibbits, daughter of David Tibbits, who came to Lee Co. from Indiana in 1851; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in January, 1828; in 1849, they came to Lee Co.; remained two years, and returned to Indiana. In 1862, he enlisted in the 3d Ind. V. C. as private; participated at the battles of South Mountain, Antietam, the Wilderness, Winchester, Fisher's

Hill, Cedar Creek, both raids to Richmond, Wilson's raid to Weldon Railroad and others; mustered out as Orderly at Indianapolis Aug. 15, 1865. His wife returned to Lee Co. at the close of the war, and they settled where they now reside and own 260 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they have seven children—Fannie M., born in Indiana in 1848, the wife of Charles Johnson, of Mahaska Co.; David W., born in Iowa, in 1850; Frank M., born in Indiana in 1852; Ella J., born in Indiana in 1855; Wayland, born in Indiana in 1857; Cora B., born in Indiana in 1860; Dallas V., born in Iowa in 1866. Democratic; has held the office of Township Assessor, Township Clerk and various school offices. Mr. Wright's oldest brother, Augustus, was killed at the battle of Gettysburg in 1861, a member of the 3d Ind. V. C.; the next, Samuel P., a resident of California, died in 1878; Charles W. is now a resident of Fairland, Ind.; his sister, Lucy A., is the wife of Augustus Fairbanks, of California; Sarah married William Elder, of Indiana, now deceased; Mary L. is a resident of California.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

ALTER, H. R., far., Sec. 3; P. O. West Point.

ALSTON, JOSHUA, farmer, Sec. 13; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Lancashire, England, in 1836, where he remained until 21 years of age, and received a good common-school education. Married Miss Martha Bicheno, who was born in Cambridgeshire, England, in 1838, and one week after, sailed for America, coming direct to Newburg, Ohio, where, after working on a farm for one year, he secured work in a rolling-mill; in the fall of 1858, they came to Lee Co., West Point Tp., where he has since been engaged in farming; first by renting, until 1862, when he purchased a farm, which he exchanged for the one he now occupies, consisting of ninety-six acres, valued at \$30 per acre;

they have three children—Margaret M. born in 1857, (now the wife of David Snapp, a farmer of Pottawattamie Co., Iowa); Joseph W., born in 1860; Nancy A., in 1863. Republican; Mrs. Alston is a member of the M. E. Church.

Armor, G. W., tailor, West Point.
Arthur, John, Sr., far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.

Aulston, Joshua, far., S. 13; P. O. Fort Madison.

Avis, Frank M. J., teamster, West Point.
Avis, Thomas, teamster, West Point.

BARNS, GILBERT, far., S. 1; P. O. Denmark.

Bechtold, Frank, laborer, West Point.
Berger, Theodore, cabinet-maker, West Point.

Berry, John H., farmer, West Point.

Bety, Lorenz, far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Beuscher, Wm., laborer, West Point.
 Bird, John, farmer.
 Boeding, E. D., far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.
 Boeding, Edward, shoemaker, West Point.
 Boeding, Henry, shoemaker, West Point.
 Bohmenkamp, H., far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.
 Bolte, Henry, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Bongfechtel, Frank, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Box, Geo., far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.
 Brandt, Harm, far., S. 7; P. O. West Point.
 Braun, Lewis, harness-maker, West Point.
 Brinck, Herman, merchant, West Point.
 Brockman, Wm., laborer, West Point.
 Brusch, Wencel, shoemaker, West Point.
 Buechell, Peter, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Buff, Phillip, far., Sec. 10; P. O. West Point.
 Buhrig, H., far., S. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Burgman, George, far., S. 13; P. O. Fort Madison.

CALE, J. M., far., Sec. 2; P. O. Denmark.

Carsteus, A. W., blacksmith, West Point.
 Carsteus, Alexander, retired, West Point.
 Carsteus, Diedrick, blacksmith, West Point.

CLAYPOOLE, J. H., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 12; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Belleville, St. Clair Co., Ill., in 1835; when but 1 year of age, his parents removed from Illinois to Fort Madison, where J. was educated. When in his 25th year, he married Miss Martha J. Edwards, daughter of Joseph Edwards, of Fort Madison; she was born in Warren Co., Ohio; soon after their marriage, he settled where he now owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; they have five children—Caroline, Georgia, Joseph E., Ellen and Arthur. Mr. Claypoole's father John, a descendant of Proctor Cromwell, was born in Hampshire Co., Va., in 1798; studied medicine with an uncle in Indiana, and graduated at the University of Lexington, Ky.; soon after which he made an extensive tour through the Southern country, and settled near St. Louis;

after which, his health failing, removed to Lee Co. and located on a farm near Fort Madison; in 1840, he removed to the city and resigned his practice, in which he had been eminent; earnest in educational matters, he assumed the care and education of three families of orphan children, and was in the habit of having in school two or three beneficiaries, the children of the widowed and unfortunate; he is the founder of Claypoole Lodge at Fort Madison, which remains a monument of his zeal and labor in behalf of the ancient Order, in which he held various offices; he died in 1866, 68 years of age—to his family and friends an irreparable loss, and, as was fitting, was buried with Masonic honors. Although not a member of any church, was a man of profound religious convictions, and a regular attendant upon the ministrations of the sanctuary.

Codner, Moses, butcher, West Point.
 Coleman, Wm., far., S. 30; P. O. Franklin.
 Cooney, Matt, far., S. 32; P. O. Franklin.
 Craig, A. J., laborer, West Point.
 Craig, John, far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Craig, William, laborer, West Point.

DAVIDSON, JOHN, laborer, West Point.

Davis, George, far., S. 1; P. O. Denmark.
 Davis, Wm., far., Sec. 1; P. O. Denmark.
 Dierker, Henry and Barney, fars., Sec. 21; P. O. West Point.

Dingman, J. H., teamster, West Point.
 Dougherty, James, wagon-maker.
 Dremhoff, William, far., Sec. 32; P. O. West Point.

Droppel, Barney, far., S. 27; P. O. West Point.

Droppel, George, far., S. 27; P. O. West Point.

EICHHORN, CHARLES, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Eichhorn, Henry, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Eichhorn, Julius, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Ellenberger, Christ, cabinet-maker, West Point.

Ellenberger, Henry, turner, West Point.
 Ellenberger, Jacob, cabinet-maker.
 Ellenberger, John, laborer, West Point.
 Emerson, O. D., laborer.

Emmett, George, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Franklin.

ENTLER, P. J., dealer in stoves and general hardware, Washington st., West Point; was born in Van Buren Co., Iowa, Feb. 10, 1848; at the age of 16, he came to West Point, where he served an apprenticeship of three years learning the trade of tinsmith, after which he engaged at his present business, dealing largely in stoves, his trade in that line extending over more country than any man in the retail trade in the county; has been, also, extensively engaged in the manufacture of fruitcans and the canning of fruit. July 16, 1868, he married Miss Katy Mehl, daughter of John Mehl, whose biography appears elsewhere; she was born in West Point Oct. 29, 1846; they have two children—John, Jr., born March 14, 1873; Mary A. L., Dec. 16, 1875. Owns his residence and place of business, which, in 1875, cost \$4,000. Members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Council.

Etka, Henry, plasterer, West Point.

Etka, Simon, plasterer.

Evans, J. M. physician.

EVANS, J. M., physician and surgeon; office and residence, corner Race and Jefferson streets; was born in Washington Co., Penn., in 1841; received his first schooling in the village of Ten-Mile; at the age of 17, he entered the Wamsburg College, in which he passed to the Sophomore Class in six months. Enlisted in the 8th Penn. Res. Inf., under Gen. McCall, May 1, 1861; was all through the Peninsular campaign, also Pope's campaign, and served two years; discharged on account of disability, and returned to Pennsylvania, where he followed teaching for a time. In May, 1865, he came to Lee County, and engaged in the study of medicine with Dr. Goodell, at Pilot Grove; continued for three years, practicing some the last six months of the time. Dec. 3, 1868, he married, and settled at Big Mound, where he continued his practice with success for four years; thence to West Point, where he now has an extensive practice.

FAIRLIE, ALEX, far., S. 13; P. O. West Point.

Fedler, Conrad, far., Sec. 8; P. O. West Point.

Fedler, H., teamster, West Point.

Fecismeyer, Martin, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.

Fett, C., far., S. 19; P. O. Franklin.

Fette, Eberhard, far., Sec. 22; P. O. West Point.

Fergers, William, farrier, West Point.

Friechenkort, Joseph, far., S. 16; P. O. West Point.

Fosterling, H., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Fort Madison.

Freese, H., far., S. 3; P. O. West Point.

Friedel, Joseph, far., S. 18; P. O. West Point.

GEERS, JOHN M., physician, West Point.

Geppert, Frank, retired, West Point.

Gerveler, Henry, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Gillham, J. G., laborer, West Point.

GILLHAM, JAMES G., harness-maker; residence corner Race and Jefferson sts.; son of Thos. Gillham, who settled in Madison Co., Ill., in 1800; was the first settler west of the Ohio River, and the first Methodist of Illinois; the services of that organization were held at his house for seventeen years; he afterward became Circuit Judge of that county, which office he held for eight years; there James G. was born in 1819, raised a farmer, and, in 1840, married Barbara, daughter of T. G. Lofton, then Sheriff of Madison Co., also Local Pastor of the M. E. Church; she was born in Greene Co., Ill., in 1819, and died February, 1848, leaving one child—Benj. Irish, born in 1845 (now a resident of Macoupin Co., Ill.); December of the same year he married Frances A. Murphy, who was born in Wood Co., Va., in 1824; they remained in Madison Co. until 1850; the fall of that year, came to West Point, where he formed a copartnership with A. Loveland in the manufacture and sale of harness and saddles, which he continued for four years; in 1854, his wife died, leaving three children—Edgar J., born in 1849, now book-keeper for a large clothing house in Sullivan, Ill.; Margaret L., born Sept. 8, 1851, died the 26th of May, 1855; James, born in October, 1854, now engaged in railroading in

Kansas; May 1, 1855, he married his present wife, Miss Mary M. Brand, who was born in Monongalia Co., Va., March 23, 1823, daughter of Samuel Brand, one of the pioneers of West Point, who settled here from Virginia, in 1837; held the office of Justice of the Peace here for fifteen years; the preliminary examination of the Hodges brothers was held before him for the murder of Miller and Leisa, also that of Jones for the murder of McCurdle. Mr. Brand served as Orderly three months in the 3d Missouri in the war of 1812, and was possessed of a memory which enabled him, when 80 years of age, to call the roll of his company, of 119 men, as he called it when on duty with the company; he died in 1873, at the age of 81 years, having raised a family of ten children, five of whom, with his wife, now repose in the cemetery at West Point; November, 1861, Mr. Gillham enlisted in the 17th I. V. I. as private of Co. I, Captain Rice; soon after which, he was detached for hospital duty, and served in that department until mustered out, August, 1865, having visited all the Slave States of the Union except Florida and Texas. Mr. and Mrs. G. are members of long standing in the M. E. Church at West Point, and to him we are indebted for a history of that Church; he has held various city offices. By last wife, has one child—Mary Eates, born Feb. 19, 1856. A member of Mechanics Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 52.

Goebel, Henry, far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.
 Grabenschroer, F., far., Sec. 22; P. O. West Point.
 Gram, Christian, far., Sec. 20; P. O. West Point.
 Gram, John, far., Sec. 20; P. O. West Point.
 Graner, Charles, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Franklin Centre.
 Grasckemper, George, far.; P. O. West Point.
 Grasckemper, Henry, far.; P. O. West Point.
 Grothe, H., far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Guyton, John W., lab., West Point.
HAFFNER, C., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Haffner, W., far., See. 30; P. O. Franklin Centre.
 Hahn, Peter, far., Sec. 8; P. O. West Point.
 Hall, Honer, livery, West Point.
 Hallbash, Martin, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Franklin Centre.
 Hamelman, William, mer., West Point.
 Harmagel, Fred, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Franklin Centre.
 Harmeyer, Jos., far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Heese, Frank, far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Hellega, Barney, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Hellega, Wm., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Hellings, Anton, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Helman, John, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Heneberger, Ernst, stone mason, West Point.
 Henrichsmeier, F., far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.
 Hermes, G., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Fort Madison.
HERRING, SOPHIA, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Morgan Co., Ohio, in 1820; lived there until 18 years of age; then, with her parents, came to Lee Co., and at the age of 19, married Mr. Robert Herring, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1810; brought by his parents, when 4 years of age, to Lee Co., where they settled on Sec. 13, his father having entered the entire section of land. Their first settlement, after their marriage, was made in Washington Township, where they remained until 1868; removed to Fort Madison, and remained nine and one-half years, then left for California by water via Panama, and there remained eight months, and returned to their home—the farm where she now resides, and owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. Mr. Herring died in March, 1877, at the age of 61. A member of the M. E. Church, to which Mrs. Herring has also belonged for twenty-five years.
 Hinkel, Phillip, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Fort Madison.
 Hoenig, Barney, far., Sec. 28; P. O. West Point.

Honadel, Jacob, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Honschild, Chris, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Franklin Centre.

Hook, George, cabinet-maker, West Point.

Horsman, H., far., Sec. 33; P. O. West Point.

Hoskins, Caleb, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Fort Madison.

Hofof, Fred, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

Hundt, Wm., butcher, West Point.

Hunt, Henry, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Hutnut, A. B., far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.

JACK, FRED, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Franklin.

JACOBY, WM., REV., Pastor of the Assumption Church; residence, Tyler street; was born in the Independent District of Luxembourg, in 1834; at the age of 18, commenced the study of the classics, which he continued for nine years, and, in 1866, came to this country and entered the Clerical Seminary St. Francis, located at Milwaukee, Wis.; when his studies were completed, he was ordained at Dubuque, Iowa, and located as Pastor of the church at Lansing, Allamakee Co., Iowa; he remained for nine years, thence to West Point in March, 1876, where he has since conducted the services of that Church.

Jacobsmeier, Anton, far., Sec. 14; P. O. West Point.

Janson, B. H., blacksmith, West Point.

Jefferson, Henry, engineer, West Point.

Jesberg, John, far., S. 36; P. O. Franklin.

Johnson, Daniel, surveyor, West Point.

Jones, Benjamin, far., S. 26; P. O. Fort Madison.

Judy, George, far., S. 32; P. O. Franklin.

Judy, Henry, far., S. 32; P. O. Franklin.

Judy, H. H., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Franklin.

Judy, J. C., far., S. 32; P. O. Franklin.

Jungferman, Herm, watchman, West Point.

KAHLER, FRED, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Kamschneider, C., far., S. 16; P. O. West Point.

Kemper, Theodore, carpenter, West Point.

Kempker, B. H., clothier, West Point.

Kempker, Garret, far., S. 8; P. O. West Point.

Kempker, John, Sr., merchant, West Point.

Kempker, John, Jr., teamster, West Point.

Kerchner, Bal., retired, West Point.

Ketman, Barney, far., S. 16; P. O. West Point.

Kiener, John, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Kiener, Jos., far., S. 7; P. O. West Point.

Kildoo, S., far., S. 32; P. O. Franklin.

Kile, James, farmer, West Point.

Kile, Rubin, machinist, West Point.

Klessner, Harmon, far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

Knabe, Christ, far., S. 19; P. O. Franklin.

Knabe, Fred, far., S. 30; P. O. Franklin.

Knoch, F., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Knoch, H., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Kopping, John, far., Sec. 10; P. O. West Point.

Kramer, Joseph, far., Sec. 4; P. O. West Point.

Kraus, Christian, blacksmith, West Point.

Kreeger, Barney, farmer, West Point.

KREHBIEL, JOHN C., Pastor Mennonite Church, West Point; born in Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, June 9, 1811; at the age of 15, he learned to be a miller, and continued in that occupation in his native country until 22 years of age. In the spring of 1833, he emigrated to America, where he continued his usual occupation, in Butler Co., Ohio, for one year, when he returned to Germany, and married Miss Annie Wohlgemuth, April 12, 1837; she also was born in Rheinpfalz, in March, 1811; the same day of his marriage, he embarked for America; returned to Butler Co., Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1839, when they became pioneers of Lee Co.; they erected their cabin in West Point, where, the following year, the 1st of April, his wife died, leaving two children—John J., born in Ohio, May 3, 1838; Hannah M., born in Lee Co. Nov. 26, 1839. July 31, 1846, he married Catharine, daughter of Christian Raber; she was born in Baden, Germany, April 8, 1826, and, with her

parents, was among the early settlers of Lee Co. In the fall of 1849, he was ordained Pastor of the Mennonite Church, a position he has since retained; in March, 1857, he removed to his present place of residence, where he owns a half interest in the mill and his residence. By his second wife he has had ten children—Annie M., born June 7, 1847; Christian, Feb. 12, 1849; Frederick B., Jan. 4, 1851; Catharine B., Jan. 19, 1853; Elizabeth C., May 15, 1855; Daniel S., March 21, 1857; Sarah M., May 18, 1859 (died May 18, 1860); Sarah R., Feb. 16, 1861; Charles W., April 19, 1863; Henry E., May 14, 1865. All are members of his church; neutral in politics, and has held various township and school offices.

Krieger, Frank, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Krieger, Harmon, far., S. 28; P. O. West Point.

Kroll, John, Jr., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Franklin.

Kroymeyer, A., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.

Kroymeyer, B., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.

Kroymeyer, H., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Fort Madison.

Kruger, William, butcher, West Point.

Krumpler, Barney, shoemaker, West Point.

L AMPE, BARNEY, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Lampe, Henry, saloon, West Point.

Lange, John, far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

LEADLEY, ALLISON, Editor, West Point.

Lenhard, George, far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.

Levee, Almon, blacksmith, West Point.

Levee, Elias, blacksmith, West Point.

LESSINGER, JACOB H., HON., stock-dealer and farmer; was born March 19, 1830, at Winchester, Va., and, in 1844, removed to Champaign Co., Ohio.; remained for eleven years and removed to Muncie, Delaware Co., Ind., where he was twice elected Assessor; leaving Indiana, he again journeyed westward; in 1864, came to Henry Co., Iowa, afterward removing to Lee Co.,

West Point, where he located in 1869; afterward became Mayor of that city. His educational advantages were limited to those afforded by the common schools of the county. Married in Muncie, Ind., 1858, Miss Mary Driscoll; have seven children, the eldest 20 years of age, and the youngest 18 months. The confidence of his neighbors in him, has been repeatedly manifested by calling him to fill various responsible positions; he is now one of the Board of Trustees of the Independent District of West Point, President of the Lee Co. Stock Association; was the originator of the present District Fair, and Representative to the Seventeenth General Assembly of Iowa. Mr. Lessenger is an active, energetic, wide-awake business man, and his colleagues in the Legislature bear willing testimony to his careful attention to business in that honorable body.

Leyes, R., barber, West Point.

Lindermuth, P. E., stock-dealer West Point.

Linke, John, far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

Link, William, far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.

Lohman, A., far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Lohman, Harmon, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

LOHMAR, HENRY, attorney and counselor at law, real estate and collection agent; office and residence corner of Madison and Hain; born in Germany, 1826; received a liberal education. At the age of 17, commenced the study of the law, which he continued until the troubles of 1848 in that country, when he participated in the Liberal movement for one year; in 1852 came to this country, to Keokuk, and, being unacquainted with the people and language of the country, he first engaged to work as a tinner; served an apprenticeship at that trade from 1849 until 1852. November, 1854, he married Miss Mary T. Burrus, who was born near Cologne, Germany, 1827, and emigrated to this country, to Oquawka, Henderson Co., Ill., 1852. They have four children. In 1861, he enlisted in the 30th I. V. I. as private, but by special order of Sec-

retary Stanton, was made Ordnance Sergeant, and served three years; at his enlistment, was offered \$65 local bounty which he refused, as his enlistment had been through other motives than for money, and ordered the money returned to the Treasurer. After his return from the army, he lived for several years in Bonaparte, Van Buren Co.; there he held the office of Assessor; in 1874, he removed to West Point; in 1876, was admitted to the bar and is now practicing in the courts at Madison and Keokuk. Mr. and Mrs. L. are members of the Assumption Church.

Loveless, Aaron, far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point.

LOVELESS, AARON, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 10; P. O. West Point; born in Monmouth Co., N. J., Oct. 1, 1814; received an education at the common schools of that day; at the age of 20, he removed to Medina Co., Ohio; his father having been a millwright, he had acquired some knowledge of tools, and there he engaged at the carpenter's trade for two years; at the age of 22, he married Miss Belinda Vanhyning; she was born in Medina Co., Ohio, March 8, 1816; daughter of Thomas Vanhyning, who came to Lee Co. in 1846, and died here in 1849. Mr. and Mrs. Loveless remained in Ohio until 1846, when they removed to Lee Co. and settled in Denmark Tp.; in 1856, removed to where he now resides and owns 96 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. They have seven children—Thomas M., W. W., Frank., Aaron J., Angeline, Ada and Clara. Members of the Baptist Church; has been Township Supervisor, Assessor, Trustee, and all township offices, except Clerk; is a member of A. F. & A. M., No. 75, West Point.

Lowery, Daniel, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

LOWERY, D., physician and surgeon, office and residence Jefferson st.; was born in Berlin, Somerset Co., Penn., Aug. 23, 1806; attended the common schools and eighteen months at college; at the age of 18, commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Cooper, of Johnstown, Penn.; remained two years, thence to Philadelphia, entered

the Medical College, and graduated after a three-years' course; commenced practice at Salisbury, Penn. There, in 1828, he married Miss Susan Mattingly, who was born in Alleghany Co., Md., in 1804, daughter of Samuel M., a farmer; she died in 1833, leaving four children—William T., Ellen M., Martha A. and Samuel. He remained in Salisbury two years; in 1835, removed to Lathropolis, Ohio, and practiced for three years; thence to Chillicothe, Ohio. During the first year of his residence there, he married Esther Teagarden, daughter of Jacob T., a farmer of Pickaway Co., Ohio; she was born in 1816. He remained there until 1839, thence to Mercer Co., Ohio, where he had a large practice until his health failed, then returned to Pickaway Co. to recruit, and, in 1845, came to Lee Co., West Point, among the early settlers of this part of the county; in 1851, his wife died of the cholera, leaving five children—Clement G., a Catholic priest at Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Sarah, Perpetua O., Esther S. and Daniel J. He then married Miss Mary Simmons, who was born in Athens Co., Ohio, in 1823; daughter of Joseph S., a farmer of that county, who took his third wife when 101 years of age; they have six children—Mary A., Lydia Alice, Joseph H., John M., Clara J. and Charles Edward. After coming to Lee Co., his practice steadily increased; at one time, for six weeks he did not enter a bed, but slept either in his saddle or carriage, and at another time, for three weeks; but for the last twelve years he has rather laid his practice aside, and has devoted a part of his time and attention to the growing of grapes; has a fine vineyard. His first wife was a Catholic, and had a supply of books treating upon that subject; he began an investigation, and, in 1835, joined that Church; his second wife joined that Church in 1840, and his third wife in 1858; all his children who have attained a suitable age are members of the same church. Democratic in politics.

Ludolph, Martin, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Fort Madison.
Lutz, Jacob, cooper, West Point.

Luetrehans, F., far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

Luetkehans, H., far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

McCABE, JACOB, far., Sec. 2; P. O. West Point.

McCABE, ARTHUR, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 1; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Warren McCabe, of Sussex Co., Del.; there he was born in 1810, and lived until 15 years of age, when his father removed to Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio; was among the early settlers, and improved a farm, which he continued to cultivate until his old age, when he retired to the village, and resided until his death, at the age of 75; Arthur remained at home until 21 years of age, then went to Lebanon, Ohio, and engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills. He married Miss Susan Christ, a native of Virginia; born in 1817; daughter of Jacob Christ, of Stanton, Augusta Co., Ohio; her mother, whose maiden name was Mowery, afterward removed to Preble Co., and there Mr. and Mrs. McCabe were married in October, 1835; soon after, he purchased a small farm near Eaton, on which they lived until the fall of 1843, when they came to Lee Co., and first settled west of West Point, on a farm now occupied by Mr. Taylor, and remained until 1847, when he removed to his present residence, where he owns 400 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they have ten children; the eldest, Jacob C., was born in Ohio Sept. 13, 1836; a farmer of Lee Co.; Laban T., born in Ohio Jan. 31, 1839—now in the livery business at Fort Madison; William H. H., born in Ohio May 4, 1841—he enlisted in the 19th I. V. I., Co. E, Capt. Adams, August, 1862; served through the war, participating in various battles and skirmishes with the regiment, and was mustered out in 1865, at Davenport, Iowa; now in the mercantile business at Clarke Co., Mo.; James R. was born in Lee Co. in December, 1843, now a farmer in Clarke Co., Mo.; Josiah C., born in Lee Co. Dec. 6, 1846, also a farmer of Clarke Co., Mo.; Eliza J., the wife of Charles C. Brown, a farmer of Clarke Co., Mo., was born in Lee Co. Feb. 28, 1849; Arthur E., born Aug. 28, 1854,

a farmer of Lee Co.; Huston R., born Jan. 8, 1854; he is farming the home farm; Eva, born Nov. 5, 1858, the wife of Charles C. Tullis, a farmer of Lee Co.; and Ella, born Oct. 21, 1862, who still remains at home, comprising a family noted for their industry, honesty and respectability. Mr. and Mrs. McCabe have both been members of the M. E. Church for many years; he has held various offices in the Church (Pittman Chapel); he has also held various township offices. In the accumulation of property, Mr. McCabe has been very successful; and what he possesses, has earned by good business tact and management.

McCardel, Jas., far.; P. O. West Point.

McDonald, J. L., teamster, West Point.

McDonnell, N. C., saloon, West Point.

McKabbin, A. P., poultry-dealer, West Point.

Maiberger, George, far., Sec. 16; P. O. West Point.

Marks, H., far., S. 35; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Martin, Charles, merchant, West Point.

MEHL, JOHN, retired; residence Washington street; born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1813; at the age of 16 was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade; served two years, then worked at journey work until 22 years of age, then left his mother, brothers and sisters, and emigrated to this country, stopping in New York for one year, thence to Marietta, Ohio, where he married Miss Mary Beshtold Nov. 21, 1838; she was born in Germany in 1819, emigrated to this country in 1837; they remained in Marietta until the summer of 1839, when he came to Lee Co., and to West Point, where he continued his business, the manufacture of hand-made boots and shoes, employing a force of seven and eight men, until 1868, when he retired. Owns his residence here, valued at \$2,000, also a farm in Pleasant Ridge Tp. of 200 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. They have two children—John, musician and dealer in pianos and organs in Mt. Pleasant; Catharine, wife of Philip Entler, dealer in hardware at West Point. Mr. and Mrs. Mehl are members of the Lutheran Church, and their children of the Presbyterian Church.

Menke, Diet, far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Merschman, F., far., Sec. 15; P. O. West Point.

Meyers, Jacob, far., Sec. 4; P. O. West Point.

Meyertholen, Henry, far., Sec. 4; P. O. West Point.

Mitchell, J. C., bricklayer, West Point.

Mittendorf, Theodore, far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.

Muller, Joseph, far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.

NACKE, CONRAD, tailor, West Point.

Nacke, J. F., tailor, West Point.

Nacke, William, clerk, West Point.

Neiwa, H., far., Sec. 8; P. O. West Point.

Nelson, J. H., carpenter, West Point.

Neurey, Herman, laborer, West Point.

ONSTOTT, GEORGE, far., Sec. 13; P. O. Fort Madison.

Onstott, John, far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Point.

Otta, George, laborer, West Point.

Otta, John, tailor, West Point.

Otta, Theodore, laborer, West Point.

PAHLENKEMPER, G., dealer in produce, West Point.

Parker, D. B., shoemaker, West Point.

Peebler, J. D., painter, West Point.

Petess, Jacob, hotel, West Point.

Pickering, Henry, jeweler, West Point.

Pieper, Theodore, carpenter, West Point.

Pieper, Harmen, Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

Pittman, C. W., physician, West Point.

Pitman, Greene, mail-carrier, West Point.

Pitman, L. G., far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point.

PITTMAN, LYDIA, far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point; she was born in Laurel Co., near London, Ky., 1834, daughter of William G. and Patsy C. P., nee Pittman (her mother and father were cousins); when 1 year of age, her parents moved to Bureau Co., near Pekin, Ill., thence, a few months after, to this county, and settled where she now resides, and owns 211 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. In 1842, the family, consisted of father, mother and three children; in March the mother died, and the year following, her brother, Ambrose, died; May 24; 1854, her sister Mary died, leaving Lydia J. to be the

staff and support of her father's declining years; she was faithful to the trust until his death June 20, 1878; he was born in Woodford Co., Ky., 1795; a pioneer of this county; he cast his ballot with the first cast in the county, with the Whig party; when that was no more, he joined the Republicans. Although he never united formally with any church, he attended the different churches, and gave liberally for the support of the ministry. The golden rule was exemplified in him in every transaction of his life with his fellow-men, no matter how trivial.

PITMAN, R. W., far., Sec. 2, West Point Tp.; P. O. West Point; was born in Laurel Co., Ky., April 27, 1827, and came to Lee Co. with his parents when in the 9th year of his age. The Pitman family came the entire distance from Kentucky by ox-team, and crossed the Mississippi River, opposite the present site of the Penitentiary, on the 20th day of April, 1835, and went directly to the neighborhood where they have ever since resided. When the Pitmans settled on their claim, they were on the extreme borders of civilization, and beyond them westward there were no settlers; for many years, there were no schools, except subscription schools. The elder Pitman was poor and had a large family to support, and, as soon as the boys were large enough, they were put to work to help improve the claim and help maintain the family. The subject of this sketch, the fourth son of the family, and the first by his father's third wife, grew to manhood without the benefits of even a common-school school education. All his knowledge of books and men was gained by his own industry and studious habits; there are but few men in Lee or any other county in Iowa who possesses a more diversified fund of useful information than R. W. Pitman; as a writer and speaker, he far excels most men of better advantages. In February, 1849, when in the 22d year of his age, he married Miss Belinda C., the youngest daughter of Simeon W. and Sarah Cooley, pioneers in Athens Co., Ohio, who removed from the Buckeye State to Lee County in 1843. After his marriage, Mr. Pit-

man settled down to the life of a farmer on the old homestead, where he still resides; his wife, Belinda, died Dec. 31, 1849, leaving an infant son, Lewis Cooley, named after his two grandfathers; this son lived about nine months, and then followed his mother, June 10, 1850. Mr. Pitman married his present wife, Amanda Cooley, a sister of his first wife; has had eight children. During the war, Mr. Pitman was Provost Marshal for Lee Co., a position for which he was peculiarly well fitted. A farmer by education, he has always taken an active part in the agricultural interests of the county, and to his energy and enterprise the people of Lee Co. owe the success and prosperity of the Agricultural Society. In all public enterprises, he has always taken an active and guiding part. As a friend and neighbor, R. W. Pitman is a noble representative of the Kentucky type; his latch-string always hangs outside, and no one, no matter what their caste or color, ever went hungry or cold from his home; he has always been known as the poor man's friend.

Pittman, Wm. G., druggist, West Point.

PITTMAN, W. G., dealer in drugs and medicines, corner Monroe and Jefferson sts.; residence, Columbia, between Monroe and Race streets; was born at West Point in 1842; he received such an education as could be obtained at the District school of the day, and at the Denmark Academy for a time. In 1861, he enlisted in the 4th I. V. C., served one year, was discharged on account of disability, and engaged as sutler in the army for three years, until the close of the war. In 1865, he married Miss Harriet Root, daughter of Warcham and Charlotte M. Root; she was born in Washington Co., N. Y., in 1840. He engaged in farming until 1869, after which he engaged in the mercantile business; also held the post office until 1873, at which time, his health failing, he returned to farming for a time, then re-engaged in business, this time adding drugs and medicines, which he has since continued; he owns several residence-houses, the farm on which he was born, consisting of 140 acres, valued at \$40 per acre, and also

several tracts of wild land and town lots in different parts of the State; they have one child—Arlitta May, born in 1868. Republican; is a member of the M. E. Church, in which he has held various offices; Mrs. Pittman is also a member of the same Church. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace; is now Mayor; is Secretary of the District Agricultural Society.

Pitz, Barney, farmer, West Point.

Pitz, Frank, teamster, West Point.
Pogge, Harmen, far., Sec. 3; P. O. West Point.

Poggy, Frank, laborer, West Point.

Pollpeter, Harmen, far., S. 21; P. O. West Point.

Pollpeter, Henry, Sec. 34; P. O. West Point.

Pollpeter, John, far., Sec. 2; P. O. West Point.

Publiska, Anton, broom-maker, West Point.

Publiska, Frank, broom-maker, West Point.

Publiska, John, broom-maker, West Point.

R A B E, A N D R E W, tailor, West Point.

Reisner, Fred, druggist, West Point.

Rempe, Harmen, far., S. 14; P. O. West Point.

RICHARD, F., physician and surgeon; residence and office corner Monroe and Casey streets; was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1824, and, at the age of 13, entered school at Osuabruk, where he remained until 1840; then engaged as clerk in the banking business until he came to this country in 1849; stopped in Baltimore for a short time, thence to Philadelphia and engaged in the commission business until 1852; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he engaged in the drug trade until his health failed; he entered Miami College in 1866, for the study of medicine; remained until 1868, then removed to Richmond, Ind., and commenced practice, which he followed four years, and, in 1872, returned to Cincinnati, practiced until 1876, and then came to Lee Co., West Point, and is now enjoying his share of the business in his profession here. During the year 1857, he married Miss Elizabeth Schwerman, daughter of B. Schwer-

man, a weaver of woolen cloth in that county ; she emigrated to this country in 1854, and came to Cincinnati, where they were married ; they have one child —Elizabeth, born in 1859. Independent; members of the Catholic Church.

Riley, W., far., S. 6; P. O. West Point.

RISSEK, JACOB, miller, Sec. 5;

P. O. West Point; a son of Daniel Risser, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, Aug. 25, 1784, and May 26, 1811, married Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Smith ; she was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Nov. 28, 1786 ; having passed her wedded life in the same house in which she was born, she died in 1824, leaving a family of one son and three daughters ; with them the father came to America, and died at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1838 ; Mr. Risser, the only son, was born Dec. 12, 1815 ; at the age of 16, was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker ; served out his apprenticeship, and worked at jour work a few years ; in 1841, he embarked in business for himself in Cleveland, Ohio, and on Dec. 8, 1842, he married Amelia M., daughter of John Miller, the account of whose murder appears in this volume ; she was born near the city of Newburg, on the Danube, May 16, 1821, and with her parents emigrated to America when 21 years of age ; in the spring of 1845, they emigrated to Lee Co., and settled on a farm southwest of West Point ; in 1854, came to their present place of residence near West Point, where he owns his residence, ninety acres of land and one-half interest in a mill, all valued at \$6,700. Have six children—Daniel F., born at Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 8, 1843, now a teacher at Sumnerfield, Ill.; John, born Dec. 17, 1845, a farmer of Pleasant Ridge Tp.; Jacob M., born Nov. 2, 1847, also a farmer of Pleasant Ridge Tp.; Abraham, born Aug. 30, 1850, died Feb. 22, 1852; Mary A., born Dec. 7, 1853; Annie A., born March 22, 1858, died April 6, 1858.

Rippen, Rioeger, stock-farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Rissinger, George, farmer, Sec. 26; P. O. Fort Madison.

Risser, Jacob, far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.

Robinson George, farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.

Roots, P. P., teacher, West Point.

Roth, Peter, cooper, West Point.

Ruetter, Joseph, far., Sec. 15; P. O. West Point.

Rump, John, miller, West Point.

Ruoff, G., stone-cutter, West Point.

S ALLEN, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 27; S. P. O. West Point.

SALMON, ANNIE M., MRS., retired ; was born in Saxony, City of Dresden, Oct. 5, 1828 ; the daughter of Benedict Salmon, dealer in boots and shoes, and, when 8½ years of age, with her parents, emigrated to this country ; they came to St. Louis, where her father engaged in the grocery and provision business until 1845, then retired, and acted as collector for his church. May 5, 1846, she married Adolphus Salmon, who was born of wealthy Hebrew parentage, in Hamburg, Germany, in 1802 ; was highly educated in the language and music, but owing to commercial reverses, came to this country with three of his brothers, landing at New Orleans in 1828 ; there he taught music, and was leader of the orchestra in a theatre of that city ; he continued there winters, passing the summer seasons North, for seven years ; in 1837, he came to West Point, where he established himself in the grocery business, and afterward added drugs. In 1840, he married Miss Mary Aeorn, daughter of pioneers of Lee Co. ; she was born in Germany, in 1824, and died in 1845, leaving one child—Rosa, born March 23, 1842, now the wife of Dr. Molitor, a physician of Somonauk. In the fall of 1845, while on business in St. Louis, he became acquainted with the subject of this sketch ; May 5, 1846, they were married, and the 13th of the same month they came to West Point. In 1847, he erected a flouring-mill at West Point, considered at that time the best mill in the State ; in 1850, he was elected to the State Legislature ; Mr. Hempstead was Governor at the time ; also served as Mayor of West Point, and held the post office from 1846 to 1850 ; Feb. 9, 1864, after a long and painful illness, he died, leaving a family of six children ; the eldest, Theresa J., was

born June 3, 1847, now the wife of Melvin Smith, a physician of Coneville, Iowa; married Nov. 14, 1867; Gustavus A., born Dec. 11, 1848, a resident of Columbus Junction, dealer in drugs and medicines; Edward J., born March 18, 1852, a resident of Troy Mills, Linn Co., Iowa, a dealer in drugs—also practicing law; was admitted to the bar in 1877; Albert A., born Feb. 3, 1854, a resident of Colorado; Theodore M., born Dec. 2, 1857, a resident of Muscatine, Iowa, teacher of music, and an excellent pianist; Adolphus H., born June 8, 1860, who remains at home at present, engaged in teaching. Mrs. Salmon connected herself with the German Lutheran Church, in St. Louis, at the age of 13; and with the Presbyterian Church at this place, at the age of 31; Mr. Salmon was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and was made President and Trustee of the Building Committee during the erection of their fine church, erected 1862. Soon after their marriage, the parents of Mrs. S. came to live with them, and remained until her mother died, in 1857; her father, Oct. 2, 1862.

Sandbore, H., farmer, Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.

SCOTT, ROWLAND THOS., farmer, Sec. 2; P. O. West Point; was born in Marion Tp., Lee Co., June, 1839, where his father, James S., settled in 1836, from Illinois. Dec. 25, 1861, he married Miss Nettie Roberts, who was born at Monroe, Mich., in 1842; daughter of Hiram M. Roberts, formerly a member of the Michigan Conference, until his health failed, in 1853, when he removed to Iowa, where he was connected with the Iowa Wesleyan University, and later, with the institution at West Point. Although past the age for military duty, when the war began he volunteered in the 6th Iowa Inf., and served as private and corporal for several months, when he was discharged; again entered the service in 37th Iowa Inf., known as the Gray-Beard Regiment; in this he served as 1st Sergeant, until colored troops were organized in Missouri, when he was commissioned 2d Lieutenant in the 3d Mo. Colored Vol., afterward known as the 67th U. S.

C. I.; his regiment was sent to Port Hudson, La., and soon after its organization, the duties being very severe, many of the officers and men sickened and died; Lieut. Roberts was ever ready for his turn of duty, and did his full share of the hardest work; besides the duties required, he personally instructed his men in reading and writing, and often assisted the Chaplain in his duties; he continued his duties with his regiment until its consolidation with another regiment, when he was detailed as Superintendent of the Freedman's Schools, in which his zeal for the rights and interest for the freedman, made him a valuable worker; he had just been returned to duty with his regiment, when he was attacked with congestive fever, and died May 22, 1866, at Baton Rouge, La., at the age of 57; was in the service about five years; a good soldier, a patriotic, honest, active, Christian man. Soon after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Scott removed to their present place of residence, consisting of a farm of 120 acres, valued at \$40 per acre; they have five children—Freddie G., born Dec. 15, 1862; George H., born March 25, 1864; Ida E., born Dec. 20, 1866; Lulu May, born Oct. 20, 1869; Chas. Willis, born Jan. 25, 1872. Democrat. Members of Pittman Chapel, M. E. Has held various township and school offices.

Scovel, L. A., farmer, West Point.

Scovel, Lewellen, farmer, West Point.

SCOVEL, R. A., dealer in stoves and tinware, Washington street; residence, Columbia street; born in West Point, in 1851; after receiving an education such as could be obtained at the common schools of the day, at the age of 24, he entered his present business. May, 1878, he married Miss Lena Seim, daughter of Geo. Seim, a cabinet-maker of West Point; she was born in West Point, in 1853. He is a Republican; has been City Recorder for three years. Mrs. Scovel is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Scheffler, Anton, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Schier, Lorenz, farmer, Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Schierbrock, Christ, carpenter, West Point.

Schierbrock, Herm., carpenter, West Point.
 Schierbrock, Wm., carpenter, West Point.
 Schmidt, Henry, far., S. 20; P. O. Franklin.

Schmitt, Christian, laborer, West Point.
 Schnitt, Jacob H., wagon-maker, West Point.

Schmitt, Peter, blacksmith, West Point.
 Schoene, Phillip, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Franklin.

Schroeder, H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. West Point.

Schulte, E., far., S. 4; P. O. West Point.
 Schuck, John P., hotel, West Point.
 Schulte, Joseph, far., S. 5; P. O. West Point.

Schwartz, Jacob, far., Sec. 7; P. O. West Point.

Sein, George, furniture, West Point.
 Sela, E. Q., harness-maker, West Point.
 Sheu, Alex., stone-cutter, West Point.
 Short, Christ, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Franklin.

SMITH, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 16; P. O. West Point; son of Xavier and Kate Smith, natives of Colmar, France, who, in 1846, emigrated to Texas; thence to New Orleans, and, in 1848, to Lee Co., settling in West Point Tp., where he engaged in farming, devoting a portion of his time to the carpenter's trade, which he had previously learned; he died in 1871, leaving a widow and five children—three sons and two daughters; Joseph, the subject of this sketch, was the second son and third born; he was born in Castroville, Texas, April, 1846; at 2 years of age, was brought to this county; after receiving the advantages of a common-school education, at the age of 20, he learned the cooper's trade, which he followed for nine years, with the exception of which, he has been engaged in cultivating and improving his farm, consisting of 105 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. Democratic in politics; members of the Catholic Church. He has held various township and school offices, and now holds the office of Assessor, and is President of the School Board.

Snadt, Garrett, far., Sec. 4; P. O. West Point.

Snively, A. C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Fort Madison.

Snively, Henry, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Fort Madison.

Snyder, John, laborer, West Point.

Snyder, Nicholas, laborer, West Point.

Spicer, W. A., laborer, West Point.

Stanffer, Christ, far., Sec. 26; P. O. West Point.

Stegman, Conrad, far., Sec. 20; P. O. Fort Madison.

STEGMAN, COONROD, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Saxony, Germany, Jan. 24, 1826; lived there until 19 years of age, and with his parents emigrated to Texas, where they remained but a short time, thence to St. Louis, where they passed the winter of 1846 and 1847; thence to St. Charles Co., Mo., where his father engaged in farming, and he, returning to the Mississippi River, engaged in steamboating, which he continued until April, 1857, when he married Maggie, daughter of John Gayer, of this county; she was born in Wittenberg, Germany, Sept. 21, 1839, and with her parents emigrated to America in 1855, first settling in Niagara Co., N. Y., and, in 1856, in Lee Co. In 1853, he purchased a farm of forty-five acres in Washington Tp., which he retained until 1857, then sold and bought eighty acres where he now resides, valued at \$20 per acre. They have seven children—Martha A., born April 19, 1858 (the wife of George Davis, of this county); Annie M., Feb. 4, 1860; Mary C., Jan. 26, 1862; Charles R., Feb. 8, 1866; Katie, Jan. 11, 1868; Adam B., April 29, 1869, and Minnie A., March 30, 1873. Independent in politics; members of the Lutheran Church.

Stephenson, J. D., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Denmark.

Stevens, Asa M., laborer, West Point.

Stevens, Thomas H., laborer, West Point.

Stevenson, S. E., far., Sec. 12; P. O. West Point.

STEVENSON, J. D., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Fort Madison; born in Meigs Co., Ohio, July 11, 1825. In the fall of 1840, he came with his parents, Dr. J. P. and Eliza S., nee Thomas, to Lee Co.; they settled west of Denmark, on the farm now owned by Mr. Vantyle. He attended school until 19 or 20 years of age, then learned the carpenter's

trade, which he has followed at times since. Sept. 24, 1846, he married Miss C. A. Rice; her father, Col. Jonas Rice, in 1839, came to Lee Co., from Worcester Co., Mass.; died March 30, 1863; she was born in Worcester Co., Mass., Aug. 30, 1829; the spring following their marriage, they removed to their present residence, where he now owns 200 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. They had thirteen children—Amanda E., born Aug. 24, 1847, died Oct. 14, 1863; J. R., Feb. 1, 1849, who taught in Denmark Academy for three years, now of Bethany College, West Virginia; Eliza J., Jan. 18, 1851 (now the wife of Charles H. Umphrey, a farmer of Bellville, W. Va.); Julia A., Nov. 4, 1852 (now the wife of James Alter, a farmer, Henry Co.); Clara D., Feb. 11, 1855, died Nov. 26, 1857; John D., Jr., May 23, 1857; Lewis E., July 1, 1859; Sherman, Nov. 25, 1861; Clara E., Nov. 21, 1864; Ada B., Oct. 27, 1866; Nellie J., Feb. 1, 1870, and Sumner S., June 19, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have been members of the Christian Church, he since 18 and she since 14 years of age, in which they have been joined by all their eldest children. Mr. S. was first chosen Deacon, but is now Elder of the church at Lost Creek; he is also leader of the choir; has held various school offices.

Stoddard, Anthony, far., Sec. 34; P. O. West Point.

Stoddard, E., far., Sec. 4; P. O. West Point.

STODDARD, E. D., Postmaster and dealer in groceries, corner Monroe and Jefferson sts.; residence the same; born in West Point April 14, 1842; educated in the schools of West Point, and three terms at Denmark Academy. In 1861, he enlisted; his health not permitting him to remain with the army, was discharged. Then went to Beardstown, Ill., where he engaged in the nursery business, and was made Deputy Provost Marshal for the Ninth District and remained there two years. Married Miss Annie C. Sturdivant, daughter of C. C. Sturdivant, of Beardstown, Ill.; she was born at La Grange, Ill., July 10, 1843; they came immediately to Lee Co., where he engaged in farming

until Jan. 1, 1878, when he received the appointment of Postmaster, and took the position; bought a stock of groceries, and has since been engaged in his present business; they have one child—lost two; Harry D., born June 9, 1866; Edgar W., born Aug. 19, 1868, and died Aug. 7, 1871; Julian S., born April 25, 1871, and died June 26, 1873. Members of the Baptist Church; Clerk of same and Superintendent of Sabbath school.

Srothman, Casper, far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

Stuckey, John, wagon-maker, West Point. Stuckey, Joseph, far.; P. O. West Point. Stuckey, Noah, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Franklin Centre.

THON, JOHN, butcher, West Point.

Torley, William, merchant, West Point. Tolle, Joseph, far., Sec. 17; P. O. West Point.

Tuddinghoff, Wm., far., Sec. 6; P. O. West Point.

Tullis C. & W., fars., Sec. 10; P. O. West Point.

VANDERHAR, BARNEY, laborer, West Point.

Vanderhar, Garet, blacksmith, West Point. Vanhyming, Geo., far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point.

Vanhyming, H., far., Sec. 10; P. O. West Point.

Vanhyming, V. R., far., Sec. 11; P. O. West Point.

WALKER, D. D., stock-dealer, West Point.

Wallace, Morris, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Fort Madison.

Wallyasper, H., far., Sec. 5; P. O. West Point.

Walgasper, John, laborer, West Point.

Walgasper, Otto, retired, West Point.

Walgasper, Stephen, carpenter, West Point.

WEBER, H., of Weber & Schulte, manufacturers and dealers in harness, saddlery, leather and shoe findings, cor. Washington and Madison sts., residence Jefferson st.; was born in Bavaria, Germany in 1832; at the age of 17, was apprenticed to learn the trade of harness-making and carriage-trimming; was to serve the usual time of three years; he bought the last six months of his time, and emigrated to

this country; at Newark, N. J., he worked for one year, thence to Illinois; remained for two years, thence to Galesburg for one year; in 1855, he came to West Point, where he remained for one year and returned to the old country, where he married Miss Christine Eicher; she was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in 1832; returned to West Point, where he conducted his business alone until 1873, when he received as a partner, Joseph Schulte, with whom he has since been associated. They have four children—Albert J., Principal of the village school; Edwin, Oliver and Amanda. Democrat. Owns one-half interest in place of business, his residence and other property, all valued at \$4,000 to \$5,000. Members of the Mennonite Church.

Weidel, J., far., S. 19; P. O. Franklin.
Werner, Wm., far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

Wheatly, H. S., miller, West Point.
Whichard, Theodore, shoemaker, West Point.
Whitlock, Charles, carpenter, West Point.
Whorton, Wm., far., S. 32; P. O. Franklin.
Wilson, Henry, harness-maker, West Point.

Wilson, Chas. E., teamster, West Point.
WILSON, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 11; P. O. Fort Madison; was born in Lancashire, England, in 1824, where he was cared for by his parents until 16 years of age, after which he worked as a common laborer until 28 years of age; then married Miss Dorothy Prime; she was born in Lancashire, England, in 1830; about a year after, they embarked for America, coming direct to Aurora, Ill., where he engaged at brick-making and burning lime; thence to De Kalb Co., Ill.; thence, in 1855, to Iowa; stopped at Mount Pleasant for two years, and in 1857, to Lee Co., where he now resides and owns 80 acres of land, valued at \$25 per acre. They have five children—William, Margaret E., Charles R., Maria J., Joseph S. Democrat.

Wilson, J. G., mail contractor, West Point.

Winneke, Joseph, far., Sec. 9; P. O. West Point.

Wolfe, D. L., laborer, West Point.

Y OTTER, CHRISTIAN, far., Sec. 10; P. O. West Point.

Yotter, Jacob, brickmason, West Point.

DENMARK TOWNSHIP.

A LSAP, JOHN, ex-Pastor Methodist Church, Denmark.
Antrobus, James H., attorney at law, Denmark.

B ANE, P. E., carpenter, Denmark.

Barry, William, shoemaker, Denmark.
Bennet, John, far., Sec., 33; P. O. Denmark.

Blackington, N., retired far., Denmark.
Blackington, William N., mer., Denmark.
Brackett, G. B., nurseryman, Denmark.

BROCKWAY, MARTIN, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Denmark; son of Titus Brockway, who was born in Ohio, 1803, and married Nancy Wilson, who was born in Trumbull Co., Ohio, 1878. In 1838, they were pioneers to Lee Co., settling on Sec. 9, in this township, where they remained until his death in

1853, leaving a wife and eleven children. Martin, the youngest, was born in 1842; educated at the common schools. On Dec. 12, 1866, he married Miss Sarah, daughter of James and Susannah McElhany, nee McGregor, both of whom were born near Pittsburgh, Penn.; afterward residents of Burlington, where her mother died; her father resided in this county; died at Albia, Iowa, 1865. After their marriage, they settled in Des Moines Co., Washington Tp., where they remained until 1873, when he purchased his present property, consisting of 100 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. They have two children—Minnie L., born January, 1874, and Charles, born September, 1876. Republican in politics. Mrs. Brockway is a member of the Presbyterian Church

in which her parents were members of long standing.

Brockway, Wilder, far., Denmark.

BROOKS, OLIVER, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Denmark; a grandson of Aaron Brooks, of Concord, Mass., and son of Stephen Brooks, who was born in Lincoln, Mass., March 22, 1759; there he married Rachel, daughter of Thadeus Taylor of New Ipswich, N. H.; she was born at Dunstable, Mass., Nov. 9, 1770; they were married at New Ipswich, N. H., in 1791; had seven sons and two daughters; Oliver, the youngest but one, was born at New Ipswich, N. H., May 14, 1810; attended the common schools six weeks in winter and seven in summer; at 18, worked in a cotton-factory in his native town; afterward worked at Milford and Haskel; went thence to Lowell, Mass. June, 1835, he married Miss Eliza C., daughter of John Farrar, a descendant of Farrar, of Concord, Mass.; she was born at Concord, Mass., October, 1811; fall of 1838, they came to Lee Co., via rail from Boston to Sterling, thence across Long Island Sound, by rail and canal to Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, where they waited two weeks for water; thence by water to Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis; at Hannibal, their journey by water ended, on account of the ice; employed teams to carry them to Palmyra, Mo., and from there to Denmark; were eight weeks on the road; arrived on Thursday, and by Saturday had purchased a claim of 1,600 acres, and the same fall entered eighty where he now resides, and owns 285 acres, averaging in value with other lands of the neighborhood. Have had no children of their own, but have raised more than a dozen from infancy to boyhood and girlhood, and three or four to manhood and womanhood. Mr. Brooks and his wife are members of the Congregational Church at Denmark; he is not one of the original members, but among the first to join the church after its organization; has been Church Clerk since 1839, a Deacon from that time to 1877, and again elected Deacon in January, 1879, and Trustee and Treasurer of the Denmark Academy from its beginning until a few years since; he has

also been Clerk of the township for twenty years, and served one year as Township Assessor.

Brown, Edward H., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Denmark.

Brown, William L., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Denmark.

Bryant, Walter, miller, South Augusta.

CARTER, DANIEL S., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Augusta.

CASE, HOSEA S., farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Denmark; born in Ashtabula Co. March 16, 1816; in 1837, in his 21st year, came to Lee Co.; on his arrival he had nothing but \$5 and a good outfit of ague; during his first winter here, he broke through the ice on Skunk River, and has never had the ague since; for three years, he worked by the month whenever he could get employment, and then purchased eighty acres of land in the section where he now resides, and for three years "bached" it with Deacon Burton. Jan. 28, 1845, he married Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Wilkie, of Utica, N. Y., and daughter of Lotan Briggs, an early settler of Lee Co.; she was born in Otsego Co., N. Y., in 1817, and died April 27, 1870; they had four children —Albert B., born Sept. 29, 1846; enlisted in the hundred-day service; was killed by the ears at the city of Des Moines, April 1, 1869; Charles B., born June 3, 1848, a farmer in Montgomery Co., Iowa; Arvilla E., born May 14, 1850, the wife of Alexander E. Stafford, a native of Ireland, now a resident of Nemaha Co., Kan.; Lotan L. was born Dec. 6, 1852, who assists in the management of the farm. March 5, 1871, Mr. Case married Mary E., daughter of his first wife by her former husband, Thomas Wilkie; she was born in the city of Utica, N. Y., March 22, 1838. Since his first purchase of eighty acres, Mr. C. has made other purchases, until he now has 191 acres, valued at \$45 per acre. His first wife was a member of the M. E. Church.

Chickering, George, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Denmark.

COLTON, GEO., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Denmark; son of Samuel H. Colton; was born in Hartford, Conn.; became a pioneer carpenter of Lee Co.,

where he married Elmira Brockway, daughter of Titus Brockway, and born in Trumbull Co., Ohio; they had six children—George, the eldest, born Dec. 2, 1840; educated at the common schools. May 16, 1867, he married Miss Sophia J., daughter of Thomas Rodgers, a native of Tennessee, who became a resident of Lee Co., Washington Tp., in 1839; first settled in Washington Tp., Des Moines Co.; remained until 1876, then removed to their present place of residence, near Denmark, where he owns twenty-four acres of land, valued at \$2,500. They have two children—Carrie A., born July 27, 1876; George F., born March 25, 1878. Republican. Mr. Colton has always taken a great interest in educational matters, and has held various school offices.

Conaro, James, Sec. 34; P. O. Denmark.

Conrad, Edwin, clerk, Denmark.

Cowdrey, J. E., Sec. 31; P. O. Denmark.

Curier, Thomas G., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Denmark.

DAVIS, DAVID, retired farmer, Denmark.

Davis, Willis, physician, Denmark.

Day, John, far., S. 20; P. O. Denmark.

Day, Kellogg, merchant, Denmark.

Deeds, Ephrahem, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Denmark.

Delapp, Thomas, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Augusta.

EDMUND, ERICH, tailor, Denmark.

Eggleson, Chauncey, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Denmark.

Eggleson, Hezekiah, carpenter, Augusta.

Elder, William W., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Augusta.

Epps, George L., merchant, Denmark.

FARNSWORTH, LEVI, M. D., Augusta.

Fayerweather, James, clerk, Denmark.

FIELD, ISAAC, retired; residence East street, Denmark; was born in Peterboro, Hillsboro Co., N. H., in 1804; at the age of 21, having received an academical education, taught school one winter, then went to Boston, where he entered the counting-room of a large lumber firm and remained until 1830. He married Miss Mary Green, born in Charlestown, Mass., Feb. 24, 1807; she

lost her parents when a child, and was educated in Boston by Mr. Clapp; they were married March 20, 1830. Soon after, he entered the hide and leather business, under the firm name of Field, Converse & Field, a brother of Mr. F. the third party; this he continued until 1838, then removed to Iowa, purchased a farm near Denmark, which he improved and cultivated for a few years; then, with Fox & Epps, of Denmark, he engaged in pork-packing and shipping to his brother in Boston; just before the war, he sold his farm. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. F. have been members of the Congregational Church for many years; he joined when a boy; has held the office of Deacon in the Church here since its organization; Mrs. F. was a member of the Old South Church in Boston. They were prominent in the Antislavery and temperance movements. He has held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years.

Fisher, A. M., retired farmer, Denmark.

Flint, Franklin, janitor Academy, Denmark.

Freeman, Green, carpenter, Denmark.

Frye, B. J., far., S. 18; P. O. Denmark.

GREENE, JOSEPH, far., S. 7; P. O. Denmark.

Gross, Chas., far., S. 22; P. O. Denmark.

Groth, Jos., far., S. 27; P. O. Denmark.

HART, GEORGE, blacksmith, Denmark.

Hayes, Aug., far., S. 16; P. O. Denmark.

Hiser, Andy, wagon-maker, Denmark.

Holland, Ambroze, physician, Denmark.

Holland, James C., physician, Denmark.

Hornby, Jas., far., S. 35; P. O. Denmark.

HORNBY, WM. L., farmer, S. 27; P. O. Denmark; his father, John Hornby, was born in London, England, in 1787, and having lost his father when a child, his mother placed him on board an outward-bound vessel, and he was left by the captain at a foreign port, and when 9 years of age, was taken from the wharf at Havre, France, by the captain of an American vessel, with whom he remained for several years; he followed the sea until 40 years of age, and became commander of a vessel.

In the mean time he married, in Lincoln Co., Me.; had one child; lost his wife,

and married again, and had a family of ten children—Wm. L. was born at Bremen, Lincoln Co., Me., in 1830, and, when 7 years of age, his father fearing that his sons (some of whom had attained to manhood's estate) might choose his profession, left the sea-coast and came to Lee Co., settled where Wm. L. now resides, and remained until his death, in 1856; his wife died three years after coming to Iowa; in 1850, Wm., in company with a brother, joined the tide of emigration to California, taking the overland route; there he remained five years; returned and purchased the home farm, of 210 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. The 15th of October, 1856, he married Miss Mercy M. Sackett, daughter of Cass and Henrietta M. Sackett, nee Beach, who came to Lee Co., from Ohio. Mr. Hornby enlisted in the 1st I. V. C., and served until the close of the war; participated at Prairie Grove, Little Rock, and, as cavalry is usually employed, in skirmishing and raiding; they have had two children—Clara F., born July 21, 1857, died Aug. 21, 1864; Mary H., born Nov. 23, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. H. are members of the Congregational Church.

Houck, Jacob, far., S. 23; P. O. Augusta.
Houghton, Almen, painter, Denmark.

HOUSTON, JOHN, farmer and dairyman, Sec. 34; P. O. Denmark; born in Lyndeboro, N. H., Dec. 15, 1823; when 10 years of age, his parents removed to Lowell, Mass., where he was educated in the schools of the city, preparatory for college; but before graduating, his father removed to Lee Co.; at the request of the citizens, he began teaching, and continued winters, and farmed during summers. In 1849, he married Miss Maria Sturges, daughter of Isaac and Sarah Sturges, natives of Connecticut, who joined a colony from that State at Greenville, Ohio; there she was born, April 20, 1827; she came to Lee Co. with her brother, Albert A., who was the first teacher of Denmark Academy, now a missionary at the Island of Micronesia—was one of the three who established that mission; soon after their marriage, they settled on the old homestead, which he now owns, consisting of 200 acres, valued at \$40 per acre.

They have seven children—Albert S., born July 6, 1851, who is preparing for the ministry, graduated at Grinnell, Iowa, now attending theological school at Chicago; Zervia J., born Sept. 8, 1853, wife of Charles A. Swift, a farmer of Lee Co.; Warren H., born Nov. 23, 1854, now at Oberlin College; Laura M., born Nov. 27, 1856, a graduate of Denmark Academy, now a successful teacher; Mary E., born Jan. 25, 1859; Hattie A., Aug. 7, 1862; Asa T., Aug. 18, 1868; John J., May 23, 1865 (died Sept. 4, 1868). Mr. and Mrs. Houston, with their children, except the youngest, are members of the Congregational Church; Mr. H. is Deacon of the same, and has held various township offices.

HOUSTON, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 35; P. O. Deumark; born in Hillsboro Co., N. H., 1815; lived on a farm; in his 21st year came to the then Territory of Wisconsin direct to the section where he now resides; bought a claim with some improvements; the following year, his parents came and settled on adjoining property; with them he made his home until 1848, then he married Catharine Hornby, a sister of Wm. L. Hornby, whose biography appears elsewhere; since he has continued to cultivate and improve his farm, consisting of 165 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre. They have seven children—Annie M., born March, 1847, the wife of Wm. L. Morgan, of Kansas; Camilla J., born May, 1851, the wife of H. S. Dearing, of Boone Co., Iowa; Chas. T., born July, 1856; Edward C., born July, 1858; Harry W., born April, 1861; Carrie M., born January, 1864, and Arthur S., born February, 1867. Republican. Mr. and Mrs. H. and two eldest daughters, are members of the Congregational Church at Denmark. He was among the original members of that church; the family are very attentive at religious exercises; it has been said that for over twenty years they had not missed a single Sabbath; the father of Mr. H., Ira Houston, Sr., was a native of Hillsboro Co., N. H., born in 1786; married Elizabeth Epps, daughter of Jos. E.; she was born in the same county, in 1792; had two sons

and four daughters; all are married and settled in Lee or adjoining counties; the family came here in 1837, with teams; were two months on the road. They also were members of the Congregational Church; the father was leader of the choir in early times.

Huston, Ira, far., S. 35; P. O. Denmark.
INGALIS, JOSEPH E., merchant, Denmark.

JAMES, ELIAS, miller, Sec. 7; P. O. Denmark.

James, Edwin B., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Denmark.

Johnson, F. M., far., See. 26; P. O. Augusta.

Joy, Nehemiah, far.; Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

Joy, Royal, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

Joy, Royal N., teacher, Denmark.

Juel, Peter, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Augusta.

KELLY, ALEX., far., Sec. 25; P. O. Augusta.

Kenzie, Jackson, far.; P. O. Augusta.

Kendall, John, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Den-

mark.

Kollar, David, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

Krehbiel, F. M., blacksmith, Denmark.

KREHBIEL, F. B., blacksmith, Denmark; was born in West Point Tp., Lee Co., in 1851; at the age of 19, he commenced an apprenticeship at his trade with C. Mead & Co., at Denmark, and continued with them for two and a half years, since which time he has been engaged with his brother. Sept. 10, 1876, he married Miss Lena Linnhard; she was born in West Point Tp., Lee Co., July, 1856. They have one child, George J., born May 14, 1877. Owns his residence; Independent; member of the Mennonite Church.

KREHBIEL, JOHN J., of Epps & Krehbiel, manufacturers of wagons and carriages, Main street, Denmark; born in Butler Co., May 6, 1838; son of J. C. K., who was born in New Bavaria, Germany, in January, 1811; emigrated to America and settled near Cincinnati in 1831, where he engaged in milling for four years; thence returned to Germany. Remained two years and married Miss Anna Wohlgemn; returned to Ohio, and in 1839, in company with Henry and

Margaret Graser (who were murdered and burned at their residence during the present year), came to Lee Co. with wagons; his mother died within a year after their arrival here. April 1, 1840, his father married again, and is now a resident of West Point Tp.; his father having a large family whom it was difficult for him to maintain, John J. remained at home working in the interest of the family until 23 years of age, then went to Franklin Centre, where he learned his trade, working two years, then took a tour through the East and South in order to gain a more extensive knowledge of his business; was engaged for a time at Washington, B. C., in Government employ; Dec. 19, 1867, he returned to Lee Co. and purchased an interest in his present business. The same year, he married Miss Ann Eliza Dover, daughter of Abraham and Catharine D. (nee Rohr), residents of Lee Co.; she was born in Germany in 1845, and came to Lee Co. in 1855; they have six children—Edgar A., born Nov. 19, 1868; Willie J., Dec. 11, 1870; Mary K., Feb. 17, 1872; Albert H., Nov. 25, 1873; Freddie A., May 4, 1875; Linda A., March 18, 1877. Owns one-half interest in shop, his residence, and one-fourth interest in the Double, Self-Adjusting Spring Co. Neutral in politics; members of Mennonite Church, his father having been Pastor in the same for over one-fourth of a century.

Krough, N. J., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Denmark.

LEVERETT, EBENEZER T., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Denmark.

Little, Walter G., livery, Denmark.

Lockwood, T. P., See. 19; P. O. Denmark.

Loomis, William E., far., Sec. 27; P. O. Denmark.

MCNICKOL, BARNY, far.; P. O. Augusta.

McNEILL, LUTHER P., mason, Denmark; son of Israel McN., who was born near Whiting, Vt., afterward went to Litchfield, Conn., and there married Miss Mary Peck, who was born in Litchfield, Conn., 1797; have seven children—five of whom came to Lee Co.; the youngest Luther P., was born 1838 in Somerset Co., Ohio, where his parents

moved from Vermont, and his father died in 1839. In 1846, with the remainder of her family, the mother came to Lee Co., and settled in Washington Tp. In 1861, he enlisted in the 7th I. V. I., Co. D, Capt. J. P. Harper; served through the war; in the battles of Belmont, Mo., Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Corinth, Miss., and in skirmishing to Atlanta, Ga., Lovejoy Station, then with Sherman on his memorable march to the sea; mustered out at Louisville, Ky., 1865, having seen just four years of actual service. On his return home, he worked at the trade of mason, serving an apprenticeship of one season. In 1868, he married Miss Rebecca Newby, daughter of Isom and Catharine Newby, nee Hoskins, early settlers of Lee Co., from Ohio; she was born in Lee Co. in 1848, and died March 8, 1874, leaving two children—Clara E., born Sept. 16, 1869; Nettie M., May 19, 1873. Republican; Mrs. McN. was a member of the Christian Church.

Mack, George, laborer, Denmark.

Maneely, Joseph W., carpenter, Augusta.
Martin, Henry, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

Miller, P. G., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Denmark.

Morteshang, Michael, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Augusta.

ORTON, ELIAS, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Denmark.

ORTON, PALMER, far., Sec. 26; P. O. Denmark; a son of Elias Orton, who was born in Massachusetts, 1796, and in Colbrook, Mass., married Electa Chapman, also a native of Massachusetts, born in 1799. They had seven children; four sons and one daughter lived to maturity; moved to Livingston Co., N. Y., where the subject of this sketch was born Feb. 15, 1824; lived there until 9 years of age, when the family removed to Jacksonville, Ill., and in 1843, to Wapello Co., Iowa; settled on Des Moines River, two miles from Ottumwa; remained a few months, and in 1844 removed to this county, and settled on what is known as the F. M. Johnson farm in Denmark Tp. In 1851, the father went to California, and remained two years; on the return trip, died on

board a vessel near Chagres, Central America, in the 56th year of his age. At the time he left for California, the farm was sold and the family dispersed. Palmer worked for John O. Smith, remained for two years, then purchased ninety-one acres of the land he now occupies. March, 1851, he married Miss Elizabeth M. Kneel. Her father, David Kneel, was a pioneer of Lee Co. from St. Louis in 1836, a native of Massachusetts, born 1796; married Silence Reed, who was born near New Haven, Conn., 1793. He afterward settled in Ohio, came thence to Missouri and engaged in merchandising, thence to Illinois, but that country proving too unhealthy, they removed to the Parish St. Landra, La.; there Mrs. Orton was born May 1, 1832. On coming to Lee Co. in the fall of 1836, they passed the first winter with the family of Curtis Shedd; the spring following, her father purchased the claim, a part of which herself and husband now occupy. The family consisted of four daughters, two are now living; the father died Sept. 15, 1845, the mother May 27, 1851. After his marriage, Mr. Orton continued to improve his farm, until 1853, when, with his wife and only child, a wagon and ox-team, in company with a few neighbors, took the overland route to California; after a prosperous journey of six months, arrived at Mariposa Co., remained for two and a half years; then returned by water. He now owns 156 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. They have had seven children, five still living—Esther S., born June 8, 1853, in Mariposa Co., Cal.; Lyman, Sept. 15, 1860; Frank, Sept. 19, 1863; Lettie, Jan. 22, 1866; Bertie, July 5, 1869. Democrat; has held the office of Constable, and various school offices.

Orton, Thomas, Sec. 6, Denmark.

PARSHALL, DAVID, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Denmark.

Paul, August, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

Peterson, Peter, far., Sec. 15; P. O. Denmark.

Platts, Alanson, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

QUINTON, HARLAN H., far., Sec. 19; P. O. Denmark.

Quinton, Herbert T., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Denmark.

QUINTON, ROYAL B., farmer, stock-grower and dealer, Sec. 30; P. O. Denmark; grandson of David, a soldier of the war of the American Revolution, who was born at Wethersfield, N. H. He married Margaret Allison, of Walpole, N. H., who was of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and born on the same farm where her father was born; her father, at the request of some of the Revolutionary soldiers, visited Baltimore to secure their pensions, and died of small-pox while on that mission, leaving a wife (who lived to the ripe old age of 87 years) and two children—a son aged 9 years, and a daughter; the son, Samuel (father of Royal B.), was born at Walpole, N. H., in 1784; at the age of 16, he left home and went to Boston, engaged as bar-tender, carriage boy, stage-driver, etc., for five years, then returned to his native place and assumed the management of a mill which had come into the possession of his mother; he subsequently returned to Boston, and, with a man named Lawton, engaged in the livery business; in 1812, Lawton and Quinton emigrated to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, built a cabin and commenced to keep "bachelors' hall;" in September of that year, Lawton was drafted into the army, and Quinton returned to Boston, remained three years, dealing in horses, then went to Charleston, N. H., where he soon after married Lucretia, daughter of Robert Henry, of Henry Bros., paper manufacturers of that city; soon after his marriage, he returned to Ashtabula Co., Ohio, with his wife, and found his old partner occupying the old cabin; Quinton built another cabin and commenced improving his land, which he occupied until 1850, when he sold out, removed to Iowa and settled in Denmark, where Mrs. Quinton died in 1860, at the age of 64 years, and Mr. Quinton in 1866, at the age of 84 years and 1 month; they were born in one month and on the same day of the month, although he was fourteen years older than his wife; this aged couple had raised a family of six children—four sons and two daughters. The oldest, the subject of

this sketch, Royal B., was born at Geneva, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, in August, 1819; in February, 1845, he started for Iowa; he reached Denmark on the 4th of March, and worked in the Black Hawk Purchase as a common laborer; at the end of the first five months, his former savings and earnings amounting to about \$500, which he invested in land in Sec. 36, Pleasant Ridge. On the 27th of August, 1846, he married Sarah B., daughter of John Hornby, whose biography appears elsewhere; she was born in Maine Feb. 7, 1825. Immediately after their marriage, they settled on the Pleasant Ridge land; the following March, they removed to Dover, remained there one year and sold out; after several removals, including one year spent in Ohio, they settled on their present homestead of 1,130 acres near the village of Denmark, which he values at \$50 per acre; Mr. Quinton is an extensive stock-raiser and dealer—handles and feeds several hundred head of hogs, cattle and horses annually. They have six children—Herbert T., born in Dover in May, 1847, is married and lives on a farm near his parents; Harlan B., born in Franklin Tp. in May, 1850, is married and a farmer near Denmark; Alfred B., born in January, 1855, is a graduate of the Ann Arbor Law College, and practicing his profession at Topeka, Kan.; Frank C., born in Denmark Aug. 22, 1856, remains at home; Eugene S., born in July, 1858, is fitting himself for the study of law; Nellie E., born Nov. 6, 1863. Mrs. Quinton is a member of the Congregational Church at Denmark; Mr. Q. is a Republican of long standing, and has filled various township offices.

RIDDLE, EBENEZER, far., P. O. and resided Denmark; his grandfather Riddle was a native of Scotland; there married; emigrated to America, and was among the first settlers of Kentucky. He served in the war of the Revolution, for which service he was granted a large tract of land in Pendleton Co., in that State; he carried a bullet in the back of his neck (received during that war) until his death in 1816, at the advanced age of 104 years, and 3

weeks. Left four sons and two daughters, of whom Robert was the eldest, born in Pennsylvania, raised in Kentucky, and married, near Nashville, Tenn., Miss Hettie Buckley; died in Kentucky, leaving three children—Ebenezer, the eldest son and second child, was born near Nashville, Tenn., in 1810; moved to Pendleton Co., Ky., where his mother soon after died; his father again married; in 1828, in company with three uncles, he came to Adams Co., near Quincy, Ill., where he purchased and improved a farm of 100 acres. There he married Miss Jane Hillery, of Virginia. In 1835, Mr. and Mrs. Riddle became pioneers to Des Moines Co., where they erected a cabin about two miles from what is now the center of Burlington; in 1839, his wife died, leaving two children—Robert, born near Quiney, Ill., in October, 1833, an extensive farmer and stock-grower of Lee Co.; William C., born in Des Moines Co. in 1838; died in August, 1845. In 1840, he married Susan, daughter of John Swank and widow of John M. Percell, who died in Indiana in 1833; she was born in Shelby Co., Ky., in November, 1803. They remained in Des Moines Co. until March, 1876, when they came to their present farm, which originally belonged to Rev. Asa Turner, who received his patent from President John Tyler, and who deeded the same direct to Mr. Riddle, containing 284 acres, now valued at \$50 per acre. By his second marriage he has had two children—Ebenezer, Jr., born in 1841; he married Edith J., daughter of Pennell Veach, of Des Moines Co.; she was born in Union Tp., Des Moines Co., Dec. 1, 1845; they have six children. The second son, Flavens J., born in October, 1843; died Dec. 3, 1845. Democrat. His first wife was a member of the Baptist Church, of which he was also a member during her lifetime.

RIDDLE, ROBERT T., farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 34; P. O. Denmark; son of Ebenezer Riddle, whose biography appears elsewhere; was born in Adams Co., Ill., in 1833; when 18 months of age, was brought by his parents to Des Moines Co.; received a limited education. At 23, married Ruth A., daugh-

ter of Henry Walker, one of the first settlers of Des Moines Co., from Indiana; she was born in Des Moines Co., Union Tp., in 1837, and married on the same farm on which she was born, and, with her husband, continued to reside there until 1869, then sold and purchased a farm of 207 acres in Danville Tp., where they remained until the 15th of January, 1878, when, still retaining his Danville farm, he purchased the one he now occupies, consisting of 336 acres, valued at \$40 per acre, the other valued at the same; they have eight children—Geo. S., born the 1st of September, 1856, died Sept. 5, 1857; Tennis L., born the 12th of March, 1858; Marcus E., the 8th of September, 1859; Flotilla V., the 16th of August, 1861; Douglas, the 23d of February, 1863; Effie A., the 25th of February, 1865; Clara J., the 30th of November, 1867; Flora May, the 24th of April, 1872. Democratic; members of the M. E. Church.

SHARP, DARWIN, far., S. 26; P. O. Augusta.

Sharp, Simon, far., S. 23; P. O. Augusta. Shedd, George, physician, Denmark.

Sheppard, Joseph S., far., Sec. 35; P. O. Augusta.

Sheppard, Thomas, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Augusta.

Sheppard, W. N., far., Sec. 36; P. O. Augusta.

SMITH, JOHN O., Postmaster, Denmark; born in Asheville, N. C., in 1808, and, when 8 years of age, was taken by his parents to Jackson Co., Ala.; when 21 years of age, removed to Hancock Co., Ill. There, in 1833, he married Drusilla Wren, who was born in Jefferson Co., Ill., in 1816, and daughter of Nicholas Wren, at that time a resident of Adams Co., Ill.; two years after their marriage, they were among the first settlers of Northern Lee Co., where he engaged in farming in this township until the fall of 1866, when he removed to Denmark, where he engaged in the boot and shoe business, which he continued until 1877, having at the same time held the post office; December, 1863, his wife died; they have had ten children, five of whom are living.

Sniff, Ed., far., S. 29; P. O. Denmark. Speaks, Thomas, far., Sec. 36; P. O. Augusta.

Spencer, William P., far., S. 27; P. O. Denmark.

Stewart, E. F., far., S. 26; P. O. Augusta.

STILES, HORACE, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Denmark; born at Lyndeboro, Hillsboro Co., N. H., in 1816; at the age of 11, left an orphan, was given to a family by name Sargent, and by them taken to Steuben Co., N. Y.; remaining with them eleven years; then began life upon his own responsibility; came to Lee Co., and in the spring of 1839, entered forty acres of land in Washington Tp., Sec. 2; this he improved, and retained until 1847, then sold and purchased 160 acres on Sec. 6 of the same township. March 26, 1850, he married Rachel, daughter of Joel Vanhyning, a pioneer of Lee Co.; she was born in Logan Co., Ohio, Nov. 4, 1829, and died at York, Neb., April 14, 1873, leaving five children—Mary, born Aug. 6, 1851, the wife of Joseph Hunter, of York, Neb.; Rodney, born Oct. 26, 1853, a farmer of Lee Co.; Celia, born Sept. 20, 1855, the wife of Ray Hart, of this county; Amelia, born March 12, 1860; Martha, born Sept. 21, 1871. In 1853, Mr. S. removed to Warren Co., Iowa, where he improved a farm, and remained until 1868, when he returned to his present place of residence, where he owns eighty acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. Nov. 14, 1877, he married Almira Kindall, daughter of Stephen Mandigo, of Canton, Iowa; she was born in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and married Wm. Hunter, who died, leaving three children—Mary E., Nov. 9, 1851, the wife of John James, of Burlington; Stephen J., born Sept. 5, 1857; Sarah M., born Sept. 20, 1860; she afterward became the wife of James Kendall, who died, leaving no children. The first Mrs. Stiles was a member of the Baptist Church at Denmark.

STEWART, THORNTON, millwright, Sec. 26; P. O. Denmark; born Fauquier Co., Va., 1824; when 8 years of age, his parents removed to St. Louis, where, at an early age, he began work at his trade; in 1844, he came to Iowa,

his first work here was journey work, at Burlington. In 1853, he married Miss Eliza F. Carter, who was born in Hendricks Co., Ind.; they were married in Des Moines Co.; soon after removed to Fort Madison, where he built the Atlee Mills; afterward built two mills for Cook, at Burlington, and one for Berry & Gillman of the same city, with several at Keokuk, and on Skunk River, also several in Minnesota; in 1871, they removed to his present place of residence, where he owns eighty-two acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; they have two children—Willie, born 1858; Carrie, born 1870. Democrat.

Stoe, Joseph, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Augusta.

SWAN, J. C., was the son of Deacon Jonathan Swan, who was one of the first founders of the Baptist Church in this place; Mr. Swan was about the only young man in the town belonging to a Baptist family, and says at the time that it did not add to his popularity; he was urged, he says, by one of the prominent men of the Congregational Church, to join them, on the plea that it would be more pleasant for him; he replied that he did not think himself a fit person to join a church, nor was the church what it should be; he was strongly urged, but steadfastly refused. Mr. S. was a member of the Masonic Order, and he says that many were prejudiced against him on that account; Mr. S. also had some trouble with school officials on account of a serenade given a newly-married couple by some school boys; the boys were to be expelled, and Mr. S. contended the School Directors had no authority to expel them for such an act. On account of the attacks, Mr. S. published a pamphlet vindicating his course; while the above unfortunate occurrences have caused an unpleasant feeling to exist between Mr. S. and some of his neighbors, yet, Mr. Swan says he has acted from a sense of duty; as this is a free country, and every man has a right to act as he sees fit, so long as he keep within the bounds of law and good morals.

Swift, Chas. far., Sec. 29; P. O. Denmark.

Swift, E. Z., Pastor of Congregational Church, Denmark.

THOMPSON, MARTIN, lab., Augusta.

TAYLOR, T. S., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Denmark; born in Enosburg, Vt., in 1828; son of George and Relief Taylor (nee Nichols); the subject of this sketch, when 13 years of age, was left an orphan; his parents died within six months of each other; in 1843, with the family of Curtis Shed, he came to Lee Co. In April, 1852, married Miss Henrietta Brown, daughter of Joseph B., who came to Lee Co. in 1855; she was born in Groton, Mass., in 1827; in March, 1854, he removed to his present place of residence, where he owns 240 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; in September, 1855, his wife died; in October, 1857, he married his present wife, Miss Mary F. Brown, sister of his first wife; they have four children; Marietta, born March 14, 1859; Glen A., born July 7, 1860; Edwin W., born Jan. 22, 1866; Hattie R., born Feb. 27, 1873. Republican. Members of the Congregational Church; his first wife was, also.

TIBBETS, WASHINGTON, farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Denmark; was born in Manchester Tp., Dearborn Co., Ind., Nov. 4, 1832; was raised a farmer; at the age of 17, with his parents, David and Fanny Tibbets, emigrated to Lee Co., and settled on Sec. 16, Washington Tp., Jan. 5, 1854. Married Mary D., daughter of George and Sophia Rigler (nee Man), natives of Philadelphia, Penn., where she was born Sept. 8, 1836, and with her parents emigrated to Lee Co. in the fall of 1850; they settled in Fort Madison, where her mother died Feb. 28, 1853. Her father again married, and is now a resident of Appanoose Co., Iowa; after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbets settled in Washington Tp., where they remained until September, 1870, when they returned to his present place of residence, near Denmark, where he owns sixty-three acres of land, valued at \$60 per acre; they have two children—Fanny S., born Jan. 12, 1855 (now the wife of Quincy P. Manning, operator at Glendale, Iowa); Alice L., born May 19, 1859. Independent in politics; has held various township and school

offices; Assessor this present year; a member of I. O. O. F., Rescue Lodge, No. 193, Denmark.

Tivis, George, far., S. 22; P. O. Augusta. Tompkins, S. V., physician, Denmark. Trowbridge, John B., plasterer, Denmark. Trowbridge, Theron, plasterer, Denmark. Turck, Amasa, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Denmark.

Turner, Clinton M., prop. cheese-factory, Denmark.

Turner, Lewis Q., far., Sec. 29; P. O. Denmark.

TUTTLE, A. M., retired; born June 4, 1817, at Austiamburg, Ohio, the residence of his parents and grandparents on both sides, all of whom removed from Connecticut; his grandparents settled there in 1800, his father later. He received a good common school education, with four terms at Farmington Academy. In 1834, his father, with a family of eleven children (now scattered from Ohio to Washington Territory), removed to Nelson, Ohio; June 2, 1838, A. M., in company with B. B. Bosworth and David Groesbeck, his uncles, started for the Black Hawk Purchase, arriving at Fort Madison six weeks after; Mr. Bosworth soon after died, and, after traveling that season, Mr. Tuttle returned to Ohio with Mr. Bosworth's family, and remained there and in Virginia for two years, teaching, and then returned to Denmark, where he married Miss Eliza J. Vandike, December 19, 1841; he engaged in farming until 1857, since when he has resided in Denmark; Sept. 18, 1871, his wife died, having been a constant sufferer for more than forty years; was a member of long standing in the Congregational Church; a woman of few words, but many good deeds; she left three children—Mary J., born Jan. 30, 1845 (graduated at Denmark Academy, now the wife of George Wright, a farmer, of Ellsworth Co., Kan.); Emma T., born January, 1850 (also educated at Denmark Academy, and, in 1868, engaged in the millinery business, which she has since continued; the wife of A. B. Houghton, a native of Toronto, Canada, of French ancestry, a skillful portrait and landscape painter, a resident of Denmark); A. M., Jr., born in Octo-

ber, 1855, a farmer, of Ellsworth Co., Kan. Mr. Tuttle is decidedly Republican in politics; the township of which he was a resident at the time of Andrew Jackson's election did not cast a vote for him; for more than forty years, a member of the Congregational Church.

UNDERWOOD, DAVID, far., Sec. 25; P. O. Augusta.

VANTUYL, HOWARD, far., Sec. 19; P. O. Denmark.

WATTS, JAMES, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Denmark.

Watynauer, Edward, far., Sec. 35; P. O. Augusta.

Weaver, Arnestad, laborer, Denmark.

WHITMARSH, CHAS. E., farmer, Sec. 28; P. O. Denmark; born in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1819, and when 18 years of age, with his father came to Denmark, Lee Co., where his father engaged in blacksmithing until his death a year after; his interment was one of the first in the cemetery at Denmark; Charles E. worked as a laborer for several years. In 1845, married Miss Charlotte Fox, daughter of Timothy and Mary Fox, among the first settlers of Denmark; she was born in Peterboro, N. H., in 1826; after his marriage, Mr. Whitmarsh took up his father's trade, which he followed for twelve years. August, 1862, enlisted in 1st I. V. C.; served until close of the war, as company blacksmith. Has since been engaged in farming; his farm consists of 200 acres of land, valued at \$50 per acre. They have four children

—Timothy T., born in 1846, who served over three years in Co. C, 1st

Mo. Engineers; Edward, born in 1851; Eva A., in 1857; Mary T., in 1867. Republican; Mr. and Mrs. W. and their daughter Eva are members of the Congregational Church.

Whitmarsh, Edward, clerk, Denmark.

Whitmarsh, Timothy T., far., Sec. 28; P. O. Denmark.

Wilder, Flavel, far., Sec. 34; P. O. Denmark.

WILSON, ELIZA H., daughter of Ira and Elizabeth Huston; born in Lyndeboro, N. H., April 21, 1811; received a liberal education; in 1837, with her parents came to Lee Co., where she taught the first school in the village of Denmark, also the first school in the district three miles southeast of Denmark. In 1840, she married Jason Wilson; he was born in Hartford, Vt., March 31, 1811; in early life, engaged in tanning and currier business; came to Lee Co. in 1836, where he engaged in milling, erecting a mill on Skunk River—the third mill in the county; this he continued, making it a financial success, until his death Sept. 27, 1858, at the age of 47, an industrious, honest business man; one of the original members of the Congregational Church, and a liberal contributor to its erection. He left two children—Lewis, born in 1841; Harvey H., in 1848. Member of the Congregational Church; joined at the same time as her husband. She owns 300 acres of land, valued at \$40 per acre; also her place of residence in Denmark.

Wilson, Lewis, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Denmark.

GREEN BAY TOWNSHIP.

ANTELMAN, AUGUST, far., Sec. 7; P. O. Wever.

Ash, Jacob, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Wever.

Aris, Lewis, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Wever.

BADLY, URIAH, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Wever.

Beebe, J. C., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Wever.

Beebe, W. E., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Wever.

Beebe, Wm. H., far., S. 32; P. O. Wever.

Berry, J. S., far., Sec. 10; P. O. Wever.

Beelman, J. W., far., Sec. 30; P. O. Fort Madison.

Binderman, F., Sec. 18; P. O. Wever.

BIRD, WM. J., farmer, Sec. 5; P. O. Wever; son of John and Rebecca Bird, nee Bird, natives of County Dublin, Ireland; they married, and, in 1839, emigrated to America, settling in the Red River country, Louisiana; and, in 1842, came to Lee Co., settling in West

Point Tp., where they remained until their death, which occurred, the father, in August, 1877; the mother, July, 1878, leaving four children—Wm. J., the eldest, and born in Louisiana, 1841, consequently 1 year of age on coming to Lee Co. His father being a carpenter, he learned that trade, which he followed during the summer season, teaching in winter, and remained a bachelor until February, 1877, when he married Emma, daughter of Patrick and Susan Donahy. Her father, a native of Dublin, Ireland, emigrated to America in 1853; her mother, of Ohio. They settled in Illinois, where the daughter, Emma, was born, August, 1861. Democrat; has held the office of Township Assessor, President of School Board, Justice of the Peace, and various township and school offices.

Blakeslee, John G., far., Sec. 31; P. O. Wever.

Blakeslee, William, physician, Wever.

Blomberg, Joseph, farmer, Sec. 6; P. O. Wever.

BOLER, THOMAS B., dealer in general merchandise, Wever; grandson of George Boler, who was born and married in Germany; the family came to America and settled in Indiana Co., Penn.; had two sons and one daughter; the youngest, Daniel Boler, was the father of Thos. B.; he was born in Indiana Co., Penn., in 1801; married Sarah, daughter of George Weir, of Scotch descent, and among the first settlers of that district of Pennsylvania; they remained on the home farm until 1842, when they moved to Trumbull Co., Ohio. In 1844, they removed to Iowa, and settled on the Half-Breed Tract, eleven miles northwest of Keokuk; in 1849, while en route to visit his old home in Pennsylvania, he was taken sick and died at Louisville, Ky. His wife remarried and lived in Lee Co. until her death, in 1873, leaving three children—Thomas B., the second child, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1834; came with his parents to Lee Co.; at the age of 16 years, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith at Farmington; served an apprenticeship of four years; he then went to Athens, Mo., and commenced business for himself. March 8, 1856, he married Miss

Susan R. Kneeland, who was born in Boston, Mass., in 1836. They remained at Athens until he engaged as a steam-boat engineer, in which business he continued, with varied fortunes and adventures, until 1872, when he purchased a planing-mill at Fort Madison; at the end of one year, he engaged with Weston & Co. as Superintendent of their extensive mills; remained for eighteen months; then went to Farmington and engaged as a merchant; in May, 1877, purchased his present business at Wever. They have six children—George E., born in 1857; an engineer on the Anchor Line, between St. Louis and Vicksburg; Orion K., born in 1861, clerk in his father's store; Mary Ann, born in 1866; Ellis R., born in 1868; Samuel D., born in 1874, and Gracie, born in 1878. Liberal Democrat; member of I. O. O. F. Com., Council Bluffs. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Broadt, August, far., Sec. 18: P. O. Fort Madison.

Brown, Jackson, far., S. 6; P. O. Wever.

BUCK, MORTON, farmer, Sec. 20; P. O. Fort Madison; son of William S. Buck and grandson of James Buck, who was born in Connecticut, where he married a sister of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of American Independence; had nine children, the seventh, William S. Buck, also born in Connecticut, where he married Miss Berintha York, a native of New London, in that State; had thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters—Morton the youngest but three of the sons; he was born in Ulysses Tp., Seneca Co., N. Y. (whether his parents had moved), Aug. 30, 1806; when 12 years of age, with his parents, removed to Ohio and settled on Gen. Harrison's farm at North Bend, twelve miles from Cincinnati; five years after, they purchased a farm at Cleavetown, on the Miami River, fifteen miles above its mouth, where the mother died; soon after her death, the remainder of the family removed to the vicinity of Patriot, Switzerland Co., Ind., where the father died in 1843; only six of the family are now living, most of whom are settled in the Western States; after

he reached his 21st year Morton Buck commenced the world for himself as a day-laborer, working on flatboats to New Orleans, etc. Jan. 24, 1832, he married Miss Rebecca, daughter of John and Mary Johnson, natives of New Jersey, but subsequently citizens of Seneca Co., N. Y., where Rebecca was born, Feb. 6, 1812. The Johnsons afterward removed to Fayette Co., Ind., where they died. For sixteen years after their marriage, Mr. Buck and his wife remained in Switzerland Co.; in the spring of 1848, came to Iowa, settled for eight months at Montrose, then removed to his present farm of 400 acres, which he values at \$45 an acre. They have seven children—Amos York, born in Indiana, May 30, 1833, served in the late war, and is now a resident of Clark Co., Missouri; Mary O., born in Indiana, November 1, 1834 (married Smith Cherry, deceased—she remarried and is now the wife of Ernest Goethart, of this township); Samantha, born Aug. 3, 1836, remains at home with her parents; Wealtha A., born May 3, 1840, wife of George Rudisill, of Mount Pleasant; Adelbert H., was born Aug. 7, 1842, served in the late war, and is farming near Farmington, Van Buren Co.; Halsey J., was born Dec. 19, 1844, and is engaged in farming near the home farm; Emma J., born in Iowa, Oct. 5, 1850, wife of R. D. Klingensmith, farmer, of Bloomfield, Davis Co.; Warren M., was born Dec. 1, 1853, died 26th December, 1877. Mr. Buck commenced political life as a Whig.

Bufe, E. J., far. and blacksmith, Sec. 5; P. O. Wever.

CARNEY, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Wever.

Chesnut, Harry, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wever.

Chesnut, N. B., far., See 5; P. O. Wever.
Chesnut, Robert, farmer, Sec. 32; P. O. Wever.

Comingford, Michael, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Wever.

Cook, Elisha, merchant, Wever.

COON, D. N., physician and surgeon, Wever; born in Syracuse, N. Y., March 24, 1841; after receiving a medical education in New York City, in 1861, he entered the service in the 5th N. Y.

Zouaves, and, in 1863, was commissioned as Assistant Surgeon; a position he held until Oct. 23, 1865; in 1868, he came to Jones Co., Iowa; settled in Monticello; remained until July, 1877, when he came to Wever, and, in October, 1878, he married Josephine, daughter of Henry Sprague, of Des Moines Co.; she was born in the city of Burlington, September, 1851; members of the Christian Church.

DAVIS, G. W., far., See. 15; P. O. Wever.

DUNCAN, HENRY, far., S. 10; P. O. Wever.
DUNKIN, HENRY, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Wever; born in Adams Co., Ohio, Jan. 8, 1818; his parents John and Orphia Dunkin, natives of Pennsylvania, having been early settlers of that county; there he was raised; and May 3, 1838, he married Virginia, daughter of Robert and Annie Sproule, nee Montgomery; her father (Mrs. Dunkin's grandfather) Joseph Montgomery, was one of the first settlers of Montgomery Co., Va., to which he gave its name; the 22d April, 1855, they became residents of Lee Co., settling near Keokuk, where they engaged in farming, by renting; and, in 1864, purchased his present property, consisting of eighty-two acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre; they had eight children—Robert M., Joseph R., John H., Henry W., Placentia M., George M., Joshua H. and Susan E. Democratic.

DUNKIN, JOHN H., farmer, Sec. 10; P. O. Wever; born in Adams Co., Ohio, in 1843, and when 12 years of age, with his parents, came to Lee Co., remaining with them until September, 1866, when he married Miss Mary Rake, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1842, daughter of Jacob and Amy Rake, who settled in this township in 1863, from Ohio; her father died in September, 1875; her mother in December, 1874; soon after their marriage, they settled where they now reside, and own 156 acres of land, valued at \$35 per acre; they have had six children, four of whom are living—John F. was born the 4th December, 1868, and died the 3d of August, 1876; Mary E., 11th of June, 1871; Laura

A., 29th of March, 1873, died the 18th of August, 1874; Lora E., 30th of December, 1875; Edgar W., 16th of January, 1877; Harvey H., 16th April, 1878.

Duncan, Joseph R., far., Sec 10; P. O. Wever.

FOSTERLIRG, HENRY, far., Sec. 18; P.O. Wever.

Fry, Thomas, far., Sec. 8; P. O. Wever.

Freburg, John, far., S. 30; P. O. Wever.

GIBBS, B. F., farmer; See. 20; P. O. Fort Madison.

GAGE, C. D., of Gage & Matteson, props. Oak Grove Poultry Farm, Sec. 5; P. O. Wever; born at Smithfield, R. I.; for a number of years was a factory operative, working from fourteen to eighteen hours per day, at a salary barely sufficient to support life; in the mean time his parents died; he learned the blacksmith trade, served an apprenticeship of two years, then worked in a carriage-shop at Millbury, Mass.; he then started West, with all his worldly possessions in a carpet-sack; he traveled alternately by canal and on foot, to Buffalo; visited Toledo, Cincinnati, Ohio and Manchester, Ind., working at his trade wherever he could find work; reached St. Louis, thence came to Fort Madison in 1849; from there, with rifle and carpet-sack, he started on foot and alone for California; reached Des Moines, then beginning to be settled, and troops to remove; there he took a horse and buggy and pot of paint, and, under the direction of Dr. Clark, former editor of a Jackson Co. paper, started out to stake a bee-line road from Des Moines to Omaha; he ran out of stakes the first day, and substituted elk-horns, which were scattered all along the route; at what is now Lewis, Cass Co., he found the Mormon trail, which he followed to Kanesville, then Mormon headquarters; he remained at Council Bluffs about two months, then commenced carrying the mail between that place and Des Moines, and took the first mail trip ever made between the two places; after acting as mail-carrier for two months, he joined Professor Owens' party, then making a geological survey of the State, and spent some time along the Des Moines River; in

the fall he was discharged, went to St. Joseph, Mo., and assumed the management of a hotel; the following spring (1850) he went to California, worked in the mines for two years, then returned to Rhode Island via the Isthmus, and to Iowa in the spring of 1852, and commenced the business of carriage and wagon making at Fort Madison, where he bought a tract of 150 acres of timber-land adjoining the city limits, and did an active business furnishing steamboats with wood, and lighting steamboats over the rapids, until the war broke out; in 1854, he bought the 230-acre farm now owned by Matteson & Gage, valued at \$45 per acre. When the war commenced, he went South as a sutler for two years; in 1864, he invested \$2,500 in a Montana outfit, and spent eighteen months in that region, engaged in various speculations and adventures; had numerous hairbreadth escapes from Indians and from drowning on the rapids of the Yellowstone River, which Gage and twelve others descended on a flatboat for 1,100 miles; reached Omaha in thirty-one days, making 3,100 miles in that time: from Omaha he came back to Lee Co. with \$40 in his pocket, and soon after commenced improving their present poultry farm. He is unmarried, and makes his home with his brother-in-law, J. A. Matteson, who came to Lee Co. from Rhode Island in 1854. He has filled various positions of trust—Justice of the Peace, and others. Mr. Gage is a Democrat, and has served as Deputy Sheriff, etc.

GIBBS, BENJAMIN F., far., Sec. 20; P. O. Fort Madison; son of George W. Gibbs, who was born Hamilton Co., Ohio, May 12, 1798; he was the son of Justus Gibbs, a native of Wales, who emigrated to this country and settled at Cincinnati, where he erected the first frame house, built on the site of that now prosperous city; he afterward purchased a tract of land eleven miles below Cincinnati, when the Indians were so numerous and annoying that the settlers lived in blockhouses for safety; the settlers cultivated their land with hoes, and sowed wheat from their hats. George W. Gibbs married

Miss Keziah, daughter of John McFall, who emigrated from Virginia and settled in Hamilton Co., where she was born in 1799. Soon after their marriage, they removed to Indianapolis, where he engaged in farming in the summer seasons, and teaming between Indianapolis and Cincinnati in the winter seasons for eight years; after several removes and reverses of fortune, he removed to Jefferson Co., this State, in 1842, where his wife died Dec. 7, 1843. He remarried and removed to Wapello Co., and, in 1858, to Wayne Co., where he died March 28, 1874, leaving a family of three sons and three daughters, of whom Benjamin F. was the second born; he was born in Indianapolis in November, 1823; came to Jefferson Co. with his father, and, in 1848, to Lee Co., where, in 1850, he married Maria, daughter of Dr. Claypoole, whose biography appears elsewhere. They commenced life on her father's farm, on which they still live and now own, valued at \$50 per acre. They have five children—Adaline H., born June 21, 1852, the wife of Francis Drake, of this township; Warren M., born Feb. 11, 1855; George C., March 7, 1863; Angelina K., March 30, 1866; William F., Nov. 15, 1867, died March 28, 1869; Charles E., April 8, 1871.

Gore, Ransom S., far., S. 14; P. O. Wever.
Greene, E. W., far., S. 5; P. O. Wever.

HANCOCK, JOHN, grain merchant, Wever.

Haupt, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Wever.
Hebner, August, far., S. 11; P. O. Wever.

Hebner, Joseph, far., S. 7; P. O. Wever.
Hyter, John, far., S. 6; P. O. Wever.

HYTER, SAMUEL, farmer and stock-grower, Sec. 8; P. O. Wever; son of Abraham Hyter; grandson of Jacob Hyter, who was a native of Germany, and who, when still a young man, emigrated to America, settled in Maryland, near Gettysburg, and engaged in blacksmithing, where he married and had two sons and one daughter; the eldest son, Abraham, was born near Gettysburg, and followed his father's trade; in his 25th year, he removed to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where he married Nancy, daughter of William and Naney Phares, a native of New Jersey; soon after their

marriage they settled in Dearborn Co., Ind. They had four sons and four daughters, the youngest (Samuel) born 27th of July, 1828; when 17 years of age, his parents removed to Iowa, and, in 1844, settled on the farm he now occupies; his mother died the fall after their arrival; his father died January, 1868, aged 83 years. In December, 1854, Samuel Hyter married Ellen, daughter of James Gedney, an early settler from Dearborn Co., Ind.; they have three children living—Alice (born in August, 1845, wife of Clinton Tucker), Horace E. (born in September, 1857) and Harry A. (born in March, 1866). At a late inventory of farm and property, taken by himself and son, estimating the farm at \$30 per acre, his possessions amount to \$15,000. Democratic in politics; members of the Christian Church.

JARVIS, WILLIAM A., farmer, Sec. J 15; P. O. Wever.

Junge, John, far., S. 18; P. O. Ft. Madison.

KAMMERER, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. 18; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Kern, Samuel A., far., S. 14; P. O. Wever.

Kern, William H., far., S. 15; P. O. Wever.

Klinginsmith, Jackson, far., S. 10; P. O. Wever.

Kruger, Emil, far., Sec. 18; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Kruson, Amos, far., S. 3; P. O. Wever.

LACHMAN, CHARLES, farmer, Sec. L 18; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Lange, Gottlieb, far., S. 7; P. O. Wever.

Lange, Herman, far., S. 20; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Lange, Louis E., far., S. 7; P. O. Wever.
Langerbeck, Max, far., S. 18; P. O. Ft. Madison.

Larson, John, section boss, Wever.

Liddle, William, far., S. 6; P. O. Wever.

Long, Moses, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Wever.

Luton, James H., farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wever.

Luton, John B., farmer, Sec. 21; P. O. Wever.

MCAULY, THOMAS, farmer, Sec. M 13; P. O. Wever.

McCannon, Daniel, farmer, Sec. 14; P. O. Wever.

Matteson, Isaac A., farmer, Sec. 33; P. O. Wever.

Morgan, Abraham, farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wever.

MORGAN, JOHN, Sr., farmer, Sec. 15; P. O. Wever; born in Montgomery Co., Penn., in 1806; at 12 years of age, with his parents moved to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence to Dearborn Co., Ind. At the age of 23, Mr. Morgan married Mary Osborne, who was born in Ohio, in 1808; in 1839, they came to Lee Co.; settled upon and improved the land (240 acres) where he now resides; in 1864, his wife died, leaving seven children—Elizabeth, born in Indiana Sept. 30, 1831; Joel, born in Indiana Oct. 9, 1833; Edward, born March, 1835; Abraham, born in Indiana Aug. 4, 1837; Priscilla, born in Indiana Sept. 30, 1839, and died in Lee Co., Oct. 27, 1840; Sarah, born in Lee Co. Aug. 27, 1841; Eli, born in Lee Co. Dec. 18, 1843; John, born July 28, 1849. April 6, 1874, Mr. Morgan married Catharine, wife of David Strunk, one of the early settlers; she was born in Hunterdon Co., N. J., in 1816. Mr. Morgan's children are all married and settled on farms, except John, who is a machinist in Burlington. Mr. M. is a Democrat in political belief: he has been a Deacon in the Christian Church for forty-seven years; his wife and three of his children are also members of that church.

Morgan, John, Sr., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Wever.

NUTT, J. M., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Wever.

Nutt, R. A., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Wever.

Nutt, William, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Wever.

PACALI, EMIL, shoemaker, Sec. 7; P. O. Wever.

Patterson, Robert, far., Sec. 23; P. O. Wever.

Peel, Samuel, far., Sec. 12; P. O. Wever.

Pfeiff, Louis, far., Sec. 32; P. O. Wever.

Prescott, William.

Prox, Gustave, cooper, Sec. 18; P. O. Fort Madison.

RICHARDSON, S. F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Wever.

RICHARDSON, S. F., far., Sec. 8; P. O. Wever; son of David Richardson, who was born in New Jersey, in 1795; in 1812, his parents moved to Hamilton Co., Ohio, where David grew

to man's estate, and married Jemima, daughter of Absalom Foster, an early emigrant from Maryland to Hamilton Co.; after their marriage, they moved to Hancock Co., Ind., remained until 1846, when they came to Lee Co. and settled near Fort Madison, where he died in 1864, leaving two sons and two daughters; S. F., the youngest, was born in Hamilton Co., in 1833; came with his parents to Iowa; he received an education in the common schools. In 1854, in company with A. Agno, of Fairfield, Joseph Ball and William P. Hyter, of Lee Co., purchased a large drove of cattle, and crossed the plains to California—were five months on the route; they disposed of their cattle to good advantage, and, in 1855, returned home via Nicaragua and New York. In September, 1856, he married Catharine Hyter, a sister of Samuel Hyter; she was born in Dearborn Co., Ind., in 1833; after their marriage, they settled in Hancock Co., Ill., until 1859, when he removed to his present farm, consisting of 167 acres, valued at \$45 per acre; have five children—R. A., born in December, 1858; Alice, Nov. 5, 1867; Ida, Dec. 20, 1871; Caroline, Jan. 6, 1875; Samuel Clyde, Feb. 15, 1877. Mr. Richardson is a Democrat; his wife is a member of the Christian Church.

ROGERS, MILWARD H., far., Sec. 15; P. O. Wever; born in London, England, in 1819, and christened in St. Paul's Church in that city; when an infant, his parents moved to Montgomeryshire, Wales; when he was 12 years of age, they emigrated from Wales to the United States, and settled in Delaware Co., Ohio; in 1840, he came to Lee Co., and, in 1842, married Susan, daughter of Shepherd Johnson, deceased; she was born at Elizabethtown, Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1819; for the first few years after his marriage, Mr. Rogers engaged in farming as a renter, and cutting wood for steamboats on Big Island, which he had purchased; in 1852, he purchased and occupied the land on which they now live, the farm including 848 acres, which he values at \$20 per acre. They have had five children, four now living—James M., born

January, 1845, and died Aug. 2, 1870; Milward H., Jr., July, 1847; Johnson, Nov. 21, 1849; George E., Oct. 7, 1858, and Arthur, Sept. 9, 1861. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Rogers visited his mother at Napa, Cal., and his brother at Cone Valley; on that trip, he also visited Portland, Or., and various other points on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the Christian Church, in which he is an Elder of long standing and usefulness; he is a Democrat. Has served on the County Board of Supervisors three terms, and as Justice of the Peace for fifteen years.

SHEPHARD, JOHN H., far., See. 31; P. O. Wever.
Shephurd, Henry, far., Sec. 31; P. O. Wever.

Shubert, Charles, far., S. 7; P. O. Wever.
Sisenbaugh, Carl, Sec. 16; P. O. Wever.
Smith, John, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Wever.
Smith, Peter, far., Sec. 16; P. O. Wever.
Storms, Daniel, far., Sec. 9; P. O. Wever.
Storms, Geo. W., far., S. 9; P. O. Wever.
Storms, J. J., Wever House.

TEBBS, JAMES, far., Sec. 30; P. O. Fort Madison.

TEBBS, JAMES, farmer, Sec. 30; P. O. Fort Madison; son of Willoughby Tebbs; of Irish and English descent; was born in Virginia in 1787; his parents, after a short residence in North Carolina, Kentucky and Ohio, settled in Indiana, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Valentine and Mary M. Lawrence; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1785; they settled in Indiana, where were born two sons—the subject of this, the youngest, and born Jan. 21, 1821; he remained with his parents until April 1, 1849. He married Sarah, daughter of James Craig, a native of Ireland, but was brought to America when a child, and married Jane Irwin, also of Irish descent; had two sons and five daughters, she being the youngest, and born near Montgomery, Ohio, July 11, 1829; the fall after their marriage, they, with his parents, removed to Iowa, this county, and settled where they now reside, and own 427 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. His parents died; the mother, Aug. 31, 1868; the father, Jan. 1, 1870. Democratic in politics.

Mrs. Tebbs is a member of the Baptist Church; has held all the township offices, and various school offices; also County Supervisor, in which he served two years.

TEBBS, JOSEPH, farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ft. Madison; born in Dearborn Co., Ind., May 20, 1820, and at the age of 25, he married Rebecca Burk, who was born in Hamilton Co., Ohio, in 1822, and in 1848 they came to Lee Co., settling near where they now reside, where in April, 1851, his wife died, leaving one child, Sarah J., now the wife of John Renck, of Dearborn Co., Ind.; In August, 1853, he married May Scott, who was born in Ohio July 6, 1833, and died in 1856, leaving one child, Susan, born 1854, the wife of Nathan Smith, of Wever, this county. Oct. 21, 1858, he married Rebecca A. Hake, who was born in Virginia in 1836; she was the daughter of Davison and Margaret Hoke, nee White, born in Virginia, afterward settled in Ohio, where her father died; her mother then married Archibald Deads, and with him she came to Lee Co.; her mother is now a resident of Kansas. They have six children—the eldest, John M., was born July 14, 1860; Joseph, Jr., July 28, 1864; Florence, Dec. 18, 1867; Harriet, June 27, 1869; James L., Dec. 31, 1872; Wm. W., May 24, 1875. In 1852, he removed to his present place of residence, where he owns 160 acres of land, valued at \$45 per acre. Democratic. She is a member of the Baptist Church. He has held the offices of Justice of the Peace, Trustee and various school offices. Tiernan, Martin, far., S. 5; P. O. Wever.
Tucker, John W., far., S. 4; P. O. Wever.
UNDERCHIRKER, JOHN, farmer, See. 6; P. O. Wever.
WANKA, HERMAN, farmer, Sec. 29; P. O. Ft. Madison.
Wersig, August, far., S. 20; P. O. Ft. Madison.
Wersig, J. G., far., S. 29; P. O. Ft. Madison.
Wescott, C. L., far., S. 19; P. O. Ft. Madison.
WESTCOTT, C. L., farmer, Sec. 19; P. O. Ft. Madison; was born in Rhode Island in 1814; two years after, his parents removed to Ohio, to what is

now Noble Co. There he married Malissa Damy Sept. 22, 1836; she was born on Chiat River, Penn., Aug. 1, 1818; they remained in Noble Co. until 1850 and came to Iowa, first settling in Jackson Tp., Van Buren Co. In November, 1861, he enlisted in the 15th I. V. I., and, after participating in several battles, was discharged on account of ill health, in June, 1862. In March, 1864, his wife died, leaving eight children, the eldest of whom was Valorous, who was born in Ohio Sept. 6, 1837, now of Milton, Iowa, proprietor of the Southwestern Hotel; Alvin was born May 6, 1840; he served three years in the late war, in the 15th I. V. I.; has charge of the stock-yards at Peoria, Ill.; Cornelia was born Dec. 6, 1841, wife of Isaac Newton, of Idaho; Marvin born Dec. 1, 1844, teaching in Butler Co., Kan.; Lyman, born Nov. 27, 1846, a farmer of Sand Hill, Mo.; Merrill O. born May 24, 1849, a farmer of Butler Co., Kan.; Amelia, born in Van Buren

Co., Oct. 7, 1854, died Nov. 3, 1859; Ezra, born in Van Buren Co., Nov. 16, 1856, of Peoria, Ill.; Elvina, born in Van Buren Co., March 9, 1860—wife of Edward Buson, a merchant of Spring Hill, Kan. In January, 1865, he removed to Fairfield, Jefferson Co., and the 23d of the same month he married Miss Caroline H. Clark, who was born in Ohio in 1824; the following June he removed to his present place of residence, where he owns 120 acres of land, valued at \$49 per acre. Aug. 10, 1867, his wife died; he then married Eliza, widow of John Lowhouse, who enlisted in the 61st Ill. V. I., and died at Duvall's Bluff, Aug. 30, 1863; by first marriage she had one child—Sarah A., born Jan. 23, 1860. Mrs. W. was born in Ohio in 1833. Republican; Universalist.

Wright, Noah, far., S. 17; P. O. Wever.

YALEY, FRANK, far., Sec. 6; P. O. Wever.

ZINGRE, THEODORE, far., S. 23; P. O. Ft. Madison.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

ANDERSON, A. W., farmer; P. O. Warren.

BANK, AUGUST, far., S. 5; P. O. Croton.

Bank, Henry, Sr., far., Sec. 5; P. O. Croton.

Barrow, John, far.; P. O. Croton.

Beatty, Isaac R., Sr.

Beatty, Stephen B., far., S. 1; P. O. Warren.

Becker, John, far., S. 1; P. O. Warren.

Bennett, William H., far., Sec. 12; P. O. Warren.

Bidler, Frank, far.; P. O. Croton.

Blomburg, Charles.

Bresnahan, Jeremiah, far.; P. O. Croton.

Burke, Patrick, far., S. 23; P. O. Warren.

Butler, Thomas, far., S. 2; P. O. Warren.

Butlin, William, far., S. 20; P. O. Croton.

CAMP, NAPOLEON, farmer; P. O. Croton.

Chapman, Butler, far., Sec. 10; P. O. Warren.

Chapman, Edwin.

Conley, Joseph, far., S. 27; P. O. Belfast.

Crow, George R., farmer and attorney, S. 23; P. O. Croton.

Currier, George S., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Croton.

DAVIDSON, MALON.

Davis, Allison, far., S. 23; P. O. Warren.

Dillon, Edward, far., S. 25; P. O. Belfast.

DRESSER, R. W., farmer, S. 1; P. O. Warren; owns 125 acres of land, valued at \$30 per acre; he was born May 28, 1814, in Windsor Co., Vt.; in the fall of 1834, he left home with an elder brother; went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and worked with his brother at the carpenter and joiner's trade; in the spring of 1836, he went to St. Louis, and remained till the fall, then moved to Farmington, Van Buren Co., continuing to work at his trade; in 1840, he entered 320 acres of land in Sections 2 and 3 in the township where he now resides. Feb. 5, 1842, he married Fanny H. Page of Lee Co.; she was born Dec. 1, 1821, in Franklin Co., Mass.; the

spring following, he located on his land; in the spring of 1847, he sold out, went to St. Louis, and worked at his trade during the summer, his wife stopping at her father's; in the spring of 1848, moved to Farmington; in the spring of 1849, he again purchased a farm in Van Buren Tp., now owned by Clark Knapp, and in the spring of 1856, came on his present farm. Has served his township as Trustee; was elected once as Justice of the Peace, but declined to serve; he was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant by Gov. Lucas, at the time of the Missouri Boundary difficulty; his wife's father settled in this county in 1837; he also was a pioneer; her mother died March 19, 1851, and her father died March 14, 1854; they came of a long-lived race; her mother's father, Israel Baggs, is yet living in Massachusetts with his youngest daughter, who is 70 years old; he was born in April, 1777, and is consequently nearly 102 years old, still retaining his mental faculties, as well as physical powers, to a remarkable degree; the children of R. W. and F. H. Dresser are Thos. W., born Sept. 22, 1850; and Warren, Feb. 7, 1854; lost four—one infant son, Mary E., Celia E. and Charles. Members of the M. E. Church; Republican.

Driscoll, Michael, far., Sec. 2; P. O. Belfast.

Dyas, John, wagon-maker, Croton.

EPHLEND, THOMAS, far., Sec. 21; P. O. Croton.

FOSTER, JOHN S., far., S. 23; P. O. Warren.

Frost, Tallyrand.

Fry, Samuel, farmer; P. O. Croton.

GORLEY, THOMAS.

Gray, Isaac P., farmer and miller, Sec. 19. Gustason, August, farmer; P. O. Croton.

Guyton, Abraham, farmer; P. O. Croton.

HEADDING, IRA, farmer; P. O. Croton.

Harlan, A. W., far., S. 32; P. O. Croton.

HENKLE, AMOS. farmer, Sec. 3; P. O. Warren; son of Abraham and

Mary Henkle; born June 15, 1817, in Pendleton Co., W. Va.; he emigrated with his parents to Vermilion Co., Ill., in the fall of 1829; in the spring of

1836, they came to Lee Co., locating in Van Buren Tp.; were the second family settling in the township, that of Mr. Josiah Roberts the first, who located the year previous; this was then a wilderness, with few settlers, but many red men of the forest; Mr. Henkle laid his claim the same year of his arrival, upon a part of the land he still owns. Feb. 21, 1839, he married Miss Martha McGreer, of Harrison Tp., Lee Co.; she was born Feb. 13, 1821, in Fayette Co., Ind. The year of his marriage, he built a cabin upon his claim; Nov. 11, 1848, his wife died, leaving three small children, one an infant, which soon followed the mother. Dec. 31, 1848, he married Sarah McGreer, sister of his first wife, who was born Feb. 5, 1826, in Fayette Co., Ind. His children by his first wife are Anna, born Jan. 12, 1840; John, Nov. 29, 1843, and lost one infant; by his second wife—Mary J., born Oct. 9, 1849; Albert, June 23, 1853, and Washington L., Oct. 20, 1864. His son John was in Co. A, 1st I. V. C. Mr. Henkle is one of the leading farmers in this township; has served as Justice of the Peace eight years; also as Trustee frequently. Is a firm believer in revealed religion; first belonged to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and, upon the breaking up of their Church here, united with the M. E. Church, but subsequently withdrew from them; is Republican in politics. Mr. Henkle's portrait will be found elsewhere in this work.

Herron, David, far., S. 24; P. O. Warren. Higgins, Ebenezer.

Hohe, Philip, far., S. 13; P. O. Warren. Holdeifer, John, far., S. 14; P. O. Warren. Holmes, P. P., far.; P. O. Croton.

JOHNSON, C. C., far., Sec. 34; P. O. Belfast.

Johnson, David, far., S. 28; P. O. Croton.

Johnson, John G.

Johnson, William G., farmer and Baptist Minister, Sec. 4; P. O. Belfast.

KELLOGG, E. B., far., Sec. 22; P. O. Croton.

Klinesmith, Wilson, far.; P. O. Croton.

Knapp, Clark, far., S. 2; P. O. Warren. Kneeland, John S., far., Sec. 7; P. O.

Croton.

LAUTERBACH, J. G.

Leasure, John, farmer; P. O. Croton.
 Lefever, J. W., retired merchant; P. O. Croton.
 Lucas, John, farmer and cooper; P. O. Croton.

MCKAIG, JOHN S., far., See. 24; P. O. Warren.

McPherson, O. H., far., S. 4; P. O. Belfast.

MATTHEWS, J. W.; P. O. Belfast; dealer in general mdse., drugs, etc., also Postmaster and R. R. Station Agt.; born Sept. 27, 1834, in Chester Co., Pennsylvania; his mother died while he was a small boy; at the age of 13 he went to live with an uncle at Lombardville, Md., and engaged as clerk in a general store; in 1852, he went to Apple Grove, York Co., Penn., engaged as a clerk in a general store with his father, then commenced business for himself in same county. June 20, 1855, he married Mary A. Healey, of Hartford Co., Md.; she was born Jan. 19, 1836, in Maryland; in the fall of 1855, he removed to Hartford Co., Md.; continued mercantile business till 1862, when he started for Idaho, shipped his goods, and they were burned while in transit from Philadelphia to Omaha; went with family to Salt Lake City, engaged in the transportation of provisions, groceries, etc., to Idaho to supply miners. In the fall of 1864, came to Council Bluffs, engaged in mercantile business till the fall of 1865; moved to Pittsfield, Pike Co., Ill.; acted as assistant Postmaster till the next fall, of 1866; came to Warsaw, Ill., and engaged in mercantile business till in the winter of 1867; moved to Keokuk and engaged as book-keeper for Snow & Huber and for their successors nearly four years, after that as book-keeper for J. H. Green, a grain-dealer, two years; after, purchased the grocery stock of W. R. Mooney; moved to Sand Prairie; in July, 1873, came to Belfast, then being only a flag station, obtained permission from the company to build his store near the railroad track, which serves as depot, store and post office since; has secured six lots and built his residence; on his arrival here he procured the es-

tablishment of the post office and was appointed Postmaster, was also appointed station and express agent, which he still holds. His children are John A., Mary E., Florence E., Wilson and Eddie; lost one son, Albert. Republican.

Mathews, P. M., far., See. 2; P. O. Warren.

MILLARD, JAMES F., farmer and stock-raiser, Sec. 1; P. O. Warren; makes a specialty of short-horn stock; son of Eli and Phoebe A. (Foster) Millard; was born April 25, 1847, in this county; he is one of a family of six children, three now living; two sisters, Nellie P. and Emma R., the latter being married to David McCulloch; parents emigrated from Hartford Co., Conn., to Lee Co., Iowa, in the fall of 1838, and located upon the farm now occupied by himself and mother, which contains 240 acres, valued at \$40 per acre. His father, Eli Millard, was among the early settlers of Van Buren Tp.; a zealous worker in the Congregational Church, having served as Deacon the last ten years of his life; he died March 12, 1864. James F. married Eliza Wesson, daughter of Jack and Rebecca Wesson, of Keokuk, April 10, 1878; she was born April 9, 1849, in this county, her father being a native of Virginia, and her mother of Pennsylvania. Member Congregational Church; Republican.

Moline, Gustaf.

Morrisey, Michael, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Warren.

Morrisey, Patrick, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Warren.

Moyer, John C., farmer; P. O. Belfast.

Murphy, T. R., farmer; P. O. Warren.

O'CONNOR, DANIEL, farmer, Sec. 24; P. O. Warren.

O'Niel, Jasper, far., Sec. 29; P. O. Croton.

O'Niel, William.

PALMER, SAMUEL, farmer, Sec. 12; P. O. Warren.

Parsons, H. J., far., S. 26; P. O. Belfast.

Phillips, Asa, far., Sec. 17; P. O. Croton.

Pierson, Henry, Sr., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Croton.

RASMUSSEN, RASMUS, farmer, P. O. Belfast.

Read, Nelson, far.; P. O. Croton.

Reidy, John, far., Sec. 24; P. O. Warren.

Reiter, L. F., far., S. 15; P. O. Warren.

Reitz, Henry, far.; P. O. Croton.
Ritchie, James, Sr., far., Sec. 24; P. O. Warren.

Ritchie, Robert, far., S. 36; P. O. Belfast.
Rogers, D. M.

Rube, John G., far., S. 24; P. O. Warren.
Ruble, Theodore, fisherman, Croton.

SANDERS, WILLIAM, far., Sec. 25;
P. O. Belfast.

Saltsgaver, Samuel, merchant, Croton.

Scott, John.

Seth, Jacob, far.; P. O. Croton.

Sheperd, William, Sr., far., Sec. 26; P. O. Warren.

Simons, Henry, far., Sec. 14; P. O. Warren.

SMITH, JOSEPH, far., Sec. 1;
P. O. Warren; owns 146 acres of land,
valued at \$30 per acre; he was born
Dec. 14, 1816, in Bavaria, Germany.
In 1834, emigrated with parents to the
United States, landed at Baltimore,
Sept. 3; went to Washington, Washington
Co., Penn., where he engaged in shoemaking;
was well acquainted with
James G. Blaine, who was then a school
boy, and a general favorite with all who
knew him. Mr. Smith married Miss
Henrietta Wittich Jan. 17, 1839; she
was born April 25, 1816, in Hesse Cas-
sel, Germany; her parents came to
Washington Co., Penn., in 1838. Mr.
Smith emigrated to Charleston Tp., this
county, in the spring of 1854, and com-
menced farming for the first in his life.
In February, 1869, he came on to his
present farm. Their living children are
John W., Henrietta C., Mary E., Ro-

sanna W., Hannah L., Frederick W.,
Samuel B., Jennie O. and Jennette W.
S.; lost one daughter, Agnes, who was
the wife of John D. Anderson, died
Dec. 29, 1868; their son John W., en-
listed in Co. A, 1st I. V. C., June,
1861; re-enlisted in 1864; served
through the war, but in the latter part
of the service, lost his health while in
Texas, reached home barely alive, but by
the best of care he was saved. Mr.
Smith has frequently served as juror in
the county courts, School Director, and
a former member of the M. E. Church.
Republican.

Starr, James S., far., Sec. 32; P. O. Croton.

Starr, John B., far., Sec. 33; P. O. Croton.

Surena, Philip, far., Sec. 27; P. O. Croton.

Swearingen, George C., far.; P. O. Farm-
ington.

TAYLOR, FRANKLIN, far., Sec. 27;
P. O. Croton.

Taylor, Marion, far.; P. O. Croton.

Thorp, Joshua J., far.; P. O. Croton.

UNDERWOOD, JOHN B., far., Sec.
21; P. O. Croton.

WALLINGFORD, JOHN, far. Sec.
15; P. O. Warren.

Warner, Jacob, Sr., far., Sec. 19; P. O.
Croton.

Waterman, John, far., Sec. 28; P. O.
Croton.

Watts, Elihu, far.; P. O. Croton.

Watts, John, far., Sec. 33; P. O. Croton.

Wendt, Henry, far., Sec. 10; P. O.
Warren.

Withrow, H. R., far., Sec. 28; P. O.
Croton.

ERRATUM.

Valencourt "Vanorsdal," page 715, should be Van Ausdal.





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